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COMMEMORATIVE

Biographical Record

OF

Prominent and Representative Men

OF

Indianapolis and Vicinity

CONTAINING

Biographical Sketches of Business and Professional Men
and of Many of the Early Settled Families

3

ILLUSTRATED

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J. H. BEERS & CO.
CHICAGO
1908

PREFACE

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IN presenting the Commemorative Biographical Record of Indianapolis and Vicinity to its patrons, the publishers wish to make grateful acknowledgment of the encouragement and support their enterprise has received, and the willing assistance rendered in enabling them to surmount the many unforeseen obstacles to be met with in the production of a work of this character. In nearly every instance the material composing the sketches was gathered from those immediately interested, and then submitted in typewritten form for correction and revision. Many of the biographies contain items of history which would probably be preserved in no other way, and the volume, which is one of generous amplitude, is placed in the hands of the public with the belief that it will be found a valuable addition to the library, as well as an invaluable contribution to the historical literature of the State of Indiana.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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Sam. J. Andes

BIOGRAPHICAL



DANIEL YANDES belonged to that class of men who naturally become pioneers. He was born in Fayette county, Pa., in January, 1793, when it was yet a new country, with fertile soil, and a hilly but beautiful surface, underlaid with coal. He was

the son of Simon Yandes, whose wife before marriage was Anna Catherine Rider—both natives of Germany. His parents lived upon a farm near the Monongahela river west of Uniontown. They had two sons, Daniel and Simon, who received only the limited education usual at that time. Both of the sons worked on the farm. They enlisted in the year 1813 under General Harrison, in the last war with Great Britain, and served six months in northern Ohio, but were not engaged in battle. The father of Gov. Albert G. Porter enlisted in the same company. In 1814, when the city of Washington was first threatened by the British, they again enlisted, and Daniel Yandes at the age of twenty-one was elected major of the regiment. Before leaving the place of rendezvous the order to march was countermanded, and the troops were not again ordered out. In 1815 occurred the most fortunate event of his life, and that was his marriage to Anna Wilson, the oldest daughter of James Wilson and his wife, Mary Rabb. James Wilson was a leading farmer and magistrate of the county. The Wilsons were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and the Rabbs Scotch-English Presbyterians, and Anna Wilson was a Presbyterian. Her educational advantages were but moderate as compared with those at present. James Wilson's father, Alexander Wilson, was born in 1727, and removed from Lancaster county,

Pa., to Fayette county, where he died in 1815.

After the marriage of Daniel Yandes he acquired a mill and opened a coal mine. In 1817 his father died, at the age of eighty-four, and in 1818, when the advantages of the fertile soil of Indiana were heralded in western Pennsylvania and enthusiasm aroused, he, with his wife, mother and two children, floated down the Ohio to Cincinnati, and went thence to Fayette county, Ind., where he opened a farm in the woods near Connerville. In the spring of 1821 he removed to Indianapolis, which had been fixed upon as the seat of government for the State, and resided there until his death in June, 1878, at the age of eighty-five years and five months. His portrait and signature represent him at the age of eighty. His first residence was a log cabin which he built near the northeast corner of Washington and Illinois streets. In 1822 he erected and resided in a double log cabin near the southwest corner of Washington and Alabama streets, opposite the Court House Square. In 1823 he built a new frame residence of three rooms in that locality. About 1831 he erected a two-story brick residence west of and adjoining the State Life building. In 1837 he was the owner of an acre of ground where the United States court house and postoffice now stands, and where he built a large plain two-story brick residence. Here he lived until it was sold to the First Presbyterian Church in 1863, and here his wife died in 1851. After her death he did not marry again.

He came to Indianapolis with about four thousand dollars, and strange as it may seem, that constituted him the largest capitalist of the incipient metropolis for the next ten years. That amount included the total of his inheritance and of his own acquisitions

up to 1821. He was, in common with pioneers generally, a man of rugged health, and hopeful, confiding and enterprising. He was fond of building mills, manufactories, and introducing other improvements. On his arrival in Indianapolis, with his brother-in-law he erected the saw and gristmill on the bayou southwest of the city where the McCarty land now is, the dam being built across White river at the head of the island which was opposite the Old Cemetery. This is said to have been the first mill in the New Purchase.

About 1823 the firm of Yandes & Wilkens established the first tannery in the county, and continued in that business together about thirty years. The active partner was John Wilkens, a man well known for his uncommon merits. Afterward Daniel Yandes continued the same business with his nephew, Lafayette Yandes. After the death of Lafayette he formed another partnership, with his nephew, Daniel Yandes, Jr., and James C. Farmerlee in an extensive tannery in Brown county, and in a leather store at Indianapolis. About the year 1825 Mr. Yandes became the partner in a store with Franklin Merrill, brother of Samuel Merrill. Stores in the early history of Indianapolis contained a miscellaneous assortment, more or less extensive, including dry-goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, hats, shoes, etc. About 1831 he became the partner of Edward T. Porter, and the store of Yandes & Porter was in a brick building which preceded that where the State Life building now stands. At nearly the same time he started Joseph Sloan in business as a merchant at Covington, Ind., and continued his partner for several years. In 1833 he and Samuel Merrill, treasurer of State, dug a race along Fall creek, and built a gristmill, a sawmill, and the first cotton-spinning factory in this region. A few years afterward he and William Sheets, then late secretary of State, built on the canal west of the State-house grounds the first paper-mill in the county. About the same time he became the partner of Thomas M. Smith in a store, and about 1838 was the partner of John F. Hill in another store, both of which were on the north side of Washington street, a little west of Pennsylvania street. In 1839, under great difficulties, he alone built at Lafayette, Ind., a gristmill, sawmill, and paper-mill, and opened with his son James a large store. While engaged in this enterprise the panic

was precipitated upon the country, and Mr. Yandes found himself involved heavily in debt, both as principal and indorser, at Indianapolis and Lafayette. While he enjoyed the good-will of his creditors, he did not command their entire confidence as to his solvency, and during the years 1839 to 1844 judgments in Marion county accumulated against him to the amount of over twenty-two thousand dollars, when he sacrificed some of his most valuable property at much less than cost. At the same time he was under protest at the bank at Lafayette. In due time, however, he paid the full amount of his debts, and it is a matter of honest pride that he and his children have always paid in full individual and all other indebtedness. About the year 1847 he and Thomas H. Sharpe built the College Hall, a brick building, which preceded the Fletcher & Sharpe bank and store property, at the corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets; and a few years afterward he erected a brick building on Washington street west of Pennsylvania street. In 1847 he built ten miles of the Madison railroad, which was completed about September of that year, and was the first railroad to Indianapolis. The same year he joined in building a gristmill at Franklin. In 1852 he and Alfred Harrison built thirty miles of the eastern end in Indiana of the Bellefontaine railroad. Previous to this time he had twice ventured successfully in sending large cargoes of provisions by flat-boats from Indiana to New Orleans. About the year 1854, during the Kansas excitement, his desire for the freedom of that State impelled him to aid some young men to settle there, whom he accompanied to the West. About 1860 he joined Edward T. Sinker as partner in the Western Machine Works, where he continued for some years.

One of his most curious traits was the manifestation of unusual energy and labor for a series of years until an enterprise could be put upon a solid basis, after which he evinced unusual indolence and inattention to details for several years, until he became again enlisted in a new enterprise. As a consequence, after new enterprises were fairly started and tested, he lost interest in them, and in a few years would usually sell his interest. He was senior partner, and in most cases the capitalist. Although he matured his plans carefully and patiently, he was nevertheless too fond of hazard.

If his business career had terminated

when he was seventy-five years of age he would have been a successful business man; but an undue fondness for enterprise and a hopeful enthusiasm, together with the fascinations of the far West, an over-confidence in others, and the deterioration incident to old age, with his unwillingness to be advised, resulted in disaster. He lost a considerable amount in mines in the West, and a large sum in the Brazil Furnace, stripping him in effect of his property when he was past the age of eighty.

In politics he was a very decided Whig and Republican, but cared little for the distinctions of office. He was, however, the first treasurer of Marion county, and in 1838 Governor Noble, unsolicited, appointed him one of the board of internal improvements to aid in carrying out the extensive system of improvements provided for by the Legislature in 1836.

In church matters he was a Lutheran by preference, but there being no church of that denomination at Indianapolis in early times he became a Presbyterian, and was for some years one of the first elders and trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church. From 1823 to 1845, and until the failure of his wife's health, his house was one of the favorite stopping places of the Presbyterian clergy. Rev. Mr. Proctor, and afterward Rev. George Bush, were his guests for months. He was liberal to charities and the church, having given away up to 1865 about sixty thousand dollars. It would require at least double that amount, according to the present value of money, to be an equivalent.

Five of his children died young. His daughter Mary Y. Wheeler died in 1852. His son, James W. Yandes, died in 1885. Simon Yandes died Oct. 5, 1903. Elizabeth Y. Robinson died in May, 1904. His daughter Catharine C. Fletcher and his son George B. Yandes yet survive him.

JUDGE WILLIAM ALLEN WOODS (deceased), at one time United States Circuit Judge, was born May 16, 1837, near Farmington, Marshall Co., Tenn., and came of Scotch-Irish ancestry by both father and mother. She was a Ewing. About 1760 the family came from Ireland to western Pennsylvania, whence descendants went to Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and other western States. Both Judge Woods's

grandparents were well-to-do farmers and influential slave-holders.

Francis H. Woods, the paternal grandfather of Judge Woods, was a son of Samuel Woods, who married Elizabeth Patten. Samuel Woods, or his father, came from the North of Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania about 1760. William D. Ewing, the maternal grandfather of Judge Ewing, was a son of Samuel Ewing, and grandson of George Ewing, Sr., who married Eleanor Caldwell. William D. Ewing was probably born in Georgia, and moving into Tennessee settled in what is now Marshall county, three miles north of Lewisburg, the county seat, where he cleared a farm and spent his life. He reared a goodly family, and died at the age of eighty-four years. The wife of William D. Ewing was Rebecca Ewing, daughter of David Ewing, who was a son of William Ewing, Sr., who came from Ireland about 1760. The Judge's grandmother on his father's side was the aunt of his maternal grandmother.

Allen Newton Woods, father of Judge Woods, was a student of theology, and took strong ground in opposition to slavery. He died June 15, 1837, when only twenty-six years old, and about 1844 his widow married Capt. John J. Miller, who was also opposed to the institution of slavery. Capt. Miller took his family to Davis county, Iowa, where he died before the ending of the year, leaving William Allen, and a younger step-brother, Adolphus, who is now a resident of south-western Iowa, to do the work of the farm under the guidance of a brave-hearted and pious mother. His life was one of exacting but hopeful toil in field and forest, brick yard, sawmill, gristmill and village store until in his sixteenth year he became a student, later an assistant teacher, in the Troy Academy: a notable result considering the limited advantages he had received at the district school. He was made chief of the lodge of the I. O. G. T., at Troy, and in the winter of 1854-55 helped organize at Troy. He was elected a member of the Grand Lodge of the Order in Iowa.

In September, 1855, he matriculated at Wabash College, from which he graduated in 1859. During the ensuing year he was a tutor of the College. In 1860 he took a school position at Marion, Ind., which he held until the first battle of Bull Run, when the school was broken up by the enlistment of Mr. Woods. An injured foot, however, disabled him from

active service, and he was admitted in December, 1861, to the Bar of the Grant County Circuit Court, which was presided over by Judge Horace P. Biddle. At that session of the Court, as deputy prosecutor, he conducted the criminal trials. At Goshen, Ind., he opened a law office, March 17, 1862, and for two years had little to do. This time he diligently improved by careful and thorough reading, which he did to such purpose that he became noted for a thorough and ready command of the principles of legal practice, and their application to the problems of the Court. Presently his practice took on satisfactory proportions, and he was elected to the State Legislature in 1867, and introduced and pushed to a passage several important measures, by one of which a new judicial circuit was created, the judgeship of which was tendered to him by Gov. Baker. This Mr. Woods declined, as he did a renomination to the Legislature and a nomination to Congress, though his election would have been very certain. As an earnest Republican he was always active in his county campaigning, though seldom willing to speak elsewhere.

Judge Woods was elected to the Judgeship of the 34th Judicial Circuit, in 1873. It was composed of Elkhart and LaGrange counties. He was re-elected without opposition in 1878, and was continued in that office until January, 1881. That year he took his seat on the Supreme Bench of the State, succeeding Judge Biddle. In May, 1883, being at the time Chief Justice of that Court, he was appointed District Judge for the District of Indiana by President Arthur. Judge Gresham was his predecessor. Judge Woods held that high position until March 17, 1892. This was thirty years from the time he opened his office in Goshen. On the nomination of President Harrison, he was commissioned United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit, under the act of Congress, creating the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, of which he was ex-officio a judge. By reason of his priority of commission following Judge Gresham, he was the presiding judge at the time of his death.

The work of Judge Woods on the Supreme Bench of Indiana is preserved in the official reports, commencing with Vol. 73, and is well known to the profession, and of this a discriminating estimate was published in the "Green Bag" of 1892. On the Federal Bench he has dealt with many important cases, some of which, like the Tallysheet Cases,

the Dudley Case, the World's Fair Sunday Opening Case, and the Debs Case, have been subject to wide comment and discussion. Rarely, if ever, has a more notable tribute been paid to the law and to a judge for declaring and enforcing it, than the following pronounced by Justice Brewer, in an address before the Marquette Club, of Chicago, in February, 1896: "The great strike, of which this city was the historic center, attests the wisdom of judicial interference. * * * The peaceful ending of that strike is a supreme attestation of the power of the American people to govern themselves. That honest and true-minded men were in both sides of that controversy, no sensible man doubts, and that it was settled judicially, and not by bayonets and bullets, is the glory of all. Let me say in passing, that the hero of that struggle for the domination of the Law was Circuit Judge William A. Woods, whose name will be revered and honored through the coming ages, long after the memories of his critics and assailants shall have become like the body of Lazarus four days in the grave."

The case, however, that attracted the most attention was the proceeding against Col. Dudley, charged with writing a letter from New York, during the campaign of 1888, advising bribery at the polls. The election was, perhaps, the most exciting ever held in the State, and charges of corruption were freely made by both parties. A "confidential" letter, asserted to have been written by the chairman of a Democratic County Committee to a subordinate, fell into the hands of the opposite political party. It advised that voters who could be bought, were simply "floats," and should be closely looked after. No one should escape. Another letter, over the alleged signature of Col. Dudley, written on a sheet bearing the imprint of the National Republican Committee, and addressed to an unknown person in Indiana, was intercepted in some manner, and fell into the hands of the Democratic Committee of the State. It gave full and explicit directions for the conduct of the campaign, and contained this offensive clause, "Divide the floaters into blocks of five, and put a trusted man with necessary funds, in charge of these five. Make him responsible that none get away, and that all vote our ticket." In his charge to the Federal Grand Jury, which met Nov. 14, 1888, Judge Woods called attention to Section 5511, of the United States Revised Statutes, which makes bribery

an offense, and provides that any person who "aids, counsels, procures or advises any such voter, person or officer to do any act hereby made a crime * * * shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment, not more than three years, or by both. And shall pay the costs of prosecution." The question of the proper construction of the Statutes having been under consideration between Judge Woods and Senator Macdonald, and there having developed a difference of opinion, Judge Woods purposely omitted any construction of the section, and gave his charge to the Grand Jury employing the wording of the Statutes, so as to leave the District Attorney free to conduct the investigation before the Grand Jury in his own way. A month later, however, in response to a request from the Grand Jury for more explicit instruction, he quoted Section 5511, and added this construction: "But in any case, beside the mere fact of the advice or counsel, it must be shown that the crime contemplated was committed, or an attempt made to commit it." This was followed by a storm of partisan criticism. It was charged in the Democratic press, and by the senior Senator from Indiana upon the floor of the United States Senate, that this construction was inconsistent with the first charge, and that the Judge had determined to shield the guilty by making indictment impossible under his construction of the Law. The criticism being repeated in words of bitter denunciation in the Democratic State Platform of 1890, Judge Woods published an elaborate statement of facts with correspondence and data, which not only exonerated him from any suspicion of wrong doing or inconsistency, but also showed that his construction of the law was correct, that it was approved by Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, who examined the authorities carefully at his request. It appeared later that his ruling was in exact accord with an early decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the U. S. vs. Mills. This was case 7, Peters, 137, and it seems was overlooked while the discussion was being held. The vindication was complete.

Judge Woods was well and favorably known in Indiana, and from three educational institutions of high degree did he receive the doctorate of Laws, namely: Asbury (De Pauw) University, Hanover and Wabash.

Judge Woods was married, Dec. 6, 1870, to Miss Mata A., a daughter of ex-mayor

Augustus Newton, of Des Moines, Iowa. To this union were born two children: Alice Newton, and Floyd Allen. The daughter is an artist of marked ability, and the son is a member of the legal profession in Indianapolis, and his career though brief shows that his father's mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders.

AUGUSTUS NEWTON was born at East Templeton, Mass., and was educated in his native State. When a young man he came West locating in Benton Harbor, Mich., where he engaged in the fur trade on his own account. Later he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and there he built the first frame house, the first brick house and the first brick business block—the old Exchange Block—which is still standing. He was mayor of Des Moines and was a merchant there. After his retirement from business he moved to Knoxville, Tenn., where he died in February, 1894, aged seventy-four years. At Elkhart, Ind., he married Miss Mary Mitchell, born in Lancaster, Pa., daughter of Gen. William B. Mitchell, born in the North of Ireland, of Scotch ancestors. Gen. Mitchell came to America when a young man, as a teacher, and he married Miss Rebecca Lyman, of Pennsylvania, born in Lancaster, of an old family there. Mrs. Woods's great-grandfather Newton was from Gardner, Mass., where he was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His wife was a Miss Howe, a member of an early settled Puritan family.

JOHN EBNER, president and sole owner of the Indianapolis Varnish Company, is one of the most prominent and successful business men of his city. A pioneer in his line in the middle west, he has by untiring, well-directed efforts risen step by step to his present prosperous condition, being the head of one of the largest concerns of its kind in this section. His splendid business qualifications, as well as his many other admirable traits of character, he has inherited from good German ancestors.

John Ebner, his grandfather, was a man of means and influence. For the most part he made his residence in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and there upon reaching manhood he settled and began managing a vineyard. Branching out in business, he also engaged in the manufacture of wine very successfully. He prospered through life and won the confidence of all, establishing for himself a leading place in the business world.

During his young manhood he married and by this union there were five children, all of whom made their homes in Germany, and there died: David, John, Christoff, Caroline and Mary. Mr. Ebner was a man of cultivation, and was well informed on general subjects. Possessed of many social attributes, he won for himself friends in all circles, especially in the business world, where he wielded a large influence. Coming of an old and prominent Protestant family, he strictly adhered to their religious teachings.

Christoff Ebner, father of John Ebner, whose name heads this sketch, fell heir to a good share of his father's stock of brains and force of character. Born in Wurtemberg, he there, under the influence of a cultivated home and progressive institutions, grew to manhood. As a preparation for life's activities he early learned the trade of a weaver, and being possessed of rare ability in his line he became in time an artist in that branch of industry. As a young man he engaged in the manufacture of embroideries, corsets and other fine articles for ladies, and, meeting with success in this industry, he continued it for the most part throughout his active life. A skilled workman, gifted in directing affairs, and a good financial manager, he made well out of this industry, and on the whole prospered through life. He died at the old homestead in Frickenhausen, Wurtemberg, Germany, June 17, 1851, at the age of fifty-three years.

During his young manhood Mr. Ebner married Rosina Nestil, who was born in Frickenhausen, Wurtemberg, and to this union came six children: Pauline (who married J. Lang) and William, who both died in Germany; August, who came to America in 1860, and died some years later in New York, leaving one daughter, Pauline; Christina, who married William Ridder, and had five children (both parents died in New York); Rosa, who married Christian Schweitzer, in New York, and they had five children; and John, mentioned below. Mr. Ebner was a man of influence, who through life found his friends in the best circles of German society. Possessed of expensive tastes, he usually lived up to his large income, using his money freely in entertaining his many friends and keeping up his luxurious home. He was exempt from army service, and devoted himself unreservedly to the pursuit of his main industry. Reared in the Protestant

faith, he was a consistent member of the Reformed Church.

John Ebner, son of Christoff, was born in Frickenhausen, Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 20, 1836, and attending the well-conducted schools of his vicinity for eight years, he gained a thorough education, and formed habits of industry and self-reliance of much value to him in later years. Remaining at home until he was eighteen years old, he early entered his father's business establishment, and there, by close attention to the work, learned the weaver's trade. A skilled workman, he had no difficulty in securing a position at his craft, and for several years he followed his trade in Germany, commanding good wages. In 1860, however, he broke home ties and came to America, landing in New York Aug. 11, 1860. Arriving there on the verge of the Civil war, on Oct. 11, 1861, at Watertown, N. Y., he enlisted for three years in Company D, 35th N. Y. V. I., under Colonel Lord of Buffalo, and went to the front, where he served in many hard engagements. In the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 28, 1862, he received a wound in the left leg, from the explosion of a shell piece, and after six months and three days of hospital treatment, in Washington, D. C., and Newark, N. J., on Feb. 28, 1863, he received at Newark, N. J., an honorable discharge, on account of disability. Returning at once to New York City he entered a varnish factory, and there applying himself diligently to the work soon mastered all the details of the business. Advancing rapidly, after a short time he rose to the position of superintendent of the works, which place he filled very acceptably for some time. On the outlook for a good business opening for himself in his line, he in 1867 completed by telegram negotiations with Henry B. Mears, of Indianapolis, for starting a varnish factory in that place, and proceeding at once to the field of the new enterprise, he directed the erection of the buildings, and after their completion assumed the superintendency of the establishment, which operated under the name of the Capital City Varnish Works. Under his management the enterprise met with success from the start, and soon the company reorganized and enlarged the plant, giving the establishment the name of Mears & Lilly, still known as the Capital City Varnish Works. He remained with this firm until January, 1871, when he and Mr. Andrew Kramer pur-

chased a business site, and established the Indianapolis Varnish Company. They enlarged the business from time to time, and took in new partners, changing the name from Ebner & Kramer to Ebner, Aldag & Co., conducting the business under the style of the Indianapolis Varnish Company; and under this appellation the firm did business until 1885, when Kramer sold his interest to his partners. In 1893 the Aldags sold their interest to Ebner, and a stock company assumed the management of the business, comprising John Ebner, president, William Geiger, vice-president, and E. F. Knodle, secretary and treasurer. About 1895 Mr. Ebner bought out the interests of some of the other stockholders, the company then consisting of John Ebner, president, Bertha E. Ebner, secretary and treasurer, and Emil Ebner, vice-president; with William F. Ebner, director, Edward J. Ebner, varnish maker, and Charles A. Ecklin, brother-in-law of Mr. John Ebner, one of the traveling salesmen. This company has since conducted the business with excellent results, has greatly improved and enlarged the establishment, as well as the force of employees, and has given the factory a standing among first-class industries of the middle west. Mr. Ebner has in every respect shown himself an excellent financier, and a most competent business manager. Possessed of many resources, he has in addition to conducting this business so efficiently also engaged in the real estate business to some extent, and he now owns some seventeen tenement houses in Indianapolis, which he rents to advantage. Prospering in all his ventures, he has amassed considerable wealth, and in addition to his city real estate he now has also a large bank account, bonds, stocks, etc. He owns a pleasant residence property in Indianapolis, where he has long made his home.

Mr. Ebner married in New York City, May 10, 1863, Christina Ecklin, who was born in Wendenreuthe, Baden, Germany, Sept. 4, 1841, daughter of Andreas Ecklin. Andreas Ecklin was a shoemaker by trade, came of a good old Protestant family of Germany, and for many years made his residence in the town of Wendenreuthe, in that section of Baden. He married, in Germany, Elizabeth Schrode, of Baden. She passed her last days in Indianapolis, and died there Sept. 23, 1899. Of their union were born five children: Christina, Mrs. Ebner; Elizabeth, who married Nicholas

Seyler, now of Indianapolis; Mary, who married Henry Lohse, of New York City; Kate, who married George Gunsett, now of Indianapolis; and Charles A., the traveling salesman for the Varnish Works. In 1853 Mr. Ecklin moved with his family from Germany to New York City, and there passed his last days, dying in 1857. He was a man of ability and always commanded the respect of his fellow-citizens. The Reformed Church counted him among its influential members.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebner had fifteen children, seven of whom died young: Rose, John, Charles, August, Christina, Olga and John. Of the eight now living Elizabeth and Anna M. have never married; Bertha E. is mentioned above; Ida married Frank Krause, and has one son, Arthur John; Emil, of the Varnish Works, married Barbara Berdel, and has three daughters, Helen Esther, Marie B. C. and Elizabeth Ruth; William F., of the same firm, married Minnie Kuhler, and had one daughter, who is deceased; Edward J., the varnish maker, married Emma Erber, and has one daughter Mildred (he enlisted in the 161st Ind. V. I., under Colonel Durbin, former governor of Indiana, and served in the Spanish-American war, being stationed in Cuba); Frank, who is a bookkeeper in the Indiana National Bank, married Marietta Whisenand, and has one son, John F.

Mr. Ebner has by his efficiency, honesty and square dealings won the entire confidence of business men in Indianapolis and vicinity, where he is well known. He possesses an indomitable will and plenty of courage, is broad-minded, alert and thoroughly up-to-date. Public-spirited and generous, he is a power for good in his community. Fraternally he stands high, belonging to the I. O. O. F.; the G. A. V. A., of which he is quartermaster; the G. P. S., of Indianapolis; and is a member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., No. 17, of Indianapolis. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Church, to which his wife and children still belong.

DANIEL BERND, president of The Bernd Brothers Company, wagon manufacturers, of Indianapolis, is one of the substantial German residents of that city who have done so much to promote its industrial growth. He was born Feb. 24, 1839, in Dietschweiler, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, son of George Philip and Phillipena (Becker) Bernd, and

passed his early life in his native land, where he received a good common-school education.

In 1857 Mr. Bernd came with his father to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned wagon-making, at which he worked until his enlistment, in 1864, in the 106th Ohio Volunteer Regiment. He was sent to Stevenson, Ala., where he was on duty until the close of the war, after which he returned to Cincinnati, and resumed his old trade. Coming to Indianapolis in May, 1868, he became an employee of the Shaw Carriage Company, and in March, 1875, he started in business on his own account, in partnership with his brothers. By industry and honest work the brothers prospered, doing an increasing business from year to year, until the concern is now upon a very substantial basis. In March, 1904, Mr. Daniel Bernd, with his sons George Philip and Theodore Jacob and son-in-law William C. F. Grieb, formed an incorporation. William C. F. Grieb is first vice-president, and George Philip Bernd is second vice-president of the company and assists his father in business, having worked in the wagon factory for more than twenty years. Theodore Jacob Bernd is secretary and treasurer, and handles practically all the financial affairs of the firm, to the advantage of all concerned. He is especially fitted for his duties, having received a good education in the public, high and business schools of Indianapolis and six years' training in the practical part of the wagon manufacturing business. Being acquainted thus with every detail of the work and endowed with keen business perception, his estimates are universally satisfactory, both to the firm and its patrons. His enterprise and progressive spirit have during his comparatively brief connection with the business been felt in every department.

Daniel Bernd is well known in German-American social circles in the city, being an active member of the German-American Veterans' Association, the German Pioneers, the Druids, the German Protestant Orphans' Home Association, the Deutscher Klub und Musikverein, the Germania Park Association, and one of the organizers of the South Side Turnverein.

By his first marriage, to Carolina Diehl, Mr. Bernd had one son, Daniel, and four children have been born to his second union, with Louisa Matilda Juppenlatz, viz.: Matilda, George Philip, Theodore Jacob and Alma Theresa.

HON. WILLIAM HAYDEN ENGLISH, late of Indianapolis, was a man of national reputation and importance in affairs of government and business for so many years that Indiana was proud to claim him for one of her native sons. A mere recital of his achievements, the positions he held, his connection with various public and private enterprises, with no comment upon the far-reaching effects of his life and work, would make an article of respectable proportions. The notable productions of his pen, "The Conquest of the Northwest" and the "History of Indiana," will entitle his name to a permanent place among the writers who have made the State famous and who have won repute as chroniclers of her fame.

Mr. English's parentage and ancestry are also worthy of note, as showing decidedly whence he drew the strength and principle which characterized his whole career, and a brief mention of his forefathers will be an appropriate introduction to his own life story. The family originated in England, from which country James English (son of Thomas) emigrated to America about 1700, settling near Laurel, Del. His son, James English (2), was the great-grandfather of William H. English. Elisha English, son of James (2), was born in Delaware and married Sarah Wharton, also a native of that State. Thence they migrated in 1792 to Kentucky, where their son, Major Elisha Gale English, was born. In their old age, in 1830, they moved to Greene county, Ill., where several of their children had located. They lived together for sixty years, and their family consisted of fourteen children, all of whom were married and had children of their own before death came to break the family circle. At that time their descendants numbered about two hundred.

The Major was the first of the English family to come to Indiana. He settled in Scott county, this State, in 1818, being one of the earliest pioneers in that section, where he became one of the most prominent men of his day, both in business circles and in politics. At one time he served as United States marshal for Indiana, under appointment of President Buchanan, and he served twenty-four years as a member of the State Legislature, in both House and Senate. Coming into the State shortly after its admission into the Union, and when Indiana was still on the border of the Indian territory, he had an



Wm. H. English

important part in the making of her early history. His name was known and respected over a wide territory, and his influence in the formation of the early laws and institutions of the State is felt to this day. Major English never gave up the home in Scott county where he settled upon his removal to this State, but he spent most of the time during the closing years of his life at the home of his son, William H., in Indianapolis, in which city his death occurred Nov. 14, 1874. He and his wife are buried in Crown Hill cemetery. Major English married Mahala Eastin, a native of Kentucky, whither her parents, Lieut. Philip and Sarah Smith Eastin, moved from Virginia, their native State. There were seventeen children born to Lieut. Eastin and wife.

On the maternal side William H. English was descended from those notable characters in American Colonial history—Louis DuBois, the Huguenot patentee of the Kingston (N. Y.) district, and Jost Hite, who brought the first colony to Virginia that settled west of the Blue Ridge mountains, locating on a grant of land of over 100,000 acres made to him by King George II. of England. William H. English's grandfather, Lieut. Philip Eastin, an officer of the Revolution, in the 4th and 8th Virginia Regiments, Continental Line, served through the entire war. Capt. Charles Smith, his great-grandfather, was an officer in the French-English Colonial war under the then "Col." George Washington, and was severely wounded at the battle of Great Meadows. His great-great-grandfather, Col. John Hite, was a Colonial officer and a member of the first board of justices of Frederick county, Va., after independence was declared. Capt. Revel Wharton, another of Mr. English's direct ancestors, was captain of an American privateer during the Revolution, was captured in action, and died on board a British prison ship.

William Hayden English was the only son of Major Elisha Gale English and Mahala (Eastin) English, and was born Aug. 27, 1822, in Lexington, Scott Co., Ind. He grew up among the scenes familiar to the early settlers of his native locality, and there acquired the beginnings of his education in the common schools. His collegiate course was pursued at Hanover University, where he studied for three years, after which he devoted himself to the law, which he had chosen for his profession. The

most pointed comment to be made upon his aptitude is the mere statement that he was admitted to practice in the Circuit court when only eighteen years old. He began practice in his native county, and soon had a patronage covering that and neighboring counties, for he was well known and trusted even at that early age. Within a short time he was admitted to the State Supreme court, and before he was twenty-three to the United States Supreme court, at a period when the examinations were, to quote the words of one of his noted legal associates, "strict, thorough and exacting." That he possessed the necessary requirements and acquirements at such a youthful age was highly creditable. Meantime he had also laid firmly the foundations of his political power. Even before he attained his majority he filled local offices, serving as deputy clerk of his county and as postmaster at Lexington, and in 1843, when just twenty-one, he was chosen principal clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives over several worthy aspirants for the position. He served as such during 1843 and 1844. In the latter year he gave efficient service to his party in the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency, and he was tendered an appointment as clerk in the Treasury department at Washington, which he held throughout Polk's administration, resigning at its close because of his opposition to the election of President Taylor. In the memorable session of the compromise of 1850 he was a clerk of the Claims committee in the United States Senate, resigning at the close of the session. Upon returning to his native State from Washington Mr. English had entered actively into the movement for a new State constitution, and he was elected principal secretary to the State Constitutional convention which assembled at Indianapolis in October, 1850, to revise the constitution; at the adjournment the convention assigned to him the important trust of supervising the publication of the constitution, the journal, address, etc. In 1851 he was elected to represent his native county in the State Legislature against an opposition majority, and over a competitor considered the strongest and most popular man of his party in the county. This was the first meeting of the Legislature under the provisions of the new constitution, and judgment and discretion were required of the Legislature to put the new State machinery into harmonious and successful operation. It was, therefore, no small compliment

for so young a man as Mr. English—he was but twenty-nine—to have been chosen over so many older and more experienced citizens. He was still further honored by being elected Speaker, and it may be mentioned as an evidence of his ability and popularity as a presiding officer that, during his long term of service (over three months), no appeal was taken from his decisions. This was the more remarkable as it was the first session under the new constitution, when many new points had to be decided. His successful experience in the speakership opened new avenues for Mr. English and at the same time made him master of the local political situation. He became widely known throughout Indiana, and the favorable impression he had created while in the Legislature became apparent when he became a Congressional candidate.

In October, 1852, Mr. English was elected to the United States House of Representatives, entering Congress at the commencement of President Pierce's administration. It was at the opening of this Congress that the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill was introduced. Mr. English was a member of the House committee on Territories, which was charged with the consideration and report of the bill; he did not concur with the majority of the committee in the propriety and expediency of bringing forward the measure at that time, thinking its introduction unfortunate and ill-timed, and made a minority report on Jan. 31, 1854, proposing several important amendments, which, although not directly adopted, for reasons hereafter explained, probably led to modifications of the bill of the Senate, which bill was finally adopted as an amendment to the House bill, and enacted into a law.

Mr. English was a conservative Democrat. The controversy about the institution of slavery, which had been going on, with but little intermission, ever since the formation of the Government, raged with greatly increased bitterness during the eight years immediately preceding the war. During all this period, Mr. English was in Congress, and more or less identified with the measures involving the question of slavery. It is therefore, perhaps, proper to briefly define the position he occupied upon this great question of the age, as gleaned from his speeches and the Congressional history of the period. "I am," said he in one of his speeches, "a native of a free State, and have no love for the institution of

slavery. Aside from the moral question involved, I regard it as an injury to the State where it exists, and, if it were proposed to introduce it where I reside, would resist it to the last extremity." He greatly deprecated and unsparingly denounced the aggressive measures of the extremists of both sides, and their persistent agitation of the subject. He believed in faithfully maintaining all the rights of each individual State, as guaranteed by the Constitution, and that it would be wisest to refer the question at issue to that best and safest of all tribunals, the people to be governed, considering them to be the best judges of the soil and climate and wants of the country they inhabit, and the true judges of what will best suit their own condition and promote their welfare and happiness. Speaking for himself and his constituents, he said, upon another occasion, "We do not like the institution of slavery, neither in its moral, social nor political bearings, but consider that it is a matter which, like all other domestic affairs, each organized community ought to be allowed to decide for itself." The idea of "leaving the people of every State and Territory perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," seemed to him at that time to be in accordance with the genius of our American institutions; but the storm raised by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill resulted in the defeat of nearly all the members from the free States who voted for it. In fact, Mr. English was one of the only three in the United States who commanded strength enough to survive the storm. He was re-elected, and continued to support the policy of the administration during the XXXIVth Congress. During this Congress he made a speech in defense of the management of the Smithsonian Institution (of which he was a regent for eight years—1853-61), which was highly commended by Professor Henry, president of the Institution, Charles Henry Davis, and other eminent scientific gentlemen, Mr. Davis writing a letter in which he said Mr. English was entitled to "the gratitude and friendly regard of every scientific man in the country whose opinions are thought worth repeating."

Mr. English was not a candidate for re-nomination in 1856, but his constituents claimed they had a right to his services at that time, and he was again brought forward and elected, by a larger majority than ever

before. Speaker Orr appointed him chairman of the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the arduous duties of which he discharged with ability. In the meantime the agitation of the slavery question continued, and the Kansas controversy assumed a new and more dangerous aspect than ever. Application was made to admit Kansas as a State under what was known as the Lecompton Constitution, and this was favored by the South, and also by President Buchanan's administration. Mr. English acquired his widest reputation during this Congress by his course upon the Kansas policy of the administration. He was "Anti-Lecompton," but not of those who wished to cripple the administration, or break up his party organization, and he steadily and firmly opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution until that instrument had been ratified by a vote of the people. Hitherto he had acted and voted in harmony with his political colleagues and the Democratic administration; but he now found it impossible to persevere in that course. In the closing paragraph of a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives, in exposition of his views upon that question, he clearly defined his position and his ultimatum. He said: "I think, before Kansas is admitted, her people ought to ratify, or, at least, have a fair opportunity to vote upon, the Constitution under which it is proposed to admit her; at the same time, I am not so wedded to any particular plan that I may not, for the sake of harmony and as a choice of evils, make reasonable concessions, provided the substance would be secured: which is the making of the Constitution, at an early day, conform to the public will, or, at least, that the privilege and opportunity of so making it be secured to the people beyond all question. Less than this would not satisfy the expectations of my constituents, and I would not betray their wishes for any earthly considerations. If, on the other hand, all reasonable compromises are voted down, and I am brought to vote upon the naked and unqualified admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, I distinctly declare that I cannot, in conscience, vote for it." During the long and exciting contest over this question, which had seldom before been equaled in bitterness, and was really the prelude to the terrible Civil war, Mr. English never departed from the position taken in this speech.

As a party man he was anxious to heal the divisions that had sprung up among his political friends upon this question, and to relieve the administration and the South from the position they had taken, which Mr. English, in his heart, considered impolitic and dangerous. The great contest filled the country with the most intense excitement, and awakened the apprehensions of the most thoughtful and patriotic citizens. For five long months it was the all-engrossing topic in Congress, absorbing the attention of Senators and Representatives, and standing in the way of the transaction of all useful and legitimate public business. The Senate saw proper to pass a bill admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution without limit or condition; but this bill, although it commanded the favor of the President and his cabinet, failed to receive the sanction of the House of Representatives. The House, on the other hand, passed a bill as a substitute for that of the Senate, but this the Senate would not accept, or the Executive approve. Thus was an issue formed between great co-ordinate branches of the Government, whose joint and harmonious action could alone remove the dangerous question and give peace to the country. In this stage of the proceedings, when the whole country had about abandoned the hope of a settlement of the disagreement between the two Houses, and the angry contest was likely to be adjourned for further and protracted agitation before a people already inflamed with sectional animosities, Mr. English took the responsibility of moving to concur in the proposition of the Senate asking for a committee of free conference. The excitement upon the occasion had scarcely ever been equaled in the House of Representatives. Upon adopting this motion the vote was a tie (108 to 108), but the Speaker voting in the affirmative the motion carried. As the Senate had asked for the conference, the managers on behalf of that branch of Congress were informed by Mr. English that propositions for a compromise must first come from them. If they had none to offer, the managers on the part of the House had none, and the conference would immediately terminate. The managers on the part of the Senate made several propositions, none of which, however, were acceptable to the members on behalf of the House. The Senate committee then asked the members from the House if they had any compromise

to offer, to which Mr. English replied that he had none prepared, but he had a plan in his mind, based, however, upon the principle of a submission of the question of admission under the Lecompton Constitution, and an amended ordinance to a fair vote of the people of Kansas; and if the committee thought it worth while, he would prepare it, and submit it to them at their next meeting. They told him to do so. Thus came about the great Kansas compromise measure, commonly called the "English Bill," which finally passed both branches of Congress, and became the law. Mr. English never claimed that the "English bill" was entirely as he wished it, but it accomplished its object. Under this law the question of admission under the Lecompton Constitution was, in effect, referred back to the people of Kansas, and they voted against it.

Thus was the result accomplished which Mr. English had contended for from the beginning, and there is no inconsistency in his record upon this subject. On the final vote which admitted Kansas as a State he was still a member, and voted for her admission. President Buchanan wrote Mr. English a letter congratulating him upon the success of his compromise bill and prophesying it would make the name of English historical. The popular current in the North was still strongly against the Democratic administration, and the "English bill" entered into the ensuing political campaign, and came in for the usual amount of misrepresentation and abuse. Mr. English had again been brought forward for reelection, and the contest in his district assumed a national importance. His political opponents made extraordinary efforts to defeat him, and there was at one time some disaffection with a portion of his political friends who thought he should have voted for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. This disaffection finally subsided, resulting, probably, in part, from a letter, which was made public, written by the President himself, in which he spoke in the highest terms of Mr. English, and said if he had a thousand votes Mr. English should have them all cheerfully. In fact, although Mr. English had firmly opposed a leading measure of the administration, the President was well aware it was from conscientious convictions, and always manifested the most friendly feeling for him. These kindly rela-

tions existed to the end of Mr. Buchanan's life. The election of 1858 resulted in the triumphant return of Mr. English to Congress, by a larger majority than ever.

In the meantime the split in his political party continued to widen, and the shadows of the great Civil war began to be visible to his keen and experienced vision. Mr. English was for pacification, if possible, and favored every measure tending to that result. He introduced a proposition looking to that end, which, with other similar propositions, was referred to a committee, but all alike came to nothing.

On the subject of secession he was as firm and bold in opposing the views of his former political associates from the South, as he had been in opposing the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution. He denounced it from the beginning, and made every effort to induce Southern members to abandon it. In a speech in the House of Representatives he plainly told the South that "the great Democratic party, that has so long and so justly boasted of its nationality, must not degenerate into a mere Southern sectional party, or a party that tolerates the sentiment of disunion; if it does, its days are numbered, and its mission ended." But his appeals were all in vain. The time for such appeals had passed, and the crisis of the great American conflict was at hand. It was now inevitable that the angry controversy would be transferred from the halls of Congress to be decided by a bloody and relentless war, an event he had hoped would never come, and zealously labored to avert. He now determined at all hazards to retire from Congress and active political life, after serving continuously through four terms, and he withdrew in 1861 with the full and unqualified endorsement of his constituents, as is shown by the fact that the convention which nominated his successor adopted unanimously the following resolution:

Resolved, That in selecting a candidate to represent this district in the Thirty-seventh Congress, we deem it a proper occasion to express the respect and esteem we entertain for our present member, Hon. William H. English, and our confidence in him as a public officer. In his retirement, in accordance with his well-known wishes, from the position of representative, which he has so long filled with credit to himself and benefit to the country, we heartily greet him with the plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

When the war broke out Governor Morton offered him the command of a regiment, but being without military tastes or knowledge he refused it. During the war Mr. English remained an active "war Democrat" and a warm supporter of Governor Morton's war policies, and in his public speeches recounted his position in Congress and recalled the fact that he had told his Southern colleagues that they could not expect the Northern Democrats to uphold them in their secession ideas. He continued to be one of the Governor's most trusted advisers, advanced money to the Governor to send troops to the front, and served as provost marshal of the Second Congressional district.

Mr. English's political career had many remarkable aspects besides its unusually early beginning. Up to the time of his retirement from Congress in 1861 he had never sustained a defeat at election. He lived in a period of remarkable transition for the United States, and his early ambitions were fostered among conditions which made the courage of his convictions and the defense of his principles necessary elements of political activity. While in Washington as a young man he was a clerk in the Senate during those stirring times when the burning questions of antebellum days brought forth the best efforts of Calhoun, Cass, Clay, Webster and Benton, as well as other great statesmen of the age. His experience in numerous other positions of similar character made him remarkably familiar with the movements of his party, and his extensive acquaintance in the organization made him invaluable as a worker. Thus the law, in which he had seemed destined to make a great name, gave way for the more urgent activities of politics and public service. He was qualified for leadership, and took a prominent part in all the great movements of the years during which he was in the legislative halls of his State and country. When he retired from politics it was to enter upon a business career in which his success was so great as almost to overshadow his earlier achievements. Only once after his voluntary retirement did he re-enter the political arena, and that was during the great national campaign of 1880, when he was the candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic national ticket of Hancock and English. However, while he had been out of politics for twenty years previously, so far as seeking or accepting office was concerned, during that

time he was well known as an honored adviser in party councils, frequently presiding over conventions and in one important State campaign serving as chairman of the Democratic State central committee.

Upon his retirement from Congress Mr. English spent a year at the old home in Scott county, but the inaction was more than one of his nature could endure. He had allowed his law practice to lapse, and he had no heart to engage in public duties under the existing state of affairs. So his mind turned to business, he having become though somewhat indirectly, interested in financial matters. He had shown such ability in the management of the means he had accumulated that he was seriously advised to enter the banking business. Removing to Indianapolis, he in 1863 became identified with the organization of the First National Bank, the earliest institution under the national banking system in Indiana, and the first to issue notes under the then new banking law. He was president from the establishment of the bank until he retired on account of ill health, July 25, 1877. Other important financial interests also claimed his attention, and his bank ranked among the leading financial institutions of the country, and its influence upon the business of the city and State was inestimable. His personal standing was such that he was recognized as the foremost banker in the State, being president at one time of the Indianapolis Clearing House Association and of the National Bankers Association of Indiana. During his presidency of the First National Bank the panic of 1873 swept over the country, and his wise and conservative stand upon the proper method of handling the situation and preventing a recurrence of the conditions has always been conceded as indicative of the shrewdest insight regarding the true control of the country's finances. On one occasion several years after his retirement from the presidency of the bank or any control thereof he came to its rescue when it was in financial difficulties and a run was being made upon it, saving it from disruption by the sole strength of his personal credit and presence.

Mr. English was the owner of numerous pieces of real estate in Indianapolis and deeply interested in the development and opening up of the city, and at one time held a controlling interest in the street railways of the city. He encouraged all local improvements, aiding various enterprises with his means and in-

fluence. At the time of his death he was paying taxes on 448 pieces of property in Marion county, very little of this being outside of Center township, practically all of his local real estate interests being in Indianapolis. Besides, he had invested in real estate in Louisville, Ky., and Washington, D. C., and owned large tracts of farm land in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Texas. His investments were so carefully made that a title accepted by William H. English was never disputed. He always strove to maintain the value of property and the good standing of any neighborhood in which he was interested, a fact so well known that his investments were invariably regarded as a benefit to any locality. His assessments were never questioned and always promptly paid. Mr. English was exacting about conformation to the stipulations of his various contracts, but he was equally punctilious about carrying out his own obligations to the letter. And although he was strict in business and money matters it is well known that he never foreclosed a mortgage except as a last resort, or took any legal action in the settlement of a debt until all other means had been exhausted.

Had Mr. English been successful merely as a business man his career would have been worthy of remark. But he had gained national fame as an able public servant before he had thought seriously of devoting himself wholly to business, holding a position of influence and power which few men would have had the courage to relinquish. And when busiest with financial problems he found pleasure and relief in the work which will most surely serve to perpetuate his name—his contributions to historical literature. As a speaker and writer Mr. English was fluent and forceful, and noted for the practical common sense of his arguments and the strength of his ideas. His writings were almost exclusively of an historical character. He first prepared a biographical work on the constitution and lawmakers of the State, which coming from his pen could not be otherwise than authoritative and valuable. During the last ten years of his life he devoted most of his spare time to the compilation and production of his "History of Indiana," and from material discovered in his researches on that account grew "The Conquest of the Northwest," the latter work coming out shortly before his death. It has not been equaled by any others on the subject. His

study of the early history of his State had been carried on for many years, and the intimate knowledge he possessed on the subject, supplemented by the numerous rare documents of interest and value which he accumulated, qualified him thoroughly for his undertaking. Mr. English took the greatest pleasure in this work, into which he was led wholly by his interest. Regarding the "Conquest of the Northwest," a lawyer of high reputation gave his opinion as follows: "It is by far the most important, accurate and readable book ever published on this subject. It required great research and experience, and is the true foundation of the earliest history of the white settlements of the Northwest territory. * * * His historical researches were made with great care and expense, with indefatigable perseverance, and are a fitting monument for his character."

In 1885 a meeting of the surviving members of the Constitutional convention was held in Indianapolis, at English's opera house. There were not many. It was felt that it was high time to collect data regarding the early history of the State and put them into permanent form, and Mr. English was made chairman of the committee appointed for the work. In the end he had to assume the entire responsibility of the work, to which the last ten years of his life were practically devoted. His enthusiasm in collecting material never waned, and he was not only patient and laborious in his researches, but also traveled considerably in the prosecution of the work, hunting up and going over thoroughly many old manuscripts, some almost forgotten. He spared neither pains nor expense, using his means freely in obtaining valuable and pertinent documents, and in this connection it may be mentioned that his collection contained many rare and valuable papers and his rooms in the "Hotel English," where his last years were spent, were filled with all kinds of valuable relics, mostly of an historical character. His papers were gathered from every part of Indiana and the adjoining States, many being original documents, while others are authenticated copies. Governor Matthews said at the time of his death: "No one was better prepared to write the history of Indiana, and to the citizens of the State his loss is immeasurable. He possessed wonderful powers of research, tracing up important and hidden papers. The work was with him a labor of love, and he would have given to us a history

of Indiana of which all could have been proud. The two volumes already published gave to thousands their first conception of the important part Indiana played in the war of the Revolution, and if he had been permitted to finish the remaining volumes he would have related much that would have added to the sentiment of State pride." Mr. Owen, the secretary of the State at the time of Mr. English's death, said apropos of the same subject: "The pride of his life was not the immense fortune he built up, but was his history of Indiana, which, indeed, is his worthy monument."

Mr. John H. Holliday, former proprietor of the Indianapolis *News* and a prominent citizen of Indianapolis, said regarding his work: "He could both labor and wait. This is shown by his history of Indiana, to which he has devoted many of his later years, and which will be his real monument. He started this with an exact, comprehensive idea, and worked for years in making a collection of material which no one else ever could have done. It will be the chief source of all writers about Indiana in the future, a mine of historical wealth and a monument of energy. I understand that it is now complete—a most fortunate thing. The first two volumes, recently published, have met the most favorable reception. Only last night I read a review of it in the *New York Evening Post*, a paper renowned for its literary criticisms, which spoke of it in terms of unqualified praise, calling it a noble and memorable contribution to American history. He had known so many of the men concerned in making Indiana, his family had been identified with it from the beginning, and he was so conversant with the incidents of its government and growth that he was fitted almost above all men to do the work. I hope the report that he has completed it is true, for it will be hard to find a worthy successor, even with his material available."

Another prominent citizen who knew Mr. English and his work well said of his history: "It is not too much to say that he has incorporated in his writings much of the history of the Mississippi valley that very probably would never have been rescued from oblivion."

The following is taken from the Indianapolis *Journal* of Saturday, Feb. 8, 1896, which devoted over a page to Mr. English and his achievements: "It was his intention, when he began to make a history of Indiana,

to make a monument for himself as well as to give to this country a complete history, such as had never been previously written. When he was well into the work he found that George Rogers Clark had a strong bearing on the war of the Revolution. It is certain that no future history of the war of the Revolution will be complete without its chapter taken from Mr. English's 'Conquest of the Northwest.' This book, which has but recently come from the press, is only the preliminary to the history of Indiana, which he started out to write. He found he had so much material that he completed the work which has placed Indiana and the surrounding territory in a much more important place in the history of the country than it occupied before. The history of Indiana was left uncompleted but he has made arrangements in his will for the completion and publishing of the work. In the matter of collecting the material for his history he has shown a perseverance, a willingness to plod and a patience which have characterized much of the other work of his life. He has not been hurried, and no trouble has been too great for him to undertake to have every detail of the work without a flaw. The letters, state papers, and original letters from statesmen and soldiers of the last century, files of newspapers of nearly a century ago, rare old prints, portraits of prominent men and of their ancestors, are treasures to the historian and collector. Mr. English has not left this collecting to be done by letter writing and depending on others but he visited many places himself and made personal search. Many of the letters have been reproduced in facsimile in the book, and not less interesting are the facsimile scraps in the work, such as the autographs of people mentioned in the book, pictures and other things which are inserted as they occur in the text.

"One letter in the original which Mr. English had was written by Thomas Jefferson at Williamsburg Oct. 21, 1779. Another is the commission of Joseph Bowman as major, signed by Patrick Henry. There are personal letters of William Henry Harrison. Mr. English had one letter of William Henry Harrison which he would never show to any one. It is in the collection, and Mr. English said that it only could be read after his death. Numerous letters from Thomas Jefferson to George Rogers Clark are also included. The original patent issued by King George II to

the father of the Major Bowman who was with Clark is in the list. Previous to Mr. English's writing there had never been a list of Clark's officers and men. He found the men had been given grants of land in Floyd, Clark, and part of Scott counties. He made a visit to those counties and found the name of the original grantee of land for every quarter section. This has all been methodically arranged and placed in the book in a section by itself. To show what Mr. English was willing to do is his effort in getting the perfect copy of the seal of the Northwest Territory. There were many documents with an impression, but none was perfect. He took the different parts and, after weeks of labor, had the perfect copy made. It was made four times before it pleased him. This is the seal which is on the cover of the book. Few people can conceive of the work that he put on the whole. One bit, of which Mr. English was very proud, was the coat of arms of the Rogers family. He went to Washington many times and visited every historical society east of the Mississippi river. He once heard that the Historical Society of Minnesota had some information which he wanted. He took a clerk and went to Minnesota, visited the society and secured permission to copy what he wanted.

"A rare old bit, which caused Mr. English to feel proud at having secured it, is a note of Francis Vigo's. In another place there is a map of Indiana with George Rogers Clark's route to different points, all drawn by Mr. English. Not only have papers and portraits contributed to the stock of material, but he found the old swords of George Rogers Clark and Joseph Bowman. From the original Virginia patent of land grants to Clark and his men for their services in the campaign, Mr. English secured much information.

"Mr. John J. Curtis, who was intimately associated with Mr. English and represented his publishers during the publication of his book, said Mr. English never lost his enthusiasm. Sometimes he would work till long after midnight, and then get up at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning and go to work on it again. Mr. Curtis thinks that Mr. English prized the most highly the letter signed by Wyeth, Jefferson and Madison, which was written to Clark, giving the authority of the Virginia Legislature to Clark to carry on the campaign.

"Mr. English was opposed to dictation;

he could not get accustomed to it, and all his notes were written out in his own hand. His writing was very distinct and careful. It was as plain to read as typewriting. When the copy went to the printer it had corrections, and he never ceased to correct the proof as long as it was possible. He corrected the galley proof, the page proof and the plate proof. He studied every sentence, and when the proof left his hand for the last time he was perfectly satisfied with it. He did not hesitate to correct the last plate proof, as many authors do. He seemed to feel that this was to be his last work, and as such it should be as perfect as it was possible to have it. He used to keep the proof for days, and at one time, after the proof was made of a sketch of Father Gibault, he delayed the printer and sent the proof to Father Schmidt at Welz to see if it was correct. Some of the plates for the illustrations were made three and four times before he was satisfied with them. Finally, after years of patient labor and months of waiting for the material to be put into type and the proofs made and corrected, the books finally came from the binders. He chose the binding and the designs for the cover, with the George Rogers Clark figure as it stands just west of the soldiers' monument for the front cover and the seal of the Northwest Territory for the last cover. When the first copy of the books was taken to Mr. English he was as delighted as a child and expressed the greatest gratification with them. He never lost interest in the work, and often talked of it. Wednesday evening he was told of the distinguished attention which had been paid the book in a long criticism in a recent number of *The Nation*. He expressed his pleasure. It was not till the evening of life that Mr. English took up literary work, and it was a task that thousands of younger men would have not only hesitated but become discouraged over. It is a history of the Northwest broader in scope and more comprehensive than any ever written before, and, with the history of Indiana to appear, will be a lasting monument to the man when his political and business life will be hidden and lost even to memory."

Mr. English was an enthusiastic member of the State Historical Society, of which he was president at the time of his death. He remembered the society with a bequest in his will to aid it in its work.

Mr. English always maintained his inter-

est in the welfare of Indianapolis and the management of its business affairs, and on important local questions was not bound by party ties, being independent in thought and speech. He was very public-spirited in his efforts to make the most of all funds expended for public purposes, and personally made many liberal contributions intended for such uses. He frequently attended City Council meetings and watched closely to keep down extravagant expenditures, but nevertheless he was never niggardly in opposition to spending money for real improvements, or in any way that would add to the prestige of his city and State. He was the author of the first set of resolutions adopted favoring the erection of the State soldiers' monument, was the author of the Bill which passed the Legislature authorizing it to be built and contributed the largest sum donated by any individual to the fund for its erection. He was subsequently appointed a member of the commission which had charge of building it, and later became president thereof. His business judgment, and his intimate knowledge of the history of the State, made him a very valuable member of that body. He was in favor of using the plans of the architect without change, and opposed many of the variations made from those plans which have since been regretted. He wrote the inscriptions which appear on the face of the monument and originated the idea of the subsidiary statues of General Clark, General Harrison, Governor Morton and Governor Whitcomb that surround it. The bronze tablet on the base of the monument of Gen. George Rogers Clark (at the west side of Monument Place) was purchased with the money due Mr. English for his services on the monument commission, and which he presented to the commission for the purpose to which it was applied.

Mr. English had a strong personality, but he never forced his convictions upon any one, and he was notably reserved and undemonstrative, though he was both positive and aggressive and could show spirit when necessary. His devotion to family ties was unusually strong, as shown in his solicitude for his parents during their declining years, and his pride in his children and grandchildren. This sense of filial duty was particularly strong. When he went to Washington, during his young manhood, he kept only enough of his savings for his immediate expenses,

giving the balance to his father, to assist him in paying the balance of purchase money due on the family homestead ("Englishton Park"). Knowing his father would not accept it from his hands at such a time he sealed it in an envelope which he left with instructions not to be opened until after he was gone. He relied on himself to hew his own way and carve his own fortune. Later his father became quite well-to-do, but at that time, though fairly started, he was struggling to get possession of a large farm and home which cost more than he had cash to pay for, and the burden of meeting his payments as they fell due was heavy and burdensome, so that the gift was very acceptable.

Mr. English's tastes were quiet, and he was as averse to display of his material possessions as he was of his remarkable resources of character. His energy, perseverance and application enabled him to do anything to which he set his mind. His high sense of honor restrained him from directing his activities toward any but worthy objects. In business he was prudent and conservative, but too progressive to be over-cautious about adopting innovations, though he investigated new schemes thoroughly before giving them a trial. His executive ability was so universally relied upon that often he was called in to adjust difficult financial problems, and frequently in order to protect his own interests in concerns in which he had invested he had to assume, at least temporarily, the heavy responsibility of the entire management until matters were placed on a sound basis. Many instances of the confidence he enjoyed among Indianapolis business men are related by those who had long association with him. Mr. English had a fine presence and pleasant address, and his appearance suggested the intelligent, forceful, manly man.

During his first sojourn at Washington, while a clerk in the Treasury Department, Mr. English was married there, in 1847, to Emma Mardulia Jackson, of Virginia, whom he long survived. She died in 1877, and is buried in Crown Hill cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. English were born two children, William E. and Rosalind. The latter became the wife of Dr. Willoughby Walling, late United States Consul to Edinburgh, Scotland, June 24, 1876, at which time he was a resident of Louisville, Ky., and to them have been born two children. Mr. English made a permanent home in Indi-

anapolis when he established his business interests in the city, and he lived for a number of years in his beautiful residence fronting upon the circular park known as the "Governor's circle," because originally intended as the site for the residence of the governor of the State. But after the completion of the "Hotel English" at the corner of Meridian street and Monument Place (and which block is now the property of his son), he lived there until his death. Mr. English passed away Feb. 7, 1896, after several weeks' illness, and he was laid to rest Feb. 9, in Crown Hill cemetery, where he had erected a fine family monument several years previously. His funeral was conducted under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, and Rev. John B. English (a first-cousin), a Baptist minister of New York, officiated. Nothing could have shown more clearly the general feeling regarding Mr. English than the manner in which the public received the news of his demise. By order of Governor Matthews the remains lay in state at the capitol on Feb. 8, on which day over 15,000 citizens passed through the Statehouse to take a last look at their distinguished fellow-citizen. The pall-bearers were men of the highest position in the city and State, including the governor and mayor. Messages of regret and condolence came from men of standing in every section of the country—President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, Senators Voorhees and Turpie, and many others. Mr. English belonged to Center Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M., in which lodge he was made a Mason a few years before his decease, his son, who was master of that lodge at the time, conferring the degrees. This was said to be the first occasion in the history of Masonry in this country where a son conferred the degrees on his father. Mr. English also belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution by virtue of his Revolutionary ancestor, Lieut. Philip Eastin, and held the right to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars through his direct descent from Col. John Hite of the Virginia Colonial Wars, Capt. Charles Smith of the French-English War and Louis DuBois, Mathew Blanchan and Cornelius Barrentsen Slecht of the Esopus (Kingston, N. Y.) Indian Wars.

English avenue, in Indianapolis, and the town of English, Ind. (county seat of Crawford county), are named for Mr. English, and a fine bronze statue of him was erected at the latter place shortly after his death. A mag-

nificent bronze statue of him was recently unveiled, Sept. 28, 1907, at Scottsburg, the county seat of his old home county of Scott. The residents of his old Congressional district and of Southern Indiana generally attended in great numbers and the immense concourse of people was addressed by Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States, Hon. Hugh T. Miller, Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, ex-Senator John W. Kern, ex-Attorney General William L. Taylor, Judge Joseph H. Shea and Congressmen James E. Watson and William E. Cox. The statue was unveiled by Rosalind Orr English, four and one-half years old, the only granddaughter of William H. English and only child of Capt. William E. English and Helen Orr English, his wife. The statue is of heroic size, being eight feet, four inches high, and is a striking likeness. During the years to come it will stand as a fitting and lasting monument to the distinguished Indian in the midst of his old friends and neighbors of his native county.

COL. JOHN CHALFANT NEW had a career of fifty years in Indianapolis which has been equalled by few citizens of that municipality or, indeed, of the State of Indiana. As a public official and business man of the city, consul-general to London, England, and prominent worker in the State and national councils of the Republican party, he held a leading place among the distinguished residents of Indiana from the time he attained his majority until he passed away. Colonel New came of a family which has long been settled in America, and from the sturdy stock which gave patriots to the Revolution and the war of 1812 he inherited mental and moral qualities of a high order, as well as the executive ability which was so potent a factor in his energetic life. But he surpassed the achievements of his forefathers, intelligent and forceful though they were.

Jethro New, the Colonel's paternal grandfather, was born in Delaware, of English ancestry, and was a farmer by occupation. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution from the beginning until the end, and immediately at the close of the Revolution came West. He lived for fifteen years in Kentucky, being a very old man before he came into Indiana to spend his last years with his children; he had a grant of land in what is now Clark county, this State, for his services in the Rev-

olution. He lived to be over eighty. He had several sons and daughters.

John Bowman New, son of Jethro, was born in Delaware, was originally a farmer, and later in life became the owner of a cabinet-making establishment. For ten years he lived in Kentucky, and he came to Indiana as a soldier under General Harrison in the war of 1812, from North Carolina. In 1818 he made his home in Madison, from which point he moved to Vernon, where he spent a short time before coming on to Indianapolis, where he made his home until his death, in 1872, at the age of seventy-nine years. His widow passed to her rest in 1877, at the age of eighty years. Mr. New became a preacher in the Christian (Disciples) Church, and was one of the pioneer ministers of that denomination in Indiana, preaching in Indianapolis and at various other points in the State. He was a pioneer along with such men as John O'Kane, "Raccoon" John Smith, John Walker, Elijah Goodwin, Barton W. Stone, and other leading lights in that church. John B. New married Maria Chalfant, a native of Kentucky, and to them were born three sons and two daughters, of whom the only survivor is the eldest daughter, Mary C., widow of Dr. William C. Thompson.

Nathan Chalfant, the maternal grandfather of Colonel New, was born in Pennsylvania, of Welsh descent. By occupation he was a farmer and a planter, and he lived many years in Kentucky, where he became quite prosperous, and where he died when past middle life. His family consisted of thirteen children.

Colonel John C. New was born July 6, 1831, in Jennings county, Ind., and during his earlier childhood lived in Vernon, that county, where he began his attendance at the public schools. For some years he lived at Greensburg, Ind., and in 1847 entered Bethany College, in West Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1851, at the age of twenty years. Studying law in Indianapolis, he was there admitted to the Bar in 1852, and the same year entered the office of the county clerk, where he was employed as a deputy until 1856, when the clerk died and he was appointed to the place, in which he continued until 1861.

On the outbreak of the Civil war John C. New was appointed quartermaster-general of Indiana by Governor Morton. During his service as such he was elected to the State Senate for a term of two years, at the end of which time he became financial secretary of

Governor Morton, serving in that capacity until, in January, 1865, he became cashier of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, being associated with William H. English. This position he held until March 18, 1875, when he was appointed treasurer of the United States by President Grant, which place he resigned in July, 1876, to become vice-president of the First National Bank of Indianapolis. In 1878 Colonel New sold out his banking interests, and, devoting himself considerably to politics, was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee until 1879. The following year he took a position on the National Republican Committee, which he held until 1892. Colonel New was appointed assistant secretary of the United States Treasury by President Arthur, in February, 1882, and continued in that office until May, 1884. In 1880 and again in 1884 he was an active worker in national politics, and in 1888 he worked indefatigably for General Harrison in the national gathering of the Republican party. The following year he was appointed consul-general of the United States at London, England, resigning when President Cleveland took office, in 1893. For thirty years he played a prominent part in the history of the Republican party, not only as an office holder and party leader, but also in the shaping of its policies as the controlling owner of the Indianapolis *Journal*. He was a man of attractive appearance, with a good figure and finely shaped head, and his face and manner bore out the general good impression. His death, which occurred June 4, 1906, was widely mourned, for he had a circle of acquaintances as broad as the country itself.

Colonel New was married, May 24, 1854, to Miss Melissa, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Matthews) Beeler, and to this marriage was born one son, Harry S. Mrs. Melissa New was born in Marion county, Ind., Feb. 8, 1833, and died Sept. 16, 1867, at the age of thirty-four years. She was a member of the Christian Church. Joseph Beeler, her father, was a native of Virginia, when he came to Indiana, being numbered among the very early settlers of this State. He made a location in Morgan county, where he cleared and owned a farm, but in later years he came to a point in Marion county seven miles southwest of Indianapolis. His wife came here from Ohio when a girl, making the trip with her brother, on horseback, and she first met Joseph Beeler at the White river, nineteen miles below Indianapolis. He was towing a raft,

and helped them across the river. Mr. Beeler was always a farmer, and he died in 1850 on his home place. He left three daughters and two sons.

Colonel New was married (second) in September, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth R. McRae, of Cumberland county, Va., a daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Williamson) McRae, and to this union were born two daughters, Elizabeth Rowena and Rowena McRae. Elizabeth R. married William R. McKeen, Jr., of Terre Haute, who is now superintendent of motive power for the Union Pacific Railway Company, with his headquarters at Omaha, Nebr. Rowena McRae married Ernest H. Burford, of Indianapolis, son of W. B. Burford, senior member of the firm of W. B. Burford & Company.

Colonel New belonged to the Christian Church, of which his widow is also a member. In 1871-72 he built for himself the very handsome and attractive residence at No. 518 North Pennsylvania street which he occupied until his death. This house was two years in course of construction, and is regarded as one of the most elegant homes in the city.

We may fittingly close this sketch with a brief article from the pen of Gen. John C. Co-burn, written under date of Dec. 20, 1906: "John C. New came from Jennings county, Ind., to Indianapolis (a young man) with his father's family. He was a graduate of Bethany College, Virginia, of which the famous Alexander Campbell was president. John C. New began the practice of law in Indianapolis and on the death of William Stewart was appointed clerk of the Marion Circuit court. During the war of the Rebellion he served as quartermaster-general of the State of Indiana, and was a close associate of Governor Morton. He was competent and accurate, and gave entire satisfaction in each of these offices. He was afterward engaged in banking and was associated with William H. English in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, and was appointed treasurer of the United States during President Grant's second administration, and was assistant secretary of the treasury under President Arthur, and consul-general to London, England, under President Harrison. He discharged the duties of these offices accurately and faithfully, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the Government. He purchased the Indianapolis *Journal* newspaper and printing es-

tablishment, which was conducted by himself and son Harry Stewart New for a number of years. His father was a pioneer minister of the Christian Church. Among his personal friends and associates were Alexander Campbell, Barton W. Stone, Walter Scott, John O'Kane, Isaac Errett, William K. Pendleton, and many others. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 under General Harrison. He was a very intelligent, decorous and honorable citizen."

JOHN HENRY BYRNE NOWLAND (deceased) was born in Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 12, 1813, son of Matthias R. Nowland, and came of distinguished ancestry in both paternal and maternal lines. His maternal grandfather, Capt. John Byrne, was a captain in the Virginia line during the war of the Revolution, and afterward engaged in the wars with the Indians in Kentucky. One thousand acres of land were awarded him for his services in the Revolution. Phillips Nowland, his paternal grandfather, established and edited the Manchester (England) *Chronicle*, and had Tom Paine for a regular contributor. His sympathies were heartily and unreservedly with the colonists who had become Revolutionists, and he championed their cause very effectively in England. The Nowlands came to this country soon after the establishment of peace, landing at Philadelphia, and made their home in Dover, Delaware, where Matthias R. Nowland was born. Phillips Nowland attended the inauguration of President Washington, where he was treated with distinguished courtesy. After the death of his wife, Elizabeth, he moved to Kentucky, and later went to Texas to engage in an effort to conquer Mexico, though he received a permit from the government to gather wild horses. His purpose was suspected, and he and his party were taken prisoners by the Mexicans and executed on the plaza in the City of Mexico. His son, John R. Nowland, died side by side with Davy Crockett at the battle of the Alamo, while engaged in avenging the death of his father.

Matthias R. Nowland and his brother-in-law were here at the time the commissioners were locating the State Capital, and Mr. Nowland told them if they would select the mouth of Fall creek, as his place was then called, he would go back to Kentucky and move his family in, bringing with him as many of his

neighbors as possible. In the new settlement Mr. Nowland early took the lead, as he was a man of education and tact, and had means as well. The first sale of lots was held Oct. 9, 1821, from his cabin, on Washington street, between Missouri and West streets. Many of the early settlements were made near the White river, as the general impression prevailed that the future city would be located there. Mr. Nowland was appointed by the commissioners one of a committee to select a graveyard, in company with Daniel Shaffer and James Blake. They selected the site one Sunday, and the next Sunday Daniel Shaffer was buried there—the first to be laid to rest in the new cemetery. He was soon followed by Mr. Nowland, who had bought the tract of land bounded by Washington, East and Liberty streets, where he owned and operated the first brickyard, in which he took a severe cold, his death ensuing Nov. 11, 1822. He left a widow and several children, his son, John, whose name introduces this article, being only nine years old.

John H. B. Nowland came to Indiana with his father and was the last of a family of twelve, including hired help, to arrive in the State. The date of his arrival was Nov. 4, 1820, and he attended the first school in Indianapolis and also the first Sunday-school. The day school was taught by Ebenezer Sharpe, who had a gold repeater, which he frequently sent to the silversmith's, as the jeweler was then called, to be regulated, selecting first one boy and then another to take the watch. The teacher discovered that the boys tampered with it, but young John was never caught as he waited until he was out of the hearing of Mr. Sharpe, and thereafter he carried the watch whenever it was necessary to have it regulated. That watch was placed in Mr. Nowland's hands a few months before his death by the granddaughter of Mr. Sharpe, after an interval of seventy-nine years.

Mr. Nowland attended the State University at Bloomington, a notable privilege in those days, as but few could secure the benefits of a higher education, and among his classmates was Governor Whitcomb. True to the traditions of his ancestors he was active in the public affairs of his day, and he was only nineteen when he was private secretary to Governor Jennings, the first governor of the State, serving as such at the time of the treaty with the Pottawatamies and Miamis, in 1832;

he was personally acquainted with Francis Godfroy, the great war chief of the Miamis, as he was with Richardville, the civil chief of the same tribe. He also had personal acquaintance with every governor of the State up to the time of his death, and was related to two by marriage. Mr. Nowland was appointed to a government position under President Tyler, and lived in Washington seven years, while there being a frequent and popular contributor to the *Washington Star*. This was in the days of Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, William Seward and Henry Clay, and Mr. Nowland and his wife attended a reception given by Henry Clay in honor of the passing of the Compromise Bill which admitted California and Texas into the Union. They also attended the only reception given to Fredricka Bremer in the United States. This was a notable occasion, adorned by all the great literary lights of the country, one of whom, Washington Irving, was at one time a beau of the mother of Mrs. Nowland. The day following the reception he was a guest in the Nowland home.

Mr. Nowland was engaged as a merchant in Indianapolis in the days when that business involved long and tiresome as well as dangerous journeys to buy goods in the East. Often he was obliged to make a trip by stage to Philadelphia, carrying with him in a strap around him as much as ten thousand dollars at a time.

Mr. Nowland and Miss Amelia T. Smith were married in 1840, the wedding, which took place in Christ Church, being notable as the first church wedding occurring in the city. Her father, Justin Smith, had the first wholesale house in Indianapolis, whither he moved from Rochester, N. Y., with his family in the fall of 1838. He came of distinguished lineage, being a grandson of General Otis of Revolutionary fame, and a great-grandson of Col. James Otis, the president and the oldest member of the King's Council in Massachusetts in 1764. The Nowland homestead on Washington street between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets, was the third brick house erected in the city, and was used by the Nowlands for forty years; up to the present time it has had but three owners. The Nowlands brought to this city the first keel boat that ever navigated the White river in Indianapolis, bringing in provisions for the settlers, and they had the third piano in the city.

Mr. Nowland was considered a very fluent and entertaining talker as well as an interesting and picturesque writer, and he was a contributor to the local press for about sixty-five years. Two valuable books on local history emanated from his pen, "Early Reminiscences of Indianapolis" and "Prominent Citizens of 1876." Several years before his death he was elected an honorary member of the Indiana Historical Society, and received the honor of having a street named for him by the city, which afforded him much pleasure. In the editorials on his death, which occurred Aug. 1, 1899, the papers said: "The death of Mr. Nowland removes an interesting and historical figure. He had been a leading authority on our local history, and did much to preserve it. His works are something that will grow more valuable as time passes, and his friends may be sure that future generations will feel even more gratitude for it than the present one." "Mr. Nowland served a great purpose in this city, and was regarded as a walking encyclopedia of all valuable information regarding its early days. There was a time in our history when no statistics were made, and few people either in public or private life were giving attention to the minute details important to all the world, but invaluable to us at home. The generation which he represented has passed away, and we know it through the efforts which he made to preserve its history. There is little else that is available that is a first hand report of the intimate life in Indianapolis, during its first years, and but for what he has written we could hardly build up a true conception of that earlier life. He saw Indianapolis grow from three log cabins to the city which now honors his memory. His books will, indeed, always be conspicuous in our chronicles, and to him will the future historian be indebted more than the casual reader recognizes, for scattered all through his gossipy reminiscences is a great amount of matter that graphically reflects the spirit of the times when our city and commonwealth were in a formative state."

As a citizen Mr. Nowland was a generous and kind-hearted man, devoted to his friends. As a father he was kind and indulgent, and a bountiful provider for his children's wants. He probably knew more public men in the Territory and State of Indiana than any other man living or dead in Indiana. A widow and two children, Edwin R. Nowland and Miss Justine Otis Nowland, survive him.

HON. JOHN WORTH KERN, a distinguished attorney at law in Indianapolis, was born in Howard county, Ind., Dec. 20, 1849, son of Jacob H. Kern, and grandson of Jacob Kern, who was born July 4, 1777, at Kerntown, Frederick Co., Va., of Holland-Dutch descent. His great-grandfather, Adam Kern, came to America about 1750, from the Rhine, Germany, with two other brothers. They settled in Pennsylvania, but Adam went to Frederick county, Va., where he laid out Kerntown. Jacob Kern was a blacksmith by trade. He came to Indiana in 1836, settling in Shelby county, where he died at about the age of seventy years. He was the father of six or seven children.

Jacob H. Kern, born in 1813 in Virginia, was a physician by calling. He came to Indiana in 1836, locating first in Shelby county, and in 1845 moved to Howard county, when it was an Indian reservation, just opened up to settlement. In 1871 he moved back to Virginia, living in Botetourt county, near Daleville, where he died in April, 1900, aged eighty-seven years. Dr. Kern was a Democrat in politics. He never drank nor used tobacco, nor swore in his life. He was twice married, his first union being to Nancy Liggett, who was born in Ohio, one of the twelve children of George Liggett, a native of Virginia, who moved to Ohio and thence in an early day to Indiana. He died in Shelby county, Ind., at the age of about seventy-five years. He was a miller by occupation. Jacob H. and Nancy (Liggett) Kern had two children, Sarah E. (wife of Isaac Engel, of Daleville, Va.) and John Worth. The mother died in 1859, at the age of thirty-five or thirty-six years. She was a Methodist. Dr. Kern's second marriage, which occurred in 1860, in Virginia, was to Miss Sarah M. Engel, who survived him but a few months.

John W. Kern was reared in Howard county, in the village of Alto, attended school there and at the Normal school in Kokomo, and graduated when nineteen years of age, in 1869, from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He began practising immediately at Kokomo, where he remained until 1885. In 1884 he had been elected reporter of the Supreme court, and taking the office in January, 1885, moved to Indianapolis, where he has had his home ever since. He held that office four years. In 1892 he was elected to the State Senate, in which body he served four years. He has

also served two terms as city attorney of Indianapolis; was city attorney at Kokomo for seven years; was appointed by Attorney General Olney special assistant United States attorney in 1893 to prosecute the Indianapolis bank wreckers; in 1900 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana; was unanimously renominated for the same position in 1904, and received the complimentary vote of his party for United States senator in 1905. He has always been a Democrat and is one of the party's leaders in his State.

John W. Kern was married Nov. 10, 1870, to Miss Julia Anna Hazzard, daughter of David Hazzard, and to this union came two children, Fred Richmond and Julia Anna. Fred Richmond Kern died Feb. 26, 1901, in Washington, D. C. He served with considerable distinction as a private in the Spanish-American war, being the only private volunteer soldier from Indiana that took part in the battle of Santiago, and belonged to the 1st District of Columbia Volunteers, the only regiment raised there. Miss Julia Anna Kern is a graduate of Mrs. Sewall's Girls' Classical School of Indianapolis, class of 1901. The mother of these children died Sept. 1, 1884, aged thirty-four years. She was a member of the Methodist Church. On Dec. 23, 1885, Mr. Kern married Miss Araminta A. Cooper, daughter of Dr. William and Eliza (Newcomb) Cooper, of Kokomo. Two sons have been born to this union, John W. Kern, Jr., and William Cooper Kern. Mrs. Araminta A. Kern is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a woman of the most estimable graces and virtues. The family reside at No. 1836 North Pennsylvania street.

Hon. John W. Kern belongs to Howard Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M., of Kokomo; to Indianapolis Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons; to Star Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias; and to Indianapolis Lodge, No. 13, B. P. O. Elks. He became a director of the Commercial Club soon after its organization and president in 1904. He also belongs to the University Club, the Country Club, and the Century Club, and was the first president of the Indiana Democratic Club.

GEORGE HASTY, M. D., was settled in Indianapolis in the practice of medicine for over thirty years, and was one of the distinguished members of his profession in the city. He was the founder of the Physio-Medical

College of Indiana, in which he lectured for a number of years, was prominent in the various medical associations, and held such high ideals of the obligations of his profession that he enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him. A thoroughly honest and absolutely truthful man, he was sincere in his desire to do all he could for the benefit of his fellows, interesting himself in all things which he thought would promote the welfare of the city and its residents. He believed in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, and usually devoted his talents to projects which would encompass that end, but nevertheless his private charities were numerous, though he endeavored to bestow them worthily.

Dr. Hasty was born Sept. 30, 1835, in Henry county, Ind., son of Thomas and Ann (Raper) Hasty, and grandson of Thomas Hasty. The latter was born in Delaware and was a farmer by occupation. He reared his family of several sons and daughters in the West, dying in either Ohio or Indiana.

Thomas Hasty, the Doctor's father, was born in Lexington, Ky., but left his native State when ten years old, growing to manhood in Ohio. He was an early settler in Indiana, in 1834 locating in Henry county, where he opened up a farm which he cleared of the heavy timber. He was a farmer all his life. He died there in 1893, at the age of eighty-five years. Thomas Hasty was twice married, his first wife being Ann Raper, a native of Wythe county, Va., whom he married in Ohio. Her father, John Raper, was born in Liverpool, England, and on coming to the United States first settled in Virginia, but soon removed to Wayne county, Ind., where he cleared up and occupied a farm three miles south of Richmond. He died at an advanced age. He reared a large family. Mr. Raper served in the war of 1812. To Thomas and Ann (Raper) Hasty were born six children, four sons and two daughters, who grew to maturity, but only two now survive: Elizabeth, wife of T. B. Keesling, of San Jose, Cal.; and Mary, wife of O. H. Modlin, of Excelsior, Minn. The mother passed away in 1865, at the age of fifty-seven years, and Mr. Hasty married for his second wife Mary Reese. After her death he married Mrs. Cooper, who survives.

George Hasty was reared on his father's farm in Henry county, Ind., where he at-

tended a log cabin school. His intellectual attainments, however, were not hindered and shut in by his limited advantages, and in 1856 he took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Cincinnati Physio-Medical Institute. He began professional practice in his native county, where he remained until 1872, when he transferred his residence and interests to Indianapolis. That city was the scene of his subsequent labors, which were marked with unusual success. From 1860 to 1869 Dr. Hasty was a lecturer in the Institute from which he graduated and he founded the Physio-Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, for which he lectured until 1896. His lectures covered a period of thirty-seven years. He was prominently associated with the Indianapolis Physio-Medical Society (which he founded), the First District Physio-Medical Society of Indiana, the Indiana Physio-Medical Association, and the American Association of Physio-Medical Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Hasty was remarkably successful in his life work, becoming prominent not only in his profession but also in many lines of worthy activity in his adopted city, where his kindly heart and good deeds won him many friends and admirers. He was a Republican from the days of Fremont. During the Civil war he served in the Home Guard. He was an enthusiastic Mason for a number of years, and at one time served as master of the lodge in his home town, Mechanicsburg. His death, which occurred Dec. 23, 1905, was widely mourned in the city.

On April 25, 1861, Dr. Hasty married Miss Caroline M. Julian, daughter of Peter and Adaline (Hess) Julian, and they lived in the home at the corner of West Michigan and California streets, Indianapolis, where the Doctor bought when he first came to Indianapolis. His widow still resides there. She is a member of the Christian Church.

Shubal Julian, Mrs. Hasty's grandfather, was one of the early settlers of Wayne county, Ind. His father, Isaac Julian, was born in France, and married a Long. Shubal Julian was born in Guilford county, N. C., and married Bridget Hoover, who was born in Wayne county, Ind., where her father, Peter Hoover, was an early pioneer. Mr. Julian moved to Henry county, where he died, at Cadiz, when ninety-four years old. His brother, Rene Julian, was the first clerk of Henry county.

NICHOLAS McCARTY, SR., passed away over fifty years ago, but his memory still lives in Indianapolis, and, indeed, all over the State. He was a pioneer of Indiana, and impressed himself deeply upon its morals and politics. His influence on the mercantile life of his adopted city is yet felt, and among the older residents there are many who remember the days of his business activity, when "McCarty's Corner" was the busiest place in the growing metropolis.

Mr. McCarty was a native Virginian, born Sept. 26, 1795, at Moorefield, Hardy county, in the Alleghany mountains, in that part of the Old Dominion now included in West Virginia. He was reared, however, in Pittsburg, Pa., whither his mother moved soon after the death of his father, which occurred when he was very young. This circumstance threw him upon his own resources at a tender age, and he not only supported himself, but with characteristic filial devotion found delight in being able to provide his mother with every comfort. He had few advantages in his youth, even for ordinary schooling. Before he was twenty he left Pittsburg, going to Newark, Ohio, where he soon entered the employ of Mr. Buckingham, one of the foremost merchants of that State, with whom he continued for several years. He at once displayed the traits which marked his career, and Mr. Buckingham soon intrusted him with the superintendence of one of his branch stores, near Newark. This increased responsibility was met by increased industry and more strict attention to his duties, and the fidelity with which he served his employer laid the foundation of a friendship which lasted as long as they lived. Mr. McCarty did so well that within a few years he felt competent to begin business on his own account, having saved enough to justify a modest venture.

The emigration fever then pervading the country had seized him, and he started toward the setting sun. When in the vicinity of Indianapolis he became impressed with the fertility of the soil, and with Indianapolis as a geographical center, and in the fall of 1823, then a young man of twenty-eight, Mr. McCarty settled in Indianapolis, of which city he was a resident thereafter until his death. He established himself at what was popularly known for over thirty years as "McCarty's Corner," in a building at the southwest cor-



Nicholas McCarty

ner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets. The first merchant of importance to settle in this city, and the first to open on so liberal a scale, his store attracted an unusual share of attention and his success was out of the ordinary. With a degree of confidence little understood in his day, he soon branched out extensively by establishing stores at various points in the State—Laporte, Greenfield, Covington, Cumberland and Waverly. To conduct these branches profitably without neglecting his central establishment he employed many young men in whom he took great interest, and several of whom attained success in later life. He not only aimed to give them adequate commercial experience, but endeavored to instill into them those sterling principles which made him so respected as a man, aside from any reputation he may have won in business life. Mr. McCarty was one of the greatest merchants of his time central Indiana had known. He continued to carry on his first place in Indianapolis for many years, and erected a substantial brick residence south of the store, which was the home of his family. The ground on which the Century building now stands was his barnyard in connection with his house and store.

Mr. McCarty's enterprise and progressive methods were proverbial in the early days, and the stories of his original and ingenious expedients for overcoming the obstacles that blocked the path of the pioneer merchant warrant the belief that he would have been a leading spirit in any day or under any conditions. But though he maintained his aggressive energy to the last, Mr. McCarty never lowered the high standard of honor with which he set out in life. He never promoted his own interests at the expense of another's, a characteristic so generally recognized by all who knew him that, in spite of the fact that he was notably successful, he never excited any but the friendliest feelings among his associates. He shared his prosperity with the communities in which it was won and was ever a generous and public-spirited citizen. But even better than his public benefactions were the various enterprises he set on foot which gave profitable employment to many, and advanced the welfare of the localities in which they were carried on. One of the early industries in Indiana which for many years was a source of revenue that added substantially to the incomes of the pioneer resi-

dents was the collection of ginseng and its preparation for shipment. As early as 1821, following the advice of Philadelphia friends, Mr. James Blake came to Indianapolis to investigate the possibilities of this business. At that time ginseng grew abundantly in the woods all about the settlement, and as the demand from China was on the increase he arranged to ship it from Philadelphia. In a little house south of the creek known as Pogue's run, on what is now South Delaware street, where the depot of the Big Four railroad is now located, he installed a drying and purifying apparatus, where Mr. McCarty collected the roots sent in by the farmers to his place at Indianapolis and his various branch stores. May a farmer helped out a short corn crop by the profits from his "sang," as it was called. There was a little hoe made especially for gathering the roots, called a "sang hoe," an implement that has been obsolete for many years. This business was one adjunct to Mr. McCarty's merchandising, barter being common in the early days. Another venture somewhat out of the ordinary was his contracting to supply the Indians, and in the course of this business he became quite familiar with the dialects of two or three of the tribes on the Miami Reservation.

Mr. McCarty's alert intelligence was displayed in his efforts to introduce or discover new sources of revenue for his locality, and thus he became identified with the attempt to introduce the silk growing industry in about 1835. Again about 1840 he began one of the most important undertakings of his career, the cultivation and manufacture of hemp, though the financial condition of the country prevented the full development of its possibilities. He conducted this industry on his bayou farm, and in other localities. The part of this farm now in the city of Indianapolis was formerly incorporated and named West Indianapolis, with a population now of about seven thousand, where the Stock Yards, Car Works, Nordyke & Marmon Company and the Parry Manufacturing Company, as well as other establishments, are located. The fiber was rotted, broken and cleaned in vats and mills on the bluff bank of the creek, between Morris and Wilkins streets, near Carlos street. The venture proved unprofitable and was abandoned in two or three years.

In company with James M. Ray and James Blake, Mr. McCarty built the first steam flour-mill in the vicinity of Indianapolis;

this was situated on the north side of Washington street, at the end of the National Bridge. Though several of his enterprises were unsuccessful, Mr. McCarty never lost faith in the future of the city. He owned large tracts of land, which he bought at an early day, in the immediate vicinity of Indianapolis, as well as lands in different parts of the State. Those in the vicinity of Indianapolis became exceedingly valuable, his descendants reaping the benefit of his judgment and foresight.

Mr. McCarty was eminently a business man and had no aspirations for public honors, though he had a taste for politics which, if cultivated, would have brought him into much greater prominence. He gave the benefit of his great personal popularity to the success of the Whig party during its last years. As commissioner of the Canal Fund he effected the first loan ever made to Indiana. His action in this matter was such as to commend him to those in authority, as well as to the people at large, and no man ever acquitted himself in a fiducial capacity with more conscientiousness and fidelity than he. But he eventually resigned the position, and an article which appeared in the *Indiana Democrat* of June 13, 1840, under the heading "Trembling in the Whig Camp," explains his position in the matter:

"We are not so blinded by party as to be unwilling to award justice to real merit, let it be found in what ranks it may. It is a fact highly creditable to Indiana that the early negotiations of loans by our Fund Commissioners were eminently successful. Previous to the passage of the Internal Improvement Bill of 1836 Nicholas McCarty, the leading merchant of this place, and we believe of the State, stood at the head of that commission. Mr. McCarty has always been a bitter opponent of General Jackson and a warm advocate of the United States Bank. We consider him a well-meaning politician, although differing with us in political matters. When the Internal Improvement Bill of 1836 was becoming a law Mr. McCarty, as a Fund Commissioner, plainly told the members of the Legislature that it would be a ruinous policy for the State not to provide means at that time to pay interest on the loans to be effected—that if they did not our bonds would soon depreciate. He sent to the *Democrat* office a short time previous to the passage of the bill an extract from the message of Gov-

ernor Marcy of New York, showing the ruinous policy of not providing the means to pay interest previous to making loans. We then stopped the press, took out other matter and placed this extract in type, printed it, and circulated additional copies, containing this extract, amongst the members of the Legislature. But the Whig members, such as Stapp, Evans and others, would then hear no arguments and passed Mr. Carty's suggestions by as the idle wind, regarding them as a clog to the bill. They were afraid the people would open their eyes if they would see the amount of taxes and then go for classification. Well, what was the result? The result was Nicholas McCarty soon after resigned the station of Fund Commissioner. He was unwilling further to risk his high character as a financier in the ruinous policy the State was about pursuing. * * * * Mr. McCarty as a friend of the United States Bank now warmly supports General Harrison, but he has become alarmed at the prospects of his party in this State, and even in our own county of Marion. He says truly the Democracy is aroused, and at a meeting of the Tippecanoe Club, on Wednesday evening last, declared that unless they could make the Whigs in the country organize this county would go for VanBuren—nothing else would save them. We can assure the Whigs that nothing can save them in this county—their fate is sealed—their doom is fixed—Marion county is Democratic. We have heard that at the Tippecanoe Club in this town Mr. McCarty made the statement above alluded to. If he did not we shall contradict it when apprised of the fact. Few men in this State have more foresight than he. As an instance we refer to a remarkable fact. Knowing as he well did the embarrassment this State was running into, he resigned his office as Fund Commissioner long before the pressure commenced. Possessed of that keen foresight which every real merchant should have, he would not jeopard his character as a merchant to continue connected as an officer with a ruinous system of internal improvement. His proverbial discretion in business and his foresight in financial operations entitle his opinion to much weight (where interest of course is excluded) and we believe with him that this county is Democratic. Can the Whigs hope to succeed in this State when one of the principal men abandons all official connection with their system of extravagance?

This 'Hoosier Girard' knew too well that his character would be at stake if long connected with such a system. As a friend of the United States Bank he supports Judge Bigger for governor and is anxious for his election, knowing, as he does, that Judge Bigger in our State Legislature opposed the State Bank of Indiana because he believed it would do away with the necessity of a United States Bank so far as Indiana is concerned."

From 1843 the Whig party had been blamed for the financial distress which prevailed in the country and was greatly in the minority in Indiana, but the party leaders hoped they could gain in Congress by putting up a candidate whose personality could overcome the objection of the party. Mr. McCarty was emphatically a man of the people and had the faculty of endearing himself to all classes, but he preferred a private business to public employment, and was seldom a candidate for office, though he could have had almost any office in the gift of his party for the asking. In 1847 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in his district, and though defeated by Judge Wick by a small majority was much stronger in the district than his party, the Democratic party being greatly in the ascendance at this time. Mr. McCarty made no show of oratory and knew none of the wiles of the politician, but he had executive ability, strong common sense and a clear understanding of the needs of the situation, and his addresses were exceedingly effective and did him great credit as against an opponent who was trained to the conduct of campaigns and accustomed to public duties. A few years afterward Mr. McCarty was a candidate for the State Senate and was elected and served three years—the last three under the old constitution. He was made chairman of the Committee on Corporations, and as such jealously guarded the interests of the people.

In 1852 the Whig State Convention nominated Mr. McCarty for governor, for the first gubernatorial term under the new constitution. He did not desire the nomination, and strenuously opposed its being made. However, it was believed that because of his honest, upright character and business connections and large agricultural interests he was stronger than any other man, and when the convention met it was apparent he would be nominated if he would accept. But it was so generally understood that he would not stand that the convention hesitated to make

the nomination, and after appointing a committee to see him and solicit his consent it adjourned until the following day. That evening the committee met Mr. McCarty for a conference and found him firmly fixed in his determination not to make the race. It labored with him long and earnestly, but he continued obdurate. At last George G. Dunn, one of the most gifted Indianians of that or any other day, arose and, in the name of the Whigs of Indiana, demanded that Mr. McCarty cast behind him his personal wishes and accept the standard his party wished to place in his hands. This touched him deeply, and, asking until the next morning for consideration, he left the room. It was felt at once that Mr. Dunn's shot had hit the mark. Next morning the committee notified the convention that Mr. McCarty would make the race, and he was nominated by acclamation. After this the convention was addressed by several distinguished speakers, among them James T. Suitt and George G. Dunn.

W. W. Woollen, in his *Biographical and Historical Sketches of Early Indiana*, in his sketch of George G. Dunn, says: "Mr. Dunn in his speech drew a dark picture of the condition of the Whig party until Mr. McCarty consented to be a candidate, and then rising on tip-toe and bending his body forward and pointing his finger at the nominee he exclaimed with the power of a Booth:

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;
And all the clouds that lowered upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

"It is a great pity that this speech was not taken down at the time and preserved. It embodied the wit and drollery of Corwin, the invective and sarcasm of Randolph, and the eloquence of Clay, in one symmetrical whole. It lives only in the recollection of those who heard it, and, happily for the author, he was one. These men will be gone after a while, and then this great forensic effort will be forgotten, or remembered only as it is handed down from father to son." There are but very few living who heard this great speech, among them Gen. John Coburn, who says it was one of the greatest speeches of the kind ever delivered of that time or any other time.

Though defeated, Mr. McCarty's campaign against Governor Wright was a notable one, for the Governor was an educated man,

one of the best "stumpers" in the United States, and a man whose long familiarity with public life had made him a master of campaign tactics and a ready speaker who could command attention wherever he went. Mr. McCarty and Governor Wright made the canvass with the utmost good feeling. They went from place to place together, often riding in the same carriage. They had no petty bickerings nor angry words, their intercourse being more like members of the same family, than of leaders of hostile parties. On the stump there was great difference between them. The Governor was a good talker and a good reasoner; Mr. McCarty was also a good talker, but not so good a reasoner. He dealt in repartee and anecdotes and was particularly happy in the application of the latter. But the year 1852 was a bad one for Whig candidates, and Mr. McCarty was defeated by the Democratic nominee. Having resigned his seat in the Senate when he accepted the gubernatorial nomination, he was now a private citizen, and he remained one as long as he lived.

One or two other incidents of Mr. McCarty's career, though well known, will bear narrating here as showing his readiness in meeting emergencies, his executive capacity, his business instinct, and his intuitive honor. Early in 1829 a cold snap froze the Ohio, just as his goods reached Pittsburg from Philadelphia in order to take steam passage down to Madison. It was his entire season's stock, requiring sixteen six-horse Conestoga wagons, but he could not take any chances on an indefinite delay and he had the wagons continue the hauling the rest of the way. In order not to lose by this great expense, he used the wagons to haul his consignment of ginseng to Philadelphia—a management which enabled him to have his spring goods on hand at the proper time without loss. Mr. McCarty's action, when the result of the panic of 1837 made his great resources—largely in real estate—unavailable, involving him to an embarrassing extent, was equally characteristic, though in another way. He made a settlement with his creditors upon such terms that they realized more than the principal and interest of his obligations.

Practical and great-souled, the interests of the community were his, and while he was ambitious to acquire influence and independence he was wise, broad and humane enough to desire the success of all good people. By

force of early circumstances he had but little opportunity for learning, but he made the best use of what he acquired. He had a ready and comprehensive vocabulary and a simplicity in statement characteristic of great men in the various business and professional walks of life. Realizing his own deficiencies as a scholar he did what he could, in private life and public station, to secure to others what he had been denied himself. When a candidate for the State Senate he visited a neighborhood where opposition to public schools was active and strong, but he boldly said that, if elected, he would vote money to make tuition free. His courage and frankness won him friends, and many who went to hear him speak, opposed to free schools, went home their advocates. When Mr. McCarty was nominated for governor, so well was his reputation for frankness established that the Indianapolis *Sentinel* had this to say of him: "Like Henry Clay, everybody who knows Nicholas McCarty knows his politics. The same yesterday, to-day and forever."

Mr. McCarty was an intelligent and influential man, and his influence was always for the good. Although not a church member, he had a great reverence for Deity, and was an example of Christian purity, integrity and character. He was generous as the day, tolerant of offences that affected only himself, peaceable and honorable. No man that ever lived in the city was more sincerely or generally loved and honored, and certainly none ever deserved it better. He was prompt in his aid of benevolent efforts and one of the most active in the organization of the "Orphans Home." He took particular delight in serving others, and would go out of his way to do a favor, being always too glad to make others happy.

On July 27, 1828, Mr. McCarty was married, in Boone county, Ky., to Margaret Hawkins, daughter of Rev. Jameson Hawkins, one of the earliest Baptist preachers of that county, and several times a member of the Kentucky Legislature. Their four children were Susanna, Margaret R., Nicholas and Frances J. Mrs. McCarty died Feb. 18, 1873.

Susanna McCarty became the wife of Rev. Henry Day, for many years pastor of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis, and she died Aug. 30, 1873. Mr. Day died Aug. 1, 1897. Their children are Henry McCarty Day and Margaret McCarty Day, of Indianapolis.

Margaret R. McCarty married John C. S. Harrison, grandson of William Henry Harrison, and for many years a partner of Harrisons' Bank. They had four children: Margaret McCarty Harrison, Nicholas McCarty Harrison, John Cleves Short Harrison and Cleves Harrison. The two living are Nicholas McCarty Harrison, whose residence is in Indianapolis, Ind., and Cleves Harrison, whose residence is in Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Harrison died at Los Angeles April 6, 1904.

The four children of Nicholas and Margaret McCarty were born in Indianapolis—worthy representatives of parents of the highest character. The three living are Mrs. Harrison, Miss Frances J. McCarty and Nicholas McCarty, the only son, all of whom reside in Indianapolis.

Mr. McCarty died May 17, 1854, and is buried in Crown Hill cemetery. At a meeting of the citizens, a committee consisting of James M. Ray, Robert Hanna, Bethuel F. Morris, Calvin Fletcher, John D. Deerees, John M. Talbot, and Nathan M. Palmer, prepared the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that in the departure of our fellow citizen, Nicholas McCarty, Esq., we realize the loss of one who since the early days of the city has deservedly ranked as a most worthy, generous and valuable man, and who by his affectionate heart, clearness of mind and strict integrity of purpose had warmly endeared himself to all who knew him. In the important public trusts committed to him—as commissioner of the Canal Fund, effecting the first loan of the State, as senator of this county and in other engagements—he manifested remarkable judiciousness and ability. It was with reluctance he was drawn into the pursuit of official station, and with decided preference enjoyed the happiness of an attached circle of family and friends. His hand and heart were ever at command for the need of the afflicted, and his counsel and sympathies were extended where they could be useful with unaffected simplicity and modesty."

In the preparation of this biography of Mr. Nicholas McCarty, Sr., we have made extracts from sketches by J. C. Fletcher, Berry Sulgrove and W. W. Woollen; we have also consulted old citizens of Indianapolis, including Dr. William H. Wishard and Gen. John Coburn, who knew Mr. McCarty well, all of whom bear the same testimony to his high character and great usefulness.

HARRY STEWART NEW, particularly well known in Indianapolis through his long connection with the *Journal*, of which he was general manager until recently, was born in the city Dec. 31, 1858. His father and grandfather both passed the greater part of their lives in Indiana, whither they came in pioneer times, and the family has long been settled in America.

Jethro New, great-grandfather of Harry Stewart New, was of the first generation of this family in Indiana, though he did not come here until late in life, to pass his declining years with his children. He had served as an officer in the Revolutionary war, and had a grant of government land in what is now Clark county, this State, for his services in that struggle.

John B. New, the grandfather, was a soldier under General Harrison in the war of 1812, and came to Indiana as such, from North Carolina. He was a minister in the Christian Church, and one of the pioneers of that denomination in the State, and he numbered among his friends such leaders of his day as Alexander Campbell, Barton W. Stone, Walter Scott, John O'Kane, Isaac Errett, William K. Pendleton and other lights of that communion. He died in Indianapolis Jan. 9, 1872, at the age of seventy-nine years. His family consisted of three sons and two daughters, the only survivor being Mary C., the eldest daughter, who is now the widow of Dr. William C. Thompson.

John C. New was born July 6, 1831, in Jennings county, Ind., and grew to manhood in this State. He graduated from Bethany College, and coming to Indianapolis studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and became deputy county clerk. He was appointed county clerk in 1856, and held the position until 1861. During the Civil war he was quartermaster-general of the State and very intimately associated with Governor Morton, and after the war he became associated with William H. English in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, of which Colonel New became cashier. During President Grant's second administration he was appointed treasurer of the United States, and he was assistant secretary of the treasury under President Arthur, and consul-general to London under President Harrison. On May 8, 1880, Colonel New and his son bought the Indianapolis Journal Printing Company, of which the Colonel was president for a number of years. He married Melissa

Beeler, who was born in Marion county, Ind., Feb. 8, 1833, and died Sept. 16, 1867. Like her husband she was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. New married for his second wife Elizabeth R. McRae, daughter of John H. McRae, of Cumberland county, Va., and to this union were born two daughters, Elizabeth Rowena and Rowena McRae. Elizabeth married William R. McKeen, Jr., and has her home in Omaha, Nebr., where Mr. McKeen holds a position as master mechanic with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Rowena married Ernest H. Burford, of Indianapolis, a son of W. B. Burford, the senior partner of the printing and lithographic firm of W. B. Burford & Company.

Joseph Beeler, father of Mrs. Melissa (Beeler) New, was a native of Virginia, whence he came to Indiana among the very early settlers of this State. He made a location in Morgan county, where he cleared and owned a farm, and in his later years he came to a point in Marion county seven miles north of Indianapolis. His wife came from Ohio when a young girl, making the journey with her brother, on horseback, and she first met Joseph Beeler at the White river, nineteen miles below Indianapolis. He was towing a raft, and helped them across the river. Mr. Beeler was always a farmer, and died in 1850 on his home place. He left three daughters and two sons.

Harry Stewart New, only child of Col. John C. and Melissa (Beeler) New, has always called Indianapolis his home. He attended the public schools, and for three years during his youth and early manhood traveled in Europe, going there when he was fifteen years old; during the greater part of the time he was by himself. Upon his return he became a student at Butler University, which he attended for a year, and on Feb. 11, 1878, he entered the employ of the Journal Company, when the paper was the property of E. B. Martindale. His connection with the paper remained unbroken until May, 1903, he and his father buying the establishment in 1880, as previously mentioned. His father became president of the company and Harry S. New vice-president and general manager when it was incorporated, six years later.

Like his father Mr. New is a well-known figure in Republican political circles, and at present is acting chairman of the National Republican Committee. He has been a member of the Indiana State Legislature, to which

he was first elected in 1896, serving in the sessions of 1897 and 1899. During the war with Spain he was a captain and assistant adjutant general of the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 7th Army Corps.

On Oct. 18, 1880, Mr. New was married to Miss Kathleen V., a daughter of W. F. and Virginia (Teakle) Milligan, of New York. Mrs. New was a resident of Chicago at the time of her marriage. To this union was born one child, Kathleen Virginia, who died when a year old, and Mrs. New died May 21, 1883; she was a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. New married for his second wife, Aug. 18, 1891, Miss Catherine McLaen, daughter of W. E. and Eliza Catherine (McLaen) McLaen. They have a tasteful and elegant home at No. 1002 North Capitol avenue.

Mr. New is a Scottish Rite Mason, and has attained the thirty-second degree. He belongs to the Columbia and Marion Clubs, and has the honor of being one of the organizers of the latter association; he also holds membership in the Commercial and Deutsche Haus Clubs, the Board of Trade, and the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association.

SYLVESTER JOHNSON, a retired citizen of Irvington, was the founder of that Indianapolis suburb, where he settled in 1872. Mr. Johnson was born in Union county, Ind., near Liberty, Jan. 31, 1822, a son of Pleasant and Sarah (Huddleston) Johnson, and grandson of Nicholas Johnson.

Nicholas Johnson was born in Virginia, and came of a family which originated in Scotland, but settled in Virginia among the earlier pioneers. Nicholas Johnson was a member of the Society of Friends. He died in Union county, Ind. (where he had settled), in 1844, at the age of eighty-three years. He made a good living as a farmer, and reared a large family.

Pleasant Johnson was born in Bedford county, Va., and came from his native State to Indiana in 1816, locating in Union county, where his father gave him 100 acres of government land which he had taken up. In 1837 he removed to a farm near Dublin, Wayne county, where he lived until 1872, when he went to live at the home of his son, Sylvester. There he died at the age of eighty-two years. He married Sarah Huddleston, who was born in 1800 in New Garden, Guilford county, N. C., and died in 1866. Both were Friends, Mrs. Johnson uniting with the New Garden

Friends' Church. Mr. and Mrs. Pleasant Johnson had ten children, five sons and five daughters, namely: Sylvester; Dorinda J., the widow of John T. King, of Dublin, Wayne Co., Ind.; Martha, who died unmarried when about twenty years old; Elwood F., of Colorado Springs, Colo., who died in June, 1904; Timothy E., who married Mary E. McIntosh, and died in Colorado Springs, Colo., about 1896, leaving a family; Elvira, who married Charles Gartman, of Jersey City, N. J.; Milo, a farmer and fruit grower at Brownsburg, Hendricks Co., Ind.; Mary Ann, the wife of Isaac H. Herrington, of Indianapolis; Eliza Ellen, the wife of Samuel Compton, of Dublin, Ind.; and John Ashley, of Dakota, who is married but has no children.

Jonathan Huddleston, the maternal grandfather of Sylvester Johnson, was a native of North Carolina, and made his first appearance in Indiana in 1816, making his home in Union county, where he secured government land. When advancing age made it necessary for him to retire from active life he moved to Dublin, Wayne county, where he spent his last years, dying in his eighty-third year. He lived to see 150 of his descendants, and rejoiced in the fact that not one of the number was addicted to the use of either tobacco or intoxicating spirits. He was the father of thirteen children, of whom only one survives, Mrs. Lucinda Burkett, of near Dublin, Wayne county, but all had long and useful lives. In religion Mr. Huddleston was a member of the Society of Friends. He was one of the vice-presidents of the National Liberty convention which met in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1847, at which John P. Hale and Leicester King were nominated for President and Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Huddleston walked all the way to and from that convention, and we are told walking was his favorite mode of travel.

Sylvester Johnson was about fifteen years old when he came with his parents to Wayne county, where he attained manhood. He had received his first education in the old subscription schools and later became a student in the academy at Dublin, which was erected in 1837 and rebuilt thirty years later. He became a teacher, his first school being in Butler county, Ohio, where he also fought his first battle for temperance, by refusing to "treat" his scholars with intoxicating liquors, as was the custom in those days. After leaving Butler county he returned to Dublin, Ind.,

where he taught in the academy for twelve years, ending in 1856. That year he entered upon mercantile life, which he followed at Dublin until 1861, when he was appointed mail agent on the route between Indianapolis and Dayton. This position he held two years, resigning to become auditor of Wayne county, in which office he served eight years. In 1870 Mr. Johnson purchased a half section of land on which he laid out the town of Irvington, and on April 10, 1872, removed his family to the present home, which he had built the preceding year, and which is one of the handsomest residences in the suburb. The village presents the appearance of a park, the beautiful homes being surrounded by lovely grounds and shaded by stately trees. To keep out the liquor traffic for all time, each deed contains the following clause: "The grantee accepts this deed from the grantor with the express agreement that his heirs and assigns will not erect, or suffer to be erected or maintained, on the real estate herein conveyed, any distillery, brewery, slaughter house, soap factory, or other establishment offensive to the people of said town; that he will not sell, or suffer anyone else to sell, on said premises any intoxicating liquor, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes. And he accepts this deed on the farther agreement that the right to compel the enforcement of the foregoing agreement rests in all property owners and inhabitants of said town, as well as in the grantor and his assigns." The validity of such conditions in deeds has been passed upon by the Supreme court of the United States and held to be legal and constitutional.

Early in life Mr. Johnson espoused the anti-slavery cause, and in 1844 voted for James G. Birney, the candidate of the Liberty party. Four years later he voted for Van Buren, and in 1852 for Hale and Julian. In 1856 he voted for Fremont and Dayton, and from that time until 1884 he voted the Republican ticket. However, he never gave his support to candidates who were known to be drinking and dissipated characters, voting for the candidate of the opposite party if it were known that he was free from the drinking habit. If no such choice presented itself he did not vote at all. In 1884, believing that there was no longer any reason to expect the Republican party to free itself from the influence of the liquor interests, its policy being in his opinion rather to perpetuate the traffic as a source of revenue and a means of political

action, he abandoned the party and voted the straight Prohibition ticket, both on State and national issues. His faith in the ultimate triumph of that party is still strong and is strengthened by the analogy between the status of the present Prohibition party and the opinions formerly held of the anti-slavery movement, as well as by the attitude of the dominant parties on the subject. Since the organization of the Prohibition party, in 1884, Mr. Johnson has given much time to its up-building, filling many important positions, and rendering services which money could not buy. He has been manager, secretary and treasurer of the Indiana Phalanx Company, publishers of the official organ of the Prohibitionists of the State, and has been secretary and treasurer of the State central committee.

Mr. Johnson has always been interested in the agricultural development of this section, and his activity in the various societies has made him well known in that line all over the State. He was president for twelve years of the Indiana State Horticultural Society; for six years he was treasurer of the State Board of Agriculture; for eleven years he was president of the Marion County Agricultural and Horticultural Society; was appointed judge of horticultural implements and grapes (on which he is an authority) at the Columbian Exposition, held at Chicago; and was one of the judges of fruits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held at St. Louis. He has filled many other positions of trust. For sixteen years he has been a trustee of Purdue University. For many years he was treasurer of the town of Irvington. He was appointed receiver of a large manufacturing company, and has acted as guardian and served as administrator in the division of several estates.

A prominent citizen, who has been a life-long friend of Mr. Johnson, says of him: "Mr. Johnson is distinguished for a kind heart and tender sympathy, and his ears and eyes are ever open to suffering and ready to relieve. Though advanced in years, he is still hale and hearty, active and clear-headed, illustrating the truth that temperate habits and upright life bestow their rewards in advanced years. He is a splendid specimen of that sturdy stock, with iron will, clear conscience, high purpose and ceaseless energy, given by Quaker ancestry and training to this nation, whose influence in reforming and shaping public and social affairs has been of inestimable value. As a son, brother, husband, father and grand-

father he has been a model to be observed and followed. As a business man, a public officer, in which he had large experience, he has shown fine ability, capacity and integrity. As a citizen he has shown independence and high conscience in the discharge of his duties and a single purpose to serve the civil government to which his services were due. As a Christian man he has been consistent and faithful. Summing up the life and character of Sylvester Johnson I will say his has been the life of an upright man."

Mr. Johnson was married, Nov. 21, 1844, to Rachel Miner, a daughter of Noah W. Miner, an attorney of Wayne county, Ind. To this union were born four children: Francenia (deceased), who was the wife of William W. Wilson; Eudora M., who was city comptroller of Indianapolis for six years; Martha E., the widow of James J. Powell; and Oliver R., now business manager of one of the departments of the Indianapolis *News*, who was formerly vice-consul with Col. John New, in London, England. Mrs. Johnson died April 28, 1899, at the age of seventy-two years.

On May 7, 1901, Mr. Johnson married Mrs. Eunice B. Harris, widow of William Harris, and daughter of James and Lucinda (Brown) Gilky. By her first marriage Mrs. Johnson was the mother of five children: Florence (deceased), who married Delbert Pyle; Edith, wife of Melvin Helmuth, of Cahill, Minn.; Emma, married to Alexander McCallum, of Spokane, Wash.; Nettie, who is the wife of Herbert L. Smith, of Minneapolis; and Frank O., a railroad engineer, who has his home in Minneapolis. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Irvington M. E. Church, and Mr. Johnson is a member of the Society of Friends.

ELIAS CORNELIUS ATKINS attained a distinctive and eminent position among manufacturers and inventors which entitled him to rank with the foremost "captains of industry" of modern times. His name in Indianapolis stands for everything included in a career of the most honorable achievement. His influence and work still continue in the business of E. C. Atkins & Co., the largest manufacturers of saws in this country, if not in the world. Mr. Atkins was the founder of this concern, and in it his chief interest as a business man was centered, but incidental to its management along progressive lines he found himself drawn into many other matters

of vital importance. Having come to Indianapolis in the days of its insignificance he was naturally interested in the growth of the city, and many enterprises whose adoption assisted materially in her advancement were furthered by his support and patronage. His was a broad nature, and his far-sighted judgment enabled him to grasp the advantages of a new invention or a project far ahead of the times so quickly that afterward his opinion seemed like a prophecy. He had many of the elements of greatness in his make-up, and in the simple pursuit of his natural inclinations found his level among the master minds of the day.

Mr. Atkins began life poor in purse, but he had back of him the traditions of a long line of worthy American ancestors, to whom he owed his stability of character and strong mental traits. He was born June 28, 1833, in Bristol, Conn., son of Rollin and Harriet (Bishop) Atkins, and a descendant of Thomas Atkins, the first ancestor of the family in America. Thomas Atkins was a native of England, and settled in Connecticut about the middle of the seventeenth century. Samuel Atkins, a descendant of Thomas, and grandfather of Elias C. Atkins, was the father of twelve children. His son Rollin was born in Connecticut, and learned the trade of clock-maker, later turning to the manufacture of saws. He served as an officer in the militia of his native State, holding the rank of captain of the 4th Company, 4th Regiment. He died in middle life. Rollin Atkins married Harriet Bishop, like himself a native of Connecticut, of English ancestry, and five children were born to this union.

Austin Bishop, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Atkins, was a native of Connecticut, born in 1764, of old English stock. He married Anna Stalker, who was born in 1766, and they became the parents of ten children. They were farming people all their lives. Mr. Bishop died Sept. 23, 1833, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his wife passed away Oct. 22, 1840, at the age of seventy-four. Traditions of him survive as a perfect representative of the old-fashioned pious and devoted New England deacon.

Elias Cornelius Atkins was reared at Bristol, and attended school until his father's comparatively early death caused him to be put to work on a farm, when only eleven years of age. The following year he was apprenticed to his uncle for five years, starting work

at the saw-making trade. By the time he reached the age of seventeen he had become so familiar with the work, and had displayed such mechanical ability, that he was foreman of the shop. During these five years he would work overtime at every opportunity to earn money, in order to furnish his mother certain luxuries, and to pay his pew rent at the church.

Mr. Atkins came West in 1855, and established the first saw factory at Cleveland, Ohio. The following year he came to Indianapolis, opening a saw factory here with a cash capital of but \$500. His place of business was in a little corner of the old Hill planing-mill, and a year or two later he moved into the old city foundry. At first he did all his own work, but presently employed a German named Louis Suher, who walked all the way from Bristol to go to work for him. Suher died while still in the employ of Mr. Atkins. The business prospered from the start, and though he was twice burned out Mr. Atkins each time opened on a larger scale and continued with increasing success. The little shop in Illinois street, where he located after the destruction of the old city foundry, has grown into an immense institution, where over one thousand men are employed, and the weekly pay-roll amounts to more than \$13,000. The firm of E. C. Atkins & Co. was incorporated at \$600,000. Branch houses are maintained in Memphis, Minneapolis, New York, Portland, Seattle, Atlanta, Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans, and there are important agencies all over the country. The Atkins saws are sold in China, Japan, Australia, and all other parts of the world.

From time to time Mr. Atkins became interested in other enterprises, where he found fresh opportunities for the exercise of his business ability. One of the most important of these was the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company, which had extensive silver, copper and lead mines. Mr. Atkins went into the mountains, where supplies had to be hauled 350 miles, from Ogden, Utah, and for two years he lived the rough life of a miner, finding his health greatly improved. It had been poor, and he sought this change of climate temporarily, but it produced important financial results, for the original investment of the mining company, under his pluck and enterprise, was raised from \$60,000 to \$1,500,000. At the time of his death he was president of the Natural Gas Manufacturing Company.

His connections with minor business enterprises were quite numerous.

Mr. Atkins was himself a man of ideas, and he recognized and appreciated the progressive tendency in others to such an extent that he was constantly on the lookout for new discoveries, especially those applicable to his own particular line of industry. And he could see more readily than most men the practical value of an invention, his superior analytical mind grasping at the essentials with unerring judgment. He became interested in condensed air, the power of which he investigated thoroughly, at the expense of considerable time and means, engaging experts to test its value. In company with some distinguished English gentlemen he formed a company which with the weight of his influence might have done an immense business, selling stock and manufacturing lifting machines. But Mr. Atkins was brought to a realization of the fact that the new power was little, if any, better than steam, and when he became convinced of this he demanded the dissolution of the English company, much against the wishes, however, of the other members thereof. He had no ambition to float a dishonest enterprise. He was willing to take risks in a legitimate business way, but he had neither patience nor sympathy with schemes.

Mr. Atkins belonged to the Commercial, the Columbia and the Contemporary Clubs, the Board of Trade, and at the time of his death he was the oldest member of Marion Lodge, F. & A. M. In politics he was a strong Republican, and held strenuously to the doctrine of protection. Believing in and practising the rule of speaking well of people, he yet had no patience with political trickery. It was his ambition to do something for the benefit of his workmen, and access to him by his employes was made easy, as he had risen from the anvil himself, and retained an intelligent sympathy with his men which was rewarded by their deep and lasting loyalty. Mr. Atkins was of a quiet and undemonstrative demeanor, devoted to his friends, and of deep religious convictions. He became a member of the Baptist Church in 1856, immediately after coming to Indianapolis, and at once made himself felt as a positive power for righteousness in the city. Of his growing means he gave liberally to all helpful projects, and was especially interested in the cause of education, contributing freely to the Baptist Female Seminary, which for many years stood

on the site of the Shortridge high school. He sought to secure the establishment of a Baptist University in this city, and offered under certain conditions to give forty acres of land, lying between Meridian street and Central avenue, north of Thirty-second street. When the project for reviving the University of Chicago was launched, and Mr. Rockefeller offered his first gift of \$100,000 to the Theological Seminary, providing a like amount should be given by others, Mr. Atkins offered to give the forty acres already noted as a \$20,000 donation. This \$20,000 secured the interest of Mr. Rockefeller, and the present great university took shape and beginning. Mr. Atkins afterward bought back this tract of land, paying \$20,000 cash for it, and it is now known as University Place. He was one of the trustees of Morgan Park Seminary, at Chicago, until it was merged into the University of Chicago, and up to the hour of his death was on the official board of that institution.

A notable thing in the domestic life of Mr. Atkins were his breakfast table talks to his family circle. In this he was greatly gifted, and showed much skill in presenting important events, prospects, discoveries and developments.

Mr. Atkins was married three times. By his first wife, Sarah J. Wells, he had one daughter, Harriet, who is now Mrs. J. L. McMahon, of Colorado Springs, Colo. His second marriage was to Mary Dolbeare, and their only child is now deceased. On Aug. 17, 1865, he was married to Miss Sarah F. Parker, a daughter of Rev. Addison Parker and Eunice (Brigham) Parker, and to this union were born five children: Mary D., Henry C., Sarah Frances, Emma L. and Carra. Mary D. married Nelson A. Gladding, the present secretary of the E. C. Atkins Saw Company; they have two daughters, Frances M. and Mary E. Henry C. has taken his father's place as president and manager of the saw company; he married Miss Sue Winter, and they have three children, Elias C., Keyes Winter and Henry Clarence. Sarah Frances married Thomas Reed Kackley, second vice-president of the Atlas Engine Works; they have two children, Sarah Frances and Thomas Reed, Jr. Emma L. married Edward B. Davis, at present manager of the New York branch. Carra is married to Capt. Sandford H. Wadhams, U. S. Army.

Mrs. Sarah F. Atkins, the mother of this

family, is a woman of superior mental qualities and intellectual power, and she was always regarded by her husband as his able adviser and most valuable counselor in business affairs, in which she took a deep interest. Her practical comprehension and thorough understanding of manufacturing are such that she is still considered one of the best informed persons in Indianapolis on such subjects. Nevertheless she is a woman of engaging social disposition, occupying a high position, and she has been especially prominent in D. A. R. circles. Mrs. Atkins comes of that sturdy Puritan stock so prominent in the history of New England for high moral courage and devoted patriotism, and her ancestors were all zealous church workers. Her mother was a native of Sudbury, Mass., a descendant of the Brigham and Haines families long and favorably known locally. Her great-grandfather Brigham was in the battle of Lexington, where he held rank as a commissioned officer. Her grandfather, Aaron Parker, was a farmer and teacher in Vermont. Her father, Rev. Addison Parker, a Baptist minister, died in Agawam, Mass., in 1864, aged sixty-seven years, and her mother died in 1855, at the age of fifty-seven. The only brother of Mrs. Atkins is Rev. Addison Parker, of Richmond, Indiana.

We can find no more fitting close for this article than the estimate of Mr. Atkins made by Mr. Volney Malott, long a fellow citizen: "E. C. Atkins, founder of the most important manufactory in Indianapolis, and one of the two most important manufactories in the world, was a clear-headed, far-seeing business man. He possessed wonderful energy and great capacity for work. He had a most agreeable personality and was of a very generous nature, a large contributor to the institutions of his church, and to other benevolent and charitable movements that appealed to him. I knew him personally a number of years, from the time he started in business until his death. He took a prominent part in the upbuilding of Indianapolis, being an active participant in all the enterprises that contribute to the upbuilding of a city."

REV. MATTHIAS L. HAINES, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis since 1885, is a distinguished representative of the religious denomination with which he is connected, and has won prominence in the educational field as well as

in theological circles. He is a man of superior mental attainments, taking particular pleasure in the cultivation of his literary talents, which have led him into many delightful associations. His long extended pastorate over a congregation of such notable intelligence bespeaks remarkable fitness for the rather unusual demands of the position which he has indeed adorned.

Dr. Haines was born in Aurora, Ind., in 1850, and comes of a family of physicians, his father, Abram B. Haines, of Aurora, his grandfather, Matthias Haines, of Rising Sun, Ind., and his great-grandfather, Abram Brower, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., all being of the medical profession. His maternal grandfather was Ezekiel Howe Loring, of Rising Sun, Ind. After gathering the rudiments of an education in the public schools of Rising Sun and Aurora, Ind., he entered Wabash College, in 1867, and was graduated therefrom in 1871. Then he became a student at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, from which he was graduated in 1874. His first pastorate was at Astoria, N. Y., where he was called to the pulpit of the Dutch Reformed Church, which he continued to serve as pastor for eleven years. Then, in 1885, he received a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, succeeding Rev. Myron W. Reed. In the succeeding twenty-two years all of his talents have not been confined to purely church work, but have flowed out into wide channels of social and public activities. The hand and voice of Dr. Haines have been employed in many good works. He is president of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society; was for ten years a member of the Presbyterian Board of Aid of Colleges and Academies; is a director of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio; and a trustee of Wabash College. In 1899 he was pressed by a large vote in the Presbyterian General Assembly as a candidate for moderator. He has entered in a number of ways into the life of the city and State. He was one of the committee of five, appointed by the Commercial Club, which drew up the new park law passed by the Legislature in 1899. He has been president of the Indianapolis Literary Club, is one of the executive committee of the Winona Technical Institute of Indianapolis, and a director of the Winona Assembly of Winona Lake.

It is impossible to describe the personality of Dr. Haines without including many of the

qualities that go to make the pastor of a large church loved, admired and respected. Witty, without crossing the border line into sarcasm, a post-prandial orator of more than usual interest, a charming host and a delightful guest, he is what a popular and faithful minister should be; and more than that, his unflinching sympathy and ardent devotion to duty have won him a distinguished place in the respect and affection of the people of Indianapolis.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized July 5, 1823, and was the third church organized in the new settlement, following the Wesley Chapel, now the Meridian Street Church, and the First Baptist, both of which were formed the preceding year. The Presbyterian society was the first to erect a church edifice. Occasional preaching services had been held in the new settlement from August, 1821, but it was not until two years later that the settlers began dividing into different denominations. The first house of worship erected was located on the west side of Pennsylvania street, north of Market street, on the present site of the Vajen block. It was begun before the organization of the church, and was a frame building 54x40 feet. In 1843 it was given up for a brick building on the site of the American Central Life building, on the corner of Market and Monument place. This, in turn, gave way to the third structure, located on the southwest corner of New York and Pennsylvania streets, which was begun in 1865, the chapel being occupied in 1866. The main auditorium was first occupied Nov. 27, 1867. The fourth edifice—and the one now occupied by the congregation—stands on the corner of Delaware and Sixteenth streets. It was completed and dedicated Oct. 4, 1903, and is old English-Gothic in style, with a seating capacity of one thousand. The clergymen who have occupied the pulpit of the First Church during the more than fourscore years of its history have been of ability and character. The membership has embraced some of the most useful and prominent men in the State, including Governors Samuel Bigger, Conrad Baker, James A. Mount, President Benjamin Harrison, United States Attorney-General W. H. H. Miller, Mr. Thomas H. Sharpe, Hon. H. H. Hanna, Mr. John H. Holliday, Mr. Thomas C. Day, and others.

It is said of Dr. Haines that, since Indianapolis is a village, no pastor has been more thoroughly respected or more universally loved than the pastor of the First Presbyterian

Church. Ex-President Harrison said of him: "I thank God for a pastor who preaches Christ crucified, and never says a foolish thing."

Dr. Haines was married May 7, 1885, in Astoria, N. Y., to Miss Sarah L. Kouwenhoven, daughter of Francis D. and Harriet Kouwenhoven, of Astoria. Two daughters were born to this union. The present home of the family is at No. 216 East Thirteenth street, Indianapolis.

SAMUEL EVINGSTON EARP, M. S., M. D., of Indianapolis, has during his quarter of a century of professional life experienced almost every phase of a physician's usefulness. He has won reputation as a general practitioner, as an educator, as a public servant in the field of his chosen work, and as a contributor to medical literature and research. His success in all these lines is ample compensation for the years of hard work which lie behind his accomplishments. He began modestly, at the close of the regular student period, as a teacher in his alma mater and in regular practice. As his prospect widened new interests came in which a man of progressive and helpful spirit could not conscientiously neglect. His responsibilities increased rapidly, but not too rapidly for his energetic spirit to grasp and master them, and though his best efforts have been put forth with the object of helping others he has forged ahead with his ambitions until he is now in the front rank of the eminent physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis.

Dr. Earp was born Dec. 19, 1858, in Lebanon, Ill., and is of English descent, being a son of Joseph and Margaret E. (Walls) Earp, natives, respectively, of Derby and London, England. The Earp family was long settled in England, and traced its ancestry back through Lord Melbourne to Oliver Cromwell's time. The Doctor's paternal and maternal grandfathers died in England, and the latter owned a landed estate; his name is now lost to the memory of the Doctor.

Joseph Earp was a cloth cutter during his early life, in England. When still a young man he came to America and became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving in Southern Illinois. He died in 1898, at the age of seventy-five years, long surviving his wife, who passed away in 1875, aged fifty-five years. Of their four children the Doctor is now the only survivor. Rev. Joseph Earp was one of the preacher friends of Abraham

Lincoln, being well known in southern Illinois, in what is known as "Egypt." His influence was such that he was frequently called into the councils of Mr. Lincoln and his friends, among his associates being Gen. John A. Logan, Governor Oglesby, Lyman Trumbull, Gen. John M. Palmer, and a number of other men of national reputation. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Rev. Joseph Earp delivered the memorial address in the chapel of McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., and the audience was so large that only a portion could gain admittance. The address was spirited, patriotic and eloquent, such as a high-spirited Union man, unless very brave indeed, would have hesitated to deliver at that period.

Samuel E. Earp lived with his father at the various place to which he was assigned as pastor, and obtained his literary training in the high school at Alton, Ill., at Shurtleff College, in Upper Alton, and in McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., from which latter institution he was graduated in 1879. Meantime he had commenced studying medicine in 1874 under Dr. C. M. Smith, of Alton, Ill., and in 1879 studied under Dr. Gonsalvo C. Smythe, of Greencastle, Ind. He was graduated from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis in 1882, and at once began practising in Indianapolis, where he has remained to the present day, achieving fame and fortune in the calling of his choice.

The year of his graduation Dr. Earp became a member of the Faculty of Central College, with which he continued to be identified in an educational capacity until 1902. He was first engaged as Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, later was in the department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and in 1899 was elected Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Sanitary Science. He was secretary and dean of the college and was re-elected for four terms. His work as an educator has not, however, been confined to this institution. For seven years he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Central College of Dentistry; he is one of the corps of instructors of St. Vincent's Training School for Nurses, his subject being the Practice of Medicine and Dietetics; and in July, 1906, he was elected Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the State College of Physicians and Surgeons, in affiliation with the University of Indiana.

The Doctor's public services have been of the kind that require not only wide professional knowledge but also kindness of heart and good judgment in the discharge of the duties attaching to the various positions he has filled. For two years he was chemist of the Health Department of Indianapolis; for four years he was a member of the Board of Health of the city, and acted as the executive officer of that body, to which he was unanimously elected, by both Democrats and Republicans; later he became a member of the Board of Public Health and Charities; filled out an unexpired term as police surgeon, and later was elected police and fire surgeon for two consecutive terms.

Dr. Earp is on the consulting staff of the Indianapolis City Dispensary, the Indianapolis City Hospital, the Protestant Deaconess Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital. He is a contributor to a number of medical journals, and is quoted in several text-books for original work in chemistry. His services to the profession outside of his work as a teacher have been considerable, especially as editor of professional journals. He was first editor of the "Medical and Surgical Monitor," which was inaugurated in June, 1898, and associated with him were Drs. Joseph Eastman, Allison Maxwell, L. L. Todd, G. V. Woolfen, and others. In November, 1903, Dr. Earp resigned his position as editor of the "Medical and Surgical Monitor" and became editor of the "Central States Medical Magazine," and when, in November, 1905, the two journals were amalgamated under the title of the "Central States Medical Monitor," Dr. Earp became the editor-in-chief, with Drs. S. P. Scherer and S. C. Norris as associate editors. This monthly journal is one of the leading medical publications, and has for its collaborators and contributors some of the most prominent men in the United States. Its contents are freely quoted by the best medical journals.

The Doctor is a member of the Indianapolis Medical Society, and the Indiana State Medical Association. In fraternal connection he is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, being prominent in both organizations. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis; in the Knights of Pythias he belongs to the Uniform Rank, is brigade surgeon, with the rank of colonel, is past chancellor of Capitol City Lodge, No. 97, and has been representative

to the Grand Lodge five times. In political connection he is a member of the Republican party.

On June 29, 1898, Dr. Earp married Miss Evelyn M. Byers, daughter of David A. and Emma (Sheets) Byers, and this union has been graced with two sons, Evanson B. and Leon S. Mrs. Earp is a member of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The family occupy an elegant home at No. 1121 North Illinois street, and the Doctor's office is at No. 24½ Kentucky avenue.

The opinion of Dr. J. A. Sutcliffe, one of the Doctor's friends and admirers, will be of interest at the close of this brief sketch of his career: "For a quarter of a century I have watched with pride and pleasure the intellectual achievements of Dr. S. E. Earp. He was born of a will and determination which knows no failure, of an energy and devotion to effort which is well nigh irresistible; and with it all with a due appreciation and regard for what is fair and right toward his fellow-men and the medical profession. In the many positions of trust and honor which he has occupied his work has been characterized by integrity and justice. As a writer and scholar he is a man of exceptional merits. Many practitioners and former students watch with eagerness for his editorials and other articles as the latest exponents of medical literature. As a teacher in medicine, his clear analytical and philosophical mind fits him pre-eminently for his work and easily adorns the chair which he occupies."

Dr. William N. Wishard writes: "Dr. Earp is a man who has been regarded as a physician of ability from the time he first graduated in medicine. During the past quarter of a century he has been recognized as one of the leading men in general medicine and chemistry, to which departments he has given a great deal of attention. He is well and favorably known as a teacher and editor and a genial, pleasant gentleman."

The venerable Dr. W. H. Wishard says: "Dr. Samuel Earp has always sustained himself well as a reputable physician, a gentleman and citizen."

John H. Holliday, a distinguished financier of Indianapolis and founder of the *Indianapolis News*, of which he was for many years the successful editor, writes of Dr. Earp under date of Jan. 7, 1907: "Dr. Earp is nothing if not energetic and thorough. As a student of medicine at Greencastle he helped to

support himself by corresponding for the *Indianapolis News*, the editor of which marked and appreciated his services. He would have made a good newspaper man, in fact he has that all around combination of good qualities that would have brought him success in any calling he might have tried. But he chose to be a doctor and he has made a good one, having steadily gained in the estimation of his patients, the public and his professional brothers, so that he now holds an enviable reputation and rank in the profession. But it took work, hard work, to achieve it, and the reward has been fairly won. His career has been one characteristic of our American life, but none the less is it a shining example for all young men."

JUDGE PLINY WEBSTER BARTHOLOMEW, attorney-at-law, Indianapolis, was born in Cabotville, Hampden Co., Mass., Aug. 4, 1840, son of Harris and Betsy (Moore) Bartholomew, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. Of their four children Judge Bartholomew is the only one now living.

Harris Bartholomew, grandfather of the Judge, was a son of Andrew Bartholomew, who was a native of Connecticut and came of Puritan ancestry. He was a prominent man in Montgomery, Mass., where he spent his whole life, serving as a selectman, treasurer of the town and school commissioner. He died at the age of seventy-six, and was the father of six children. Pliny Moore, the maternal grandfather of the Judge, was a farmer and a native of Massachusetts. When he died at the age of sixty-six years he left a family of five children.

Harris Bartholomew, son of Harris and father of the Judge, was a merchant in Indianapolis. He came to that city in 1869 and for some years was engaged in a wholesale tea and tobacco trade, in which line his son Harris was a partner with him. Later in life he was a boot and shoe merchant. He died March 21, 1887, at the age of seventy-three years, two months. His first wife, Betsy (Moore), died in 1846, in Montgomery, Mass., at the age of thirty-nine years. She was a Congregationalist in religious faith. He married for his second wife Deborah S. Coleman, a well educated woman and a teacher in Massachusetts, and two of their eight daughters are now living: Alice married Wells Noble, of Westfield, Mass., in which state the No-

bles are a noted family. Leila is unmarried and for several years has been a teacher in the Indianapolis schools; she is a graduate of Pratt Institute, one of the famous art schools in Brooklyn, and was at the head of her class, is noted for her originality in designing, drawing and molding, and won the first scholarship, out of four prizes submitted by the Prang Drawing School, against more than a thousand competitors.

Harris Bartholomew was originally a Congregationalist, but after removing to the West became an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Cambridge City, Ind. When he died he was a member of the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. In politics he was originally a Whig and when the Republican party was organized in 1856 he at once attached himself to its fortunes. In 1850-51 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and he and Daniel Webster were great friends. His integrity and reliability were beyond question, and he was a very successful merchant.

Pliny Webster Bartholomew lived in Massachusetts until he was sixteen years old, attending the common schools at Northampton until that age. He then found a position in a grocery and butcher shop, where he was to receive fifty dollars and his board for a year's salary. In the meantime his father had removed to Canton, N. Y., and presently Pliny followed him. He determined that the practice of law should be his life work, and accordingly for a time taught district school in Hermon, N. Y., and made preparations for entering college, which he did in the fall of 1861, matriculating at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated in 1864. During the first two years and a part of the third he paid his way by teaching school in the winter and selling maps and books during the summer seasons. During his Senior year he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar at Schenectady in May, 1865. He then went to Ballston Spa, the county seat of Saratoga county, and formed a partnership with J. S. Lamorreux, practising with him until the fall of 1866. That year he came to Indianapolis and established a law practice, in which he has been very successful, and in which he is still engaged, the only break in his professional career being when he was on the Bench. He was elected judge of the Superior court in 1890 and served with great success until Oct. 26, 1896, when his

term expired. He was a partner with Judge Edward Buskirk for several years, under the firm name of Bartholomew & Buskirk, and was also for a time a partner with David V. Burns, late of Denver, Colorado.

Judge Bartholomew was married Jan. 30, 1873, to Miss Sarah Belle Smith, daughter of G. W. Smith, of Crawfordsville, Ind., and to this union were born three children: (1) Belle Isadora married Allin W. Hewitt, and lives in New Jersey. She is the mother of three children, Arthur Cromwell, Helen Louise and Sarah Lucile. (2) Pliny W., Jr., died when four years old. (3) Harris Sherley graduated at Shortridge high school and attended Union College one year, and is now a salesman in New York City.

Judge Bartholomew and his family belong to the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. In Marion Lodge, No. 1, K. P., he is past chancellor, past representative to the grand lodge, etc., and at the present time is a member of the grand lodge; he is past grand dictator of the Knights of Honor, is past Indiana representative and member of the American Bar Association, and a member of the Indiana Bar Association. In politics he is a Democrat. From 1866 to 1870 he was commissioner of deeds for New York and Connecticut in Indiana. For several years he has lived at No. 1924 College avenue, where he has a fine and attractive home.

VALENTINE SCHAAF, president and superintendent of the Indianapolis Manufacturers & Carpenters Union, Nos. 201, 203, 205 New Jersey street, Indianapolis, was born in Germany, close to Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 7, 1831. He is a son of Valentine and Barbara (Schmidt) SchAAF, natives of Germany, who had four children, two now living: Valentine and Casper, the latter of Erbenhausen, Germany. The father was a farmer in Germany and died there in 1884, aged seventy-nine years. The mother died in 1887, aged eighty-four years. They were Lutherans. He served as a soldier in the regular army.

Valentine SchAAF's paternal grandfather, also named Valentine, was a farmer, and died in Germany aged seventy-five years. He served in the Napoleonic wars. He had four sons, one of whom lives in Indianapolis, and is close to ninety-one years of age. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Adam Schmidt, was a farmer, and died at an old

age. He had two sons and two daughters.

Valentine Schaaf was raised in Germany and received a common school education. He came to America in 1850 and settled in Indianapolis, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years, also doing contracting from 1860 to 1870. Then he and Fred Schmid with others organized the Indianapolis Manufacturers & Carpenters Union, for the manufacture of all kinds of house material. Mr. Valentine Schaaf has been its president since 1877. They employ about sixty-five people.

On April 27, 1867, Valentine Schaaf married Miss Elizabeth Breckley, daughter of Gottlieb and Elizabeth Breckley. Eight children were born to this union, five sons and three daughters, two of whom are now living, Harry and Alvin. The others died in early childhood. Harry is foreman of the manufacturing establishment of which his father is president; he married Miss Minnie Aldag, and is the father of three children, Frieda, Norman and Paul. Alvin married Miss Lora Francis Vanatta, and they live in Indianapolis; he was a traveling man for a lumber firm, but is now a salesman under his father.

Mr. Valentine Schaaf was originally a Lutheran in religious connection, but is now identified with the Evangelical German Church. In politics he is a Republican. He resides at No. 217 North Arsenal avenue, with his son Harry, in a fine home. Mr. Schaaf has lived in Indianapolis fifty-one years, and he has seen it grow from a small city, when the old Madison railroad had been built only a year. Mr. Schaaf has put up a great many houses, and some of the large buildings of the city.

HENRY P. COBURN came out to Indiana in 1816—the year it was admitted as a sovereign State of the Union. He was a young lawyer, a graduate of Harvard College, and the library he brought with him was typical of the progress and advancement which he advocated and fostered to the close of his life. His labors in behalf of general education and the free school system have never been publicly acknowledged, but he is recognized as one of the earliest and ablest friends of free schools in this State by all familiar with their history. His efforts in the promotion of public morality were still another expression of his earnest desire to be of the utmost service to his fellow-men. Mr.

Coburn was a practicing lawyer throughout the period of his residence in Indiana, and for over thirty years clerk of the Supreme court of the State.

Mr. Coburn was born in 1790, at Dracut, Mass., where his ancestors settled in Colonial times. The family is of English origin, the Coburns having come to America with the Puritans in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled on the east bank of the Merrimac river, in what is now Dracut township, Middlesex Co., Mass. Descendants of the original settlers still own and occupy the land purchased from the Indians over two hundred years ago. The title was from "John Thomas, a Sagamore of Natic."

Capt. Peter Coburn, grandfather of Henry P. Coburn, was born in 1737, at Dracut, Mass., and died there in 1813. He served throughout the Revolution, being captain in the Continental army, commanded a company of minute-men at the Lexington alarm, and was in command of his company at the battle of Bunker Hill, in Col. Ebenezer Bridge's Regiment. He married Dolly Varnum, who was born in 1739 and died in 1765.

Peter Coburn, Jr., son of Capt. Peter Coburn, was born in Massachusetts, was a farmer by occupation, and lived to the age of over sixty. He was a soldier throughout the Revolutionary war, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, although he was too young to enlist regularly, being only a boy in his teens at the time. He married Elizabeth Poor, who was born in 1766 and died in 1841. They had a large family.

Henry P. Coburn, son of Peter Coburn, Jr., was reared on a farm. He received a thorough education, taking a course at Harvard College, from which institution he was graduated in 1812, studied law and was admitted to the Bar in Massachusetts. Shortly afterward he came to Indiana, the year it was admitted into the Union, and first located at Corydon, the early capital of the new State. He bought land near Mount Vernon. Mr. Coburn followed his profession at Corydon until after Indianapolis became the State capital, removing to the new center of government in 1824, from which time until his death he practiced in Marion county and the surrounding territory. In the Indianapolis *Gazette* of Jan. 30, 1826, we find the following "Law Notice": "Hiram Brown and Henry P. Coburn will practice law in the Federal court and the



H. P. Coburn

Marion county courts in partnership. They reside in Indianapolis and keep their law office opposite Henderson and Blake's tavern [the present site of the New York Store], one door east of the *Journal* printing office. Hiram Brown will practice in the Supreme court." Mr. Coburn could not practice in the Supreme court, as he was clerk of that court, having been appointed while at Corydon, soon after the organization of the State. He was the second to hold the position of clerk of the Supreme court of Indiana, the first clerk dying within a year of his appointment. Mr. Coburn held the office continuously, by re-appointments of the judges of the Supreme court, until the new order was established in 1852. By the provisions of the new constitution just adopted the clerk of the Supreme court was to be elected by popular vote, and Mr. Coburn declined to be a candidate. As a lawyer he was highly successful, and the confidence he enjoyed in the profession was the most convincing evidence of his ability and legal attainments.

Mr. Coburn thoroughly appreciated the advantages of education, being far ahead of his day on the question of free schools. His foresight enabled him to see the benefits and future popularity of public education long before they became apparent to those who would profit most by the change, and his sagacity, though recognized by his fellow workers, was underestimated by those he was seeking to help. The first attempts to have the free school system adopted met with little sympathy, but Mr. Coburn was not disheartened, and his perseverance and earnestness won out in the end. He was probably the earliest advocate of free public schools in this section, and associated with him were such men as Calvin Fletcher, Samuel Merrill, James Blake, John G. Brown, and James M. Ray. These were all men whose names have become inseparably associated with the history of Indianapolis and who have left many traces of their life and work on the various commercial and public interests of the city. Mr. Ray's son, Judge Charles Ray, is a judge of the Indiana Supreme court. Mr. Brown was a Virginian and a typical refined Southern gentleman; one of his sons, Alexander M. Brown, became a lawyer of Indianapolis, and another, James W. Brown, a scholarly man of high scientific attainments, served as city engineer; there were also two daughters—Mary, who married Stephen Tomlinson, a druggist (who

gave Tomlinson Hall to the city), and Margaret, still living, who married a Presbyterian minister.

The prominence and standing of his associates in the cause of free education shows convincingly that Mr. Coburn was taken seriously by the best elements in the community. After the establishment of the schools was accomplished their maintenance was the next important question, and he was as prominent in this phase as he had been in founding them. It was his idea to tax the public for the revenue needed, and a vote was taken each year upon this point until the plan carried and was adopted by the State. He had the satisfaction—not always the lot of the benefactor—of seeing his ideas in successful operation for a number of years before his death. Mr. Coburn's well-known sentiments on the subject of education led him into close relations with all similar projects and many institutions of learning, for he took a public-spirited interest in every such establishment, aiding them all by his influence and encouragement, and, where necessary, with his means. He was retained for many years in the office of trustee of the Marion County Seminary. He was one of the first promoters of the county library, was a member of its first board of trustees, and also served as treasurer. In that position he had considerable to do in the early financiering of the library. The county commissioners appointed him to ascertain the amount due the public on the sales of all the original town lots of Indianapolis, the county being allowed by law a certain per cent on such sales. This sum was to be applied to the purchase of the Marion county library. The task was considered a very tedious one, requiring time and patience, as well as judgment and ability, and Mr. Coburn's selection was a mark of high confidence in both his integrity and business qualities. The money he collected formed the basis of the library fund, which has since been augmented by various amounts for the increase of the library. His son Augustus was the first librarian. The venerable Dr. William H. Wishard said recently (Jan. 10, 1907):

"Henry P. Coburn was an attorney, very modest and unassuming, a first-class type of a Christian gentleman of the old school. He was well educated and a graduate of Harvard College. In his legal business he was very generous to his clients, never exacting pay from the poor and indigent for his profes-

sional services. Justice has never been done to this gentleman by the histories and historians of early Indianapolis and Marion county, as a worthy, far-seeing citizen, looking after the educational and moral welfare of this pioneer town. He was one of the very first advocates of general education of the people, long before the establishment of the public school system. He held various offices of trust. He was the earliest and most active advocate for temperance, and took a bold and determined stand against the licensing of grog shops in Marion county. He with Nicholas McCarty, Calvin Fletcher, James M. Ray, Samuel Merrill, David V. Culley, and John B. Dillon were the earliest and most active advocates of the public school system."

The following comments upon Mr. Coburn and his work were made by Gen. Lew Wallace and other men intimately acquainted for years with the progress and history of Indiana:

Henry P. Coburn, a pioneer lawyer, clerk of the Supreme court of Indiana, was one of the foremost men of his time, always active in the promotion of public education and the establishing of the free school system, to which there was very considerable opposition, especially by men of the South or slave States, who were almost universally opposed to the establishing of free schools. Mr. Coburn was prominent and active among those who insisted upon a liberal provision by law for the establishment of the free school system, which met with a decided and vigorous opposition. He was a graduate of Harvard and a man of great influence among all classes, who respected him for his earnestness and honesty. No one was more prominent in the establishing and support of the free school system than Mr. Coburn and it is remarkable that no recognition of him has been made by the citizens of Indiana for his constant services in the establishment of the public schools. He was connected with all public-spirited enterprises. He was positive in his opinions and was a man of fine principle and of well-trained mind. He did more for the promotion of the free school system of Marion county than any other man. He was one of the trustees of the county seminary from its organization to its close, and was always on the school board. He, with David V. Culley, Calvin Fletcher, Samuel Merrill, Sr., John B. Dillon and

others, made the rounds of the schools, encouraging the teachers in their labors and in the preservation of order and thorough discipline. Calvin Fletcher was especially active, and would administer personal chastisement on the proper occasions.

While at Corydon Mr. Coburn married Sarah Malott, who was born at Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky., daughter of Hiram Malott, a pioneer of that county. Hiram Malott's wife was a daughter of Peter Haas, a Swiss Mennonite settler of Lancaster county, Pa., who was noted for his religious principles and patriotism and was an influential man in his section during the Revolutionary war. He was a member of the committee of safety and observation, and also gave active service in the war, being a member of the first company that passed the committee of observation. Hiram Malott was born in Maryland, of French-Huguenot ancestry, moved to Kentucky about 1785 or 1790, and was a farmer all his life, owning and managing a plantation of considerable size in Jefferson county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and afterward served in the Kentucky militia, being known as Major Malott.

To Mr. and Mrs. Coburn were born five children, four sons and one daughter, of whom but one is still living, Henry Coburn, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Caroline (Coburn) Bence, the widow of Dr. Robert F. Bence, also a resident of Indianapolis, died in 1903. Mr. Coburn died in 1854, and Mrs. Coburn passed away in 1866, at the age of about seventy-four. She was a Methodist in religious faith, and Mr. Coburn was a Presbyterian.

WILBUR SYLVESTER WYNN, vice-president of the State Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, was born Jan. 25, 1850, in Monroe county, N. Y. His ancestors on both sides came from old New England stock, a great-grandfather on each side having served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Wynn lost both of his parents when he was five years old, and lived with his maternal grandfather until he was fourteen, when he went to Indianapolis to live with an uncle, W. J. Wynn, who was at that time general agent for the New York Life Insurance Company.

At the age of seventeen he entered the book house of Bowen-Stewart & Co., of Indianapolis. He spent ten years in the book business, part of the time on the road as a

traveling salesman. At the same time he took up the study of law, and at the age of twenty-seven went to Hamburg, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of law. While there he was elected and served a term as city attorney. In 1882, his health failing, he moved to Sioux Falls, Dak., and engaged in the newspaper business, establishing the *Daily Argus* in that city, now the leading daily newspaper in South Dakota. In 1886 he sold out the newspaper and entered the life insurance business, as agent for the Michigan Mutual. He subsequently worked for the Northwestern of Milwaukee, in Dakota, and the Mutual Benefit, in Nebraska. During this period he made a close and profound study of the scientific basis and general principles of the life insurance business.

He returned to Indianapolis in 1892, and, in connection with other parties there, organized a stock company, the Atlas Life Insurance Company, of which he was actuary and manager. In 1893, the panic having materially reduced the chances for building up a successful company at that time, the Atlas reinsured and went out of business. Mr. Wynn then became Indiana State manager for the Fidelity Mutual of Philadelphia.

In 1894, the State Life Insurance Company was organized by Mr. Wynn, Mr. Andrew M. Sweeney, and Mr. Samuel Quinn, Mr. Wynn being the original promoter of the company. There being no legal reserve law in Indiana at that time the company was organized under the assessment law, but Mr. Wynn as its actuary placed the company from the beginning on an old line basis, and the company never issued a policy at any time that did not require the payment in advance of the full regular old line standard participating premium rate, and the company, from the first, regularly valued its policies and maintained full old line reserves. For this reason, while still operating under the assessment law in Indiana, it was admitted in Ohio as a regular, legal reserve company. Mr. Wynn served as secretary and actuary, and in March, 1907, was elected vice-president of the company.

Mr. Wynn was the author of the famous Legal Reserve Deposit law of Indiana, which requires all companies incorporated thereunder to maintain a deposit with the State of the full net cash value of all outstanding policies, and was largely instrumental in securing its enactment by the Legislature, and the

State Life was the first company to incorporate thereunder. This law has been of enormous benefit in inspiring public confidence in Indiana companies, and in making Indianapolis an insurance center.

WILBUR FISK BROWDER, of the firm of Clifford, Browder & Moffett, lawyers, at Rooms 806-808 Stevenson building, Indianapolis, was born in Jamestown, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1850, son of Parker S. and Susan J. (Dakin) Browder, natives, he of Virginia and she of Ohio.

Parker S. Browder had seven children, five sons and two daughters: Cornelius, of Indianapolis; Courtland R., of Chicago; Wilbur F.; Frank F., of St. Louis, Mo.; Charles S., of Old Mexico, a gold miner and ex-conductor; Jennie E., wife of A. L. Stanfield, of Edgar, Ill., now deceased; and Mrs. Carrie Tweed, a professor in the State Normal at Terre Haute, Ind. The father was for many years a farmer and stock drover and shipper of fine cattle. He came west with his parents to Greene county, Ohio, settled in Jamestown, and owned considerable property. In 1858 he moved to Greencastle, Ind., and lived there until 1876, when he moved to Murdock, Douglass Co., Ill., where he died in 1890, aged seventy-four years. His wife still survives and lives with her daughter at Terre Haute. They were Methodists. He was a local Methodist preacher, and gave thousands of dollars to the church. He was never a politician, but was a prominent Mason and an Odd Fellow.

William Browder, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia. The family was of Scotch-Irish descent, emigrating from England. William Browder was a farmer and soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was a Presbyterian and being opposed to slavery, he and his brother, James, who owned about two hundred slaves, brought them to Ohio and released them. William died when upward of fifty years of age. He had thirteen children who grew to maturity. James died aged eighty-eight years. The maternal grandfather of our subject was named Dakin. He belonged to the celebrated Dakin family of New York, had money and was a gentleman of leisure. He was an early settler in Ohio, and died there aged about forty-six years. He had four children by his first wife, and two by his second.

Wilbur F. Browder lived in Ohio until

eight years of age, when they went to Greencastle, Ind., and he lived there until the fall of 1872. In that year he came to Indianapolis, and has lived here ever since. Attending the common schools in Ohio for his preparatory education, he graduated from Asbury (now Depauw) University, in 1872. He then became an officer of the Supreme Court under State officer James P. Black, the official reporter, and served there until 1888 under four different officials, both Democratic and Republican. In 1888 he took up the practice of law in Indianapolis, and has continued at it ever since, being associated with Mr. Vincent D. Clifford until 1896, at which time they took in an additional partner, Mr. W. S. Moffett, the firm name now being Clifford, Browder & Moffett. Mr. Browder was employed for several years in reading proofs and compiling court reports of Indiana, comprising volumes from No. 35 to No. 144 inclusive; also from No. 1 to No. 12 Appellate court reports. He resigned in 1888, but continued to read proofs on these reports up to the year 1896. He is one of the three principal men in the C. P. Leah Paper Company of Indianapolis; a member of the board of directors of the Indiana Insurance Company, and attorney for same; and is identified with other enterprises in the city.

On December 4, 1873, Mr. Browder married Miss Ella J. Jones, daughter of Richard Wilds and Mary Catherine (Daggy) Jones. Nine children were born to this union, seven sons and two daughters: Frederick, Emma, Wilbur, Clifford, Alice Irene, Clarence Newton, Maurice Eugene and two who died in early childhood. Miss Emma is a graduate of Depauw University, and a teacher in the Indianapolis public schools. The other children are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Browder are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Browder is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, F. & A. M., and past-master of the lodge; of Keystone Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., and an officer therein; of Raper Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; is a Scottish Rite Mason, Valley of Indianapolis, District of Indiana; a thirty-second degree Mason; and is High Priest and Prophet of the A. A. O. N. M. S., Murat Temple; he also belongs to the Beta Theta Pi college society, Delta Chapter. In political sentiment he is a Republican, and has been a member of the County and City Central committees several times. He belongs to the Marion, Columbia and Commercial Clubs:

Deutsche Haus, and various other local societies. He lives at No. 2212 Talbot Avenue.

REV. NATHANIEL ALDEN HYDE, whose home is at No. 1316 North Delaware street, Indianapolis, was born in Stafford, Conn., May 10, 1827, son of Capt. Nathaniel and Caroline (Converse) Hyde, both of whom were born in Connecticut.

The founder of the family in this country was William Hyde, who settled at Norwich in the seventeenth century; he first appears at Hartford in 1636, and probably came from England as early as 1633. He was an important man in his community, which he served as selectman.

Ephraim Hyde, grandson of Thomas (grandson of William the founder), married Martha Geddings.

Nathaniel Hyde, son of Ephraim and Martha, was born in Stafford, Conn., in 1757, and he died there in 1825. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Lieut. Strong, and his second, Cynthia Palmer, the latter still living at Hartford as late as 1856.

Capt. Nathaniel Hyde (2), son of Nathaniel and father of Rev. Nathaniel Alden, was born in Connecticut in February, 1800, and became a prominent iron manufacturer in his native State, prospering greatly. He died Oct. 11, 1830. He was captain in the State militia. He married Caroline Converse, who was born in Connecticut in 1804, daughter of Dr. Josiah Converse, a native of Connecticut, and his wife, Martha (Alden) Converse, daughter of Captain Alden (a direct descendant of John Alden of the "Mayflower"). To Nathaniel and Caroline (Converse) Hyde were born three children. The wife and mother died Oct. 31, 1861, in the faith of the Congregational Church, of which she had long been a member.

Rev. Nathaniel Alden Hyde was reared in Stafford, Conn., and when thirteen years old was sent to Monson Academy, at Monson, Mass., where he prepared for Yale College, which he entered when sixteen years of age, graduating therefrom in the class of 1847. After a brief rest he taught school for a year, and then entered the Theological School at Andover, Mass., to prepare for the ministry, completing the course and graduating in 1851, after which for nearly a year he was a resident graduate in Yale Divinity School. He preached in Connecticut, at Central Village,

Rockville, and other places, and was called to Central Village and Deep River, but declined, as he did not care for an immediate pastorate. For two years he was secretary for Charles L. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society in New York City, and for a time was acting pastor of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio. He was called to Cincinnati to supply for Dr. Storrs, who was obliged to take a long vacation on account of ill health. In 1857 he was called to the Pastorate of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Indianapolis, where he was engaged for ten years, and for five years was superintendent of the Congregational Church in Indiana. After this he became pastor of the Mayflower Congregational Church, in which capacity he served sixteen years. He resigned in May, 1888, and was elected pastor emeritus. Since that date he has not been in active pastoral labors, but for several years has been very intimately connected with the churches of the State as permanent secretary of the State Association, and chairman of the State Missionary Association. During all these years he has also been the chairman of the State Building Society, and is closely connected with the charitable and literary associations of the city, among them being the Home of Friendless Women, and the Board of Children's Guardians of Marion county, being president of the latter. In the Indianapolis Literary Club he is an old and venerated member, and the Contemporary Club, of Indianapolis, also claims him for a member. For many years he has been a director of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and is still active in that capacity. In his early years he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Association of Yale Graduates in Indianapolis, and for more than a decade has been president of the New England Society. His life has always been a busy and useful one.

Mr. Hyde was married Aug. 28, 1866, to Miss Laura K., eldest daughter of Stoughton A. and Maria N. (Kipp) Fletcher. They have an adopted daughter, Josephine. In politics he is a Republican. For many years he lived at the corner of Ohio and Alabama streets, but for several years has occupied his present attractive and comfortable home.

PETER BERND, senior member of the firm of Peter Bernd & Son, has been a resident of Indianapolis since 1873 and has been

engaged in business as a wagon manufacturer since 1875. Several members of the family have been interested in the same line throughout that period, and the name is well known in that connection in the city.

Mr. Bernd was born Oct. 5, 1846, in Bavaria, Germany, of which kingdom his parents, George Philip and Phillipena (Becker) Bernd, were also natives. He attended school in the Fatherland for four years before coming to America with his parents, and received the rest of his education in this country. He came to Lawrenceburg, Dearborn Co., Ind., with his father, and from there, in 1863, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1864, after which, until he settled in Indianapolis, in 1873, he was at a number of places. In the spring of 1875 he and his brothers Daniel and George formed a partnership known as Bernd Brothers, and they carried on the business of wagon manufacturing together very successfully for many years. In the spring of 1904 Peter Bernd and his son, Albert Frederick Bernd, founded an independent business under the firm name of Peter Bernd & Son, which bids fair to add further prestige to a name already well known in their line. The factory and offices are at Nos. 170-172 East Morris street. The work turned out of this establishment is its own recommendation, being second to none of the kind. Both father and son are thoroughly familiar with the work in all its branches, and the firm enjoys a patronage of which any concern could be proud and which shows a steady and satisfactory increase.

Mr. Bernd is prominent among the German-Americans of his adopted city, is a member of the German Pioneers, and of the German Protestant Orphan Association. He was married in the fall of 1875 to Catherine Thomas, daughter of Rev. Rudolph Thomas, whose wife was a Zorn, and they have had a family of seven children, three of whom survive, namely: Catherine, Louisa and Albert Frederick.

Albert Frederick Bernd, born Oct. 15, 1882, in Indianapolis, received his education in the public schools, finishing the course in the Manual Training High School, from which he was graduated in January, 1902. He has received a good practical business education, especially adapted to the needs of his own line of work, and he manages the business affairs of the factory for the most part.

JEFFERSON H. CLAYPOOL, of Indianapolis, attorney-at-law, farmer, banker, dealer in real estate, etc., was born in Connersville, Ind., Aug. 15, 1856, son of Benjamin F. and Alice H. (Helm) Claypool.

Newton Claypool, his grandfather, was born in Virginia, of English descent, the family descending from a Claypool who settled in Pennsylvania in early Colonial days. Newton Claypool was a farmer, merchant and banker, and otherwise prominent in his community, serving eight times as a member of the legislature. He came to Indiana in 1817, locating at Connersville, where he passed all of his subsequent business life. He died in Indianapolis in 1867, aged seventy-one years, leaving four sons.

Benjamin F. Claypool was born in Connersville, Ind., where he lived and died, and practiced law there for forty years. He was a member of the Legislature from 1860 to 1864, being State senator; was a candidate for Congress in 1874, but was defeated by W. H. Holman; and was a Presidential elector in 1864 and 1868. He was a Whig, and when the Republican party was formed was a delegate to the convention that organized the party. Mr. Claypool died in 1888, aged sixty-two years, his wife passing away in 1882, aged about fifty. They had two children, Mrs. Mary C. Roberts (deceased) and Jefferson H. Mrs. Claypool was born in Indiana. Her father was a physician, and came to Indiana about 1820, locating in Rush county, where he practiced his profession. He was a special surgeon in the army during the Civil war. He died there about 1885, aged eighty-two years. He had six children, three of whom died before him. Dr. Helm was active in the political affairs of his day, being a member of the Constitutional Convention of Indiana in 1852, and a member of the Indiana Senate one term subsequent to the war.

Jefferson H. Claypool was born and raised at Connersville. He attended the public schools, and later the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and the University of Virginia, after which he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1877. He began practicing at Connersville, where he remained till 1893, in which year he moved to Indianapolis, where he has had his home ever since. He was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature in 1888, and again in 1890, was Republican State election commissioner in 1898, and again in 1900. Since coming to

Indianapolis he has given his attention more particularly to farming and general business matters, having an office in the Talbot block. He is a director of the First National Bank of Connersville. He has written considerably for the newspapers on political and economic questions, and for a number of years assisted in the preparation of most of the Republican State platforms, being chairman of the State Advisory committee of the Republican party in 1896.

On Oct. 18, 1893, Mr. Claypool married Miss Mary Buckner Ross, daughter of Major J. W. Ross, of Connersville, and Sarah (Hanson) Ross. Their home is on Meridian street. They have one son, Benjamin Franklin Claypool. Mr. Claypool is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity.

GEN. ABRAM O. MILLER, M. D., deceased, brigadier-general in the Civil war and a physician and surgeon by profession, was born in Madison county, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1827, and died in Lebanon April 25, 1901. He was a son of Thomas and Hannah (Fry) Miller. The father was a wheelwright by trade, and with his wife and family came to Indiana from Ohio in 1830, settling in Clinton county. The following year both parents died, Mrs. Miller surviving her husband but a few months. Both died in middle life, and they had seven children, three sons and four daughters, all now deceased.

Abram O. Miller grew to manhood in Clinton county. He lived on a farm and was sent to the old fashioned subscription schools. Later he entered Louisville Medical College, and finishing received the degree of M. D. from Rush Medical College, of Chicago. Until the breaking out of the Rebellion he practiced medicine at Jefferson, Clinton Co., Ind., but when the call to arms came he enlisted as a private in the 10th Ind. V. I. in April, 1861. At the expiration of his three months' term of service, he re-enlisted for three years. He rose to the rank of lieutenant in the 10th Regiment, three months' service, and after coming home he helped to reorganize that regiment and was promoted to be major and afterwards lieutenant-colonel of it. On Aug. 13, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the 72d Ind. I. V. This regiment was mustered in Aug. 24, at Lebanon, Ky., and when Col. Miller joined it there he was accompanied by his bride, Mary L. Miller, to whom he had been married three days earlier at Lebanon, Ind.

Three weeks after Mrs. Miller returned home, and Col. Miller again took the field.

The "Lightning Brigade" was composed of the 98th and 123d Illinois and the 72d and 17th Indiana, and was commanded by Col. Wilder, who retired in July, 1864. Col. Miller succeeded him, but he had been practically in command for some time. About five months before the close of the war Col. Miller was brevetted Brigadier-General. He saw much active service and was in the following battles: Rich Mountain, in which he took the first Rebel flag from off the enemy's works; Mill Springs; Kenesaw Mountain; Missionary Ridge; Farrington; Chickamauga; and all through the Atlanta campaign. His regiment was mustered out in June, 1865. Gen. Miller was twice wounded, once only slightly, at Mill Springs, with the 10th regiment; and once severely, at Selma, Ala., while with the 72d regiment. This latter wound was received April 2, 1865, in the last battle in which the regiment was engaged. Gen. Miller was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

When the war ended Gen. Miller returned to Lebanon and resuming the practice of medicine continued in it until 1868, in which year he was elected county clerk for a term of four years. After the expiration of that time, he helped to organize the First National Bank, and was its cashier until 1876. Two years later he was nominated for State auditor on the Republican ticket, but as that ticket was included in the general landslide which overtook that party in 1878, all were defeated. After this Gen. Miller abandoned politics, and again returned to his medical practice, which he continued without further intermission until a short time before his death, which occurred April 25, 1901, when he was in his seventy-fourth year. The General was a member of the G. A. R. and of the Masonic Fraternity. He and his wife both belonged to the Methodist Church.

As was previously stated, Gen. Miller was married Aug. 21, 1862, to Miss Mary L. Zion, a daughter of William and Amelia (Sims) Zion. Four children were born to them: (1) Elizabeth A. married Charles Shepherd, a grocer in Lebanon, by whom she had a son and a daughter, namely: Letha Louise, who married Owen E. Wilcox, a manufacturer of Lebanon, and who has borne him four sons: Owen E., Riley St. Clair, and Jacob and Charles (twins), and Arthur St. Clair, a gro-

cer, who married Miss Nellie Welch, and has one daughter, Margaret. (2) Ada M. married Charles Hayden, by whom she had one daughter, Diana. Mr. Hayden is now deceased, and his widow has married I. A. Richey, of Lebanon, proprietor of a barber shop. (3) William S. is a printer in Chicago. His wife, formerly Miss Emma Johnson, of Thorntown, is the mother of one son, Chauncey Depew. (4) Abram Alonzo is a salesman for Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, and resides in Philadelphia, Pa. He married Miss Helen Garrity, and has one daughter and two sons, Mary E., Abram A. and Newton E. Mrs. Mary L. Miller survives her husband, and still lives in the old home on West Main street.

William Zion, Mrs. Miller's father, was a native of Virginia, while his wife was born at Brookville, Ind. Mrs. Miller was one of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, of whom six are now living, namely: Partrize, wife of Manson Head, of Zionsville, Ind.; Mrs. Mary L. Miller; Theodore L., of Anderson, Ind.; Alonzo A., of Indianapolis; James M., of Clark's Hill, Ind.; and Charles M., of Lebanon. The father was a blacksmith by trade, but after he came to Indiana in 1834, locating in Lebanon, he engaged in general merchandising instead, and followed that until his death. In his younger days he was sheriff of Boone county for two terms, and was postmaster of Lebanon four years under President Lincoln. Later he was a director and stockholder in the Lafayette & Indianapolis railroad (now the Big Four). He died in 1880 aged sixty-eight years, while his wife lived to be seventy-nine, passing away in 1894. She was a member of the Methodist Church. The paternal grandparents were Jacob and Catharine (Fleener) Zion, the former a native of Virginia, of German descent. They had a large family and lived to be well advanced in years. The maternal grandfather was Stephen Sims, a native of Tennessee and a pioneer of Indiana. He lived for a short time in Boone county, then moved to Clinton county, and lived there on a farm, although he was a lawyer by profession and practice. He died in 1862 when he was quite old. The name of his first wife was Elizabeth McCarthy, who lived to middle life and bore him thirteen children; after her death he married Caroline Betz, who became the mother of six children. Stephen Sims's

father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, M. D., the distinguished, efficient and capable superintendent of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis, was born in Piqua, Ohio, June 13, 1857, son of John and Elizabeth (Roseberg) Edenharter. His grandparents on both sides died in Germany.

John Edenharter, the Doctor's father, was born in Bavaria, and the mother was born in Saxony. They had a family of three sons and two daughters, and two of their children are still living, Dr. George F. and Frank, the latter an attorney in Indianapolis. John Edenharter was a cabinetmaker, and sought a home in the United States about 1848, locating first in Cincinnati, but removed to Piqua. About 1875 he came to Indianapolis, where he died in 1898, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife passed to her rest in 1889, when about sixty-three years old. She was a Lutheran and he was a Catholic. In Germany he served his term in the regular army.

Dr. Edenharter lived in his native town until he was about ten years old, when his parents moved to Dayton. It was not until 1878, however, that he came to Indianapolis, where his father had already been established some three years. His academic education was obtained in the public schools, and his professional training in the Medical College of Indiana, from which he graduated in 1886. Dr. Edenharter at once began to practice in Indianapolis, rising to such professional standing that he was appointed superintendent of the Central Indiana Hospital for Insane April 7, 1893, entering upon the duties of his office the first of the following May. He was re-elected March 25, 1897, again on March 29, 1901, and again, for his fourth term of four years, on March 31, 1905. The board of Trustees at this meeting adopted the following resolution:

The Board of Trustees of the Central Indiana Hospital for Insane feel it their duty, as well as pleasure, to make this record of their appreciation of the services of Dr. George F. Edenharter, Superintendent of this institution, at this the close of another term of his employment. He assumed his duties as such superintendent in May, 1893, and during the twelve years of continuous service he has brought the hospital to the exalted rank it now enjoys, not only among the institutions of like character in this country, but among those of the civilized world,

as is evidenced by the many testimonials and letters received from foreign visitors that have been guests of the institution. The results that have been achieved during his incumbency are the indisputable evidences of his high executive ability, untiring and conscientious industry—in short, a comprehensive grasp of the duties to be performed and a prompt and fearless performance of them.

We hereby most cordially commend Dr. Edenharter for his faithful and efficient work and indulge the hope that the State may have many more years of his services.

RESOLVED, That a signed copy of these resolutions be presented to Dr. Edenharter and also one be transmitted to the Governor.

D. Edenharter was married June 6, 1888, at Dayton, Ohio, to Miss Marion E., daughter of Michael and Marie (Michel) Swadener. They have one child, Ralph.

Dr. Edenharter is a Scottish Rite Mason, and is affiliated with Capital City Lodge. He is associated with the Indianapolis Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association, and the New York Medico Legal Society, being vice-president of the last named for Indiana.

In 1904 Wabash College conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Dr. Edenharter. The Doctor is a Democrat in political faith.

Dr. Edenharter was physician and surgeon to the Marion County Asylum for two years, and for one year was physician and surgeon to the Marion County Work House. He was in the city council from 1883 to 1887, as a representative from the Eighth ward, and in 1887 was the Democratic candidate for mayor of the city, but failed of election. Two years later he received the unanimous vote of both Democrats and Republicans in the city council for superintendent of the City Hospital, and after serving a two years' term was re-appointed for a second term, but resigned to become superintendent of the Central Indiana Hospital for Insane. His home is on the hospital grounds, which are quite extensive, embracing one hundred and sixty acres and containing some thirty buildings, many of them models of architectural construction, all well adapted to their purpose, and maintained in a neat and most attractive manner. At the present time there are enrolled over two thousand patients under the care of this justly celebrated institution.

The work of the hospital has been greatly changed since the advent of Dr. Edenharter, and advanced upon much more scientific lines. The pathological laboratory and the new hos-

pital for the sick insane have been constructed under his regime, and in their design, scope and appliances are receiving the highest praise from many sources. Under his management the institution has become essentially a teaching hospital, its facilities being extended alike to student and practitioner. One afternoon each week the students of the Indianapolis Medical Colleges attend clinical lectures upon mental and nervous diseases and Neuro-Pathology, the vast number of patients in this institution offering unexcelled clinical advantages.

Dr. William B. Fletcher, a former superintendent of this institution, and now Emeritus Professor of Mental Diseases in the Medical College of Indiana, wrote to Dr. Edenharter, under date of Nov. 30, 1900: "In making your hospital a great institution of learning for the instruction of physicians you have taken a step that will ultimately save the wrecked minds of thousands of human beings and the State millions of dollars."

The Pathological Department was dedicated by the Marion County Medical Society Dec. 18, 1896. The address was delivered by Prof. Ludwig Hektoen, M. D., of Chicago, who said in part: "The present occasion marks a most significant step in the advancement and improvement of the humanitarian work in which institutions like the Central Indiana Hospital for Insane are engaged. The inauguration, under the present auspicious circumstances, of a fully equipped, substantial department of this hospital, built in accordance with the best modern views, reflects great credit upon the development of American alienism, upon the intelligence of the board of control of this institution and of its superintendent."

Prof. C. B. Burr, M. D., of Flint, Mich., who addressed the society on Dec. 5, 1899, used the following language in closing his paper: "Indiana has done wisely in christening her institutions State hospitals. She has done wisely to emphasize the hospital idea by erecting in connection with the Central Indiana Hospital for Insane this superb and in many respects unique pathological laboratory, which in the perfection of its design and equipment will ever remain a monument to the enthusiasm, sagacity and philanthropy of our esteemed confrere, generous host and worthy friend, Dr. George F. Edenharter."

Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, of Chicago, in an address to the society on Dec. 18, 1900, said:

"It is an encouraging sign to find here in Indianapolis so well equipped a laboratory in connection with a hospital for insane. I have gone over this laboratory to-day and through the kindness of Dr. Edenharter have been permitted to examine it in detail. It is admirably constructed and presents many features that are novel. This institution and this community are to be congratulated on the possession of it, and on the fact that it is determined to facilitate every effort in this place to a more thorough study of psychiatric problems."

Prof. F. W. Langdon, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, in closing an address delivered to the society on April 5, 1904, said: "We shall see at a glance the importance of the laboratory for general pathology in institutions for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. I congratulate you, members of the Indianapolis Medical Society, that you have in your midst a pioneer in this work in the West. How well it has been organized, and how well it is fulfilling its mission it is not necessary for me to tell you. The superintendent of this Hospital is building his monument from day to day and year to year, not alone in the material structures devoted to pathological anatomy and the sick insane, but also by his devotion for the higher researches of Neurologic and Psychiatric medicine. These annual meetings of the leading medical society of Indiana under the roof of the most complete laboratory for psychiatric research of any hospital for the insane in our country are in themselves unique; they are also equally helpful and stimulating to the practitioner and the special students of nervous and mental diseases."

Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, of Milwaukee, Wis., wrote as follows to Dr. Edenharter, after a visit to the institution in 1900: "I feel it my duty and it is a great pleasure, I assure you, to express my congratulations to you on the splendid arrangements you have provided by way of bacteriological, chemical and pathological laboratories at that institution, as well as many other improvements which you have been engaged in constructing. I know of no other hospital for the insane in this country for which there has been supplied such grand facilities for studying the obscure and sad diseases that are found in all hospitals for the insane, and not since the time when Pinel and Esquirol worked their great reforms in the treatment of the insane have there been greater steps taken for the benefit of this unfortunate

class than you have taken in providing such complete scientific methods for studying and understanding mental diseases. You have, my dear Doctor, reared a monument to your reputation and name more lasting than bronze or marble, and you merit not only the approbation of every intelligent citizen of Indiana, but your work is entitled to the greatest praise by the medical profession throughout the country and the unfortunate insane and their friends should rise up and call you blessed, and I am sure they would if they could understand, as those of our profession do, what a great and lasting benefit will result from your splendid efforts."

Extracts have only been made from a few of the many sources available concerning the character of the work done at this institution, but we have quoted sufficiently to show that the Central Indiana Hospital for Insane has a superintendent fully cognizant of the needs of the great institution over which he presides, and the ability to initiate and carry forward a progressive management. His influence with the General Assembly in 1905 was very marked. It was his suggestion that the State should create a new district (South Eastern) for the insane population and build a new hospital. He also advocated that the bill providing for an epileptic village be so amended as to provide for the accommodation of the hopeful or curable cases rather than for the incurable insane epileptics in the hospitals for the insane. It is a matter of record that all of his suggestions were adopted, although the opposition was active and influential.

JOHN C. PERRY, president of the J. C. Perry Company, of Indianapolis, is by virtue of his position as the head of the oldest wholesale grocery house now doing business in the State a leader in that line in Indiana and the West. As a business man and a citizen his record is above reproach. Throughout a long and active career he has maintained the most creditable standards of personal and commercial integrity, and without putting forth his efforts especially to the end of attaining popularity he has achieved it by the manner in which he transacts the every-day affairs of a busy man. He has been a resident of Indianapolis for over forty-five years.

Mr. Perry comes of an old family of Saratoga county, N. Y., where his grandfather, Benoni Perry, was born, near Edinburg, and

he died there. His son, Arba D. Perry, was also born in Saratoga county, and there passed his early years. His father remarried after the death of his mother, and the stepmother proved unkind to the boy, who ran away from home at the age of thirteen, after a whipping. He never returned, but made his own way successfully, and though he died when a comparatively young man he gained a high reputation as a contractor and civil engineer. Possessed of a fine mind, and gifted with unusual mechanical ability, he gave evidence in his remarkable career of the possibilities open to a thoroughly trained tradesman who supplements technical knowledge with the intelligent judgment which enables him to see and fill the needs of his time and place. He learned the trade of carpenter, and built up a prosperous business as a contractor and builder whose work was in unusual demand, and in addition to the ordinary undertakings in that line engaged in building canals, aqueducts and dams, principally in Ohio and Indiana. He had come West with his family by wagon in the year 1836, their original destination being St. Joseph county, Mich., where Mr. Perry entered a tract of land. But because of the prevalence of ague in that region they moved through Indianapolis to Harrison, in the western part of Hamilton county, Ohio. Mr. Perry built the aqueduct at Harrison, Ohio, for the canal which ran down the White Water river valley from Hagerstown, through Central City, Connorsville and Brookville to Lawrenceburg, Ind. Fourteen miles north of Lawrenceburg he built the aqueduct across the White Water river, which made a feed for the canal. This aqueduct was constructed about 1836. Having finished it, he took the contract for the dam across the White river at Waverly, Ind., and when that was completed took a contract for eighteen miles of the canal along the Maumee river, in Ohio. There he died, in 1842. Though only a young man he had reached a high position in his line of business, as may be judged from the character and importance of the work entrusted to him.

Arba D. Perry was married in Pennsylvania to Christina Hann, daughter of John Hann, of Newcastle upon Tyne, England, who came to this country and located in Chester county, Pa. Mr. Hann died at Point of Rocks, Md. He was a coal merchant. Mrs. Perry died when a young woman, in September, 1837, and, as previously intimated, her

husband did not survive her many years. They had three children who grew to maturity: Thomas P., of Marion, Indiana, now living retired, who was a contractor and builder during his active years; John C.; and Anna C., the widow of B. F. Earp, who resides with her daughter Annie in Washington, D. C.

John C. Perry was born Feb. 21, 1834, at Paoli, Chester Co., Pa., came West with the family, and was only six years old when his father died. The children were reared by Mrs. Perry's relatives, John being adopted by her sister Martha, who was the wife of Richard Calvin, of Hamilton county, Ohio. As a business man Mr. Calvin was a prosperous contractor and later a farmer, and he was also popular as a public official in his county, where he served as sheriff. He was a man of high principle, and so universally respected and trusted that he was elected to the sheriff's office by the largest Republican majority ever given to a candidate in Hamilton county up to that time. Mr. Perry remained with his uncle and aunt until he was sixteen, when he decided to learn a trade and prepare to make his own way in the world. He learned cabinet-making, and followed it continuously until the breaking out of the Civil war, in 1861. In the year 1853 he came to Indianapolis and worked at his trade until 1861, since which time he has been engaged in the grocery business, in the retail jobbing and wholesale branches. He began as a retailer, was later a jobber, and finally confined himself exclusively to the wholesale line. At present he is the oldest wholesale grocer in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Perry's first venture here was in partnership with George L. Rittenhouse, under the firm name of Rittenhouse & Perry, and they located on Washington street, near Delaware. Selling his interest in this concern he traveled for a time for E. B. Alvord & Co., wholesalers, and later for A. Jones & Co. Subsequently Mr. J. E. Robertson bought a half interest in the last named firm, and Mr. Perry bought half of Mr. Robertson's share, thus acquiring a fourth interest in the business. Within a year Mr. Robertson bought out Mr. Jones's interest and the firm of J. E. Robertson & Co. was established. During the panic of 1873 Mr. Robertson's interest was purchased by his son, A. M. Robertson, and Mr. Perry, who formed the firm of Robertson & Perry. Five or six years later Mr. Perry bought his partner's interest, continuing the business under the name of J. C. Perry for

three years, until he admitted his son, Arba T. Perry, and George C. Brinkmeyer into partnership. This was dissolved in 1898, Mr. Brinkmeyer wishing to join his brother-in-law, and the firm became J. C. Perry & Co. It was incorporated as the J. C. Perry Company in 1901. Arba T. Perry sold his interest in the establishment in that year. Mr. Perry not only has superior business ability, but he is a man who wins the liking of those with whom the various relations of life bring him into contact, and his friends are legion. He is a Mason, a member of Ancient Landmark Blue Lodge of Indianapolis. One of his friends, Mr. John H. Holliday, capitalist of Indianapolis, founder of the *News*, and well known in the city, says of him:

"Mr. Perry has been identified with the jobbing interests of this city for many years and is one of the best known as well as most popular men 'on the street.' He is genial to a marked degree, always has a smile and a pleasant greeting, is frank, outspoken and companionable, and to those who know him the name 'Jack Perry' means a combination of agreeable qualities that few men possess. Withal he is a rather retiring and unassuming man, going about his daily business in his thorough way, but taking no part in side lines or outside interests. To his concentration of purpose and effort is to be attributed his success. At one time he served as one of the governors of the Board of Trade, and rendered valuable help in the early days of the organization, but felt compelled to retire on account of impaired health. Mr. Perry is a thoroughly domestic man in every sense and very fond of his own fireside, but nothing pleases him more than to greet his friends there."

Mr. Perry married Miss Catherine Restock, a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, who passed away in September, 1901. She was a most estimable woman, and a member of the M. E. Church in Indianapolis. To Mr. and Mrs. Perry were born four children, two of whom survive, Arba T. and Kate. The last named is the widow of Earnest T. Morris, Esq., a noted naturalist, who was correspondent of the *New York World* in South America for eight years.

ARBA T. PERRY was born Dec. 17, 1869, in Indianapolis, and has there passed his entire life. During his earlier manhood he was associated in business with his father, but he sold out his grocery interests in 1901 and is at

present engaged in the life insurance business. He was the organizer of the Western Life Annuity Company of Indianapolis, of which he is president, and which he is developing with the object of making it one of the most reliable companies of the kind in the country. Arba T. Perry married Miss Frances Foster, daughter of A. Z. Foster, late a leading citizen of Terre Haute, Indiana, who died in July, 1906. Mr. Foster was a gentleman of the old school, respected alike in social and business circles, and well known as a capitalist and banker in his part of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Arba T. Perry have one child, Foster Perry.

JUDGE DANIEL L. BROWN, a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis, with offices at 707 and 708 Lemcke building, was born in Plymouth, Ind., Aug. 14, 1846, son of Henry J. and Sarah F. (Mann) Brown.

John Brown, his grandfather, was born in Virginia, and became a pioneer in Indiana in the days when the Indians were still troublesome. He was killed while fighting with the Indians between Connersville and Liberty, in 1812. During the Revolutionary war he bore arms in the Colonial cause, and also served in the war of 1812. He had some eight or ten children.

Henry J. Brown was born in Union county, Ind., and his wife in Worcester, Mass. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters, and four of their children are now living: William, of Laporte, Ind.; Judge Daniel L.; Adelbert L., of Osborne, Kans., and John W., of Laporte, Ind. Andrew P., deceased, was a resident of Alton, Kans. The father was a farmer in Laporte, and lived there from boyhood until his death, April 23, 1863, at the age of fifty-seven years. The mother died in 1895 at the age of seventy-nine years. They were Second Adventists in religion, and people of fine character and of the very best reputation.

Horace Mann, the maternal grandfather of Judge Brown, was born in Massachusetts, of English ancestry, and died in Massachusetts in his fifty-sixth year, from the effects of injuries received in the war of 1812. He had also been a soldier in the Revolution. He left a family of four daughters and one son. Farming was his life work.

Judge Daniel L. Brown was reared in Laporte county, where his boyhood and early youth were spent on the farm. He attended the district school. On the breaking out of

the Rebellion he determined to be a soldier in the Union army, in 1862 enlisting in Company H, 87th Ind. Vol. Infantry, but he was detained by his father. In the fall of 1863 he ran away from home and enlisted in the same company and regiment, serving until the close of the war. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he was severely wounded in the left side, June 20, 1864. During the course of his military experiences Judge Brown participated in the following battles, being a private all the time: Resaca, Buzzard Roost, Pumpkin Vine Creek, and was with General Sherman all the way through to the sea. Three brothers served with him in the same company, William, Henry Clay and Andrew P. Brown.

After the war Judge Brown completed his academic studies in the Laporte high school. Upon finishing his high school work he was chosen constable, in 1867-67-69-70, the last year being nominated and elected sheriff on the Republican ticket. Two years later he was re-elected, and on the conclusion of his second term as sheriff was admitted to the Bar in 1874. He opened an office for professional business in Laporte, where he remained until the winter of 1879-80, when he transferred himself and his professional interests to Concordia, Kans., remaining there until 1892. In Kansas his career was notably successful. He was made judge of the Probate court in 1882, re-elected in 1884 and in 1886, and for two years was mayor of Concordia. In 1892 Judge Brown came back to Indiana and established himself in Indianapolis, where he has since devoted himself to a large and growing legal practice.

Judge Brown was married July 28, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth M., a daughter of Daniel and Anna (Logan) Carpenter, and by her has two children, Maude B. and Daniel L., Jr. Maude B. married John LeMay, Professor of Physics in the Lake high school, of Chicago, and is the mother of two children, Alan B. and Elizabeth B. Daniel L., Jr., is associated with his father in his law practice.

Judge Brown and his wife are members of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, G. A. R., and the Union Veterans' Union, which he has served two terms as department commander. His residence is at No. 3229 North Illinois street, where he owns an exceedingly tasty and attractive home, in which he has lived for the past eight years.

GEORGE JAMESON COOK, M. D., Professor of Gastro-Intestinal and Rectal Surgery in the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, is in the front rank of his profession. If he had made his success in the commercial world he would have been classed as self-made, for such he is, though the term is not generally applied to the representatives of the professions. However, there is no reason why it should not be, for there are no more tireless or able workers in any field than we find among those who devote themselves to scientific pursuits. The returns are not so large to the workers themselves, perhaps the benefits of their labors are more widely distributed, but as a class they possess the nobility of spirit which enables them to sacrifice cheerfully their personal gain to the good of all humanity. The medical profession doubtless offers more opportunities for self-sacrifice than any other calling, and to their credit be it said that its followers generally take ready advantage of the many means of doing good open to them.

Dr. Cook was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish extraction, and is the grandson of a Revolutionary patriot, so that his character may be said to be the combination of several of the most desirable elements of the typical self-reliant American. The Irish settlers in Pennsylvania have always ranked among the sturdiest and most honorable citizens of that State, and John Cook, the Doctor's father, was no exception. He was born in or near Belfast, Ireland, and emigrated to America in young manhood with two brothers, all locating in western Pennsylvania. There Jameson and John remained and were married, making permanent homes near Nobletown, in Allegheny county, but Robert went west and was never again heard from. John Cook acquired a good farm some twelve miles west of Pittsburgh and passed the remainder of his life thereon, dying there in 1863. He married Mary Kelso, whose father, John Kelso, served in the Revolutionary war; Mr. Kelso had several children, Mrs. Cook being the youngest in the family. To John and Mary (Kelso) Cook were born six children, three sons and three daughters.

George Jameson Cook was born on his father's farm, twelve miles west of Pittsburgh, near Nobletown, Allegheny Co., Pa., and remained there until he was seventeen years of age, at which time his father died. His early life was passed much in the usual manner of

farmers' sons of that time and locality, in attendance at the common schools in the winter season, and in farm duties during the summer from the time he was old enough to be of any practical assistance. Like many a man successful in later years, he laid the foundation for a strong constitution and rugged health in outdoor work which developed his muscles and physical strength. But the intellectual side of his nature was not neglected either, and having inherited qualities mentally of a high order, he quite naturally improved every opportunity for education. Dr. Cook has always been characterized specially by his practical and unassuming disposition, and this was no less apparent in his young manhood than now. Without any ostentation, or any flourishes, he has pursued his way quietly and evenly, letting his work speak for itself. His education was attained in the same way. After leaving the common school he attended Vermillion Institute, at Hayesville, Ohio, until he began reading medicine, recognizing the need of thorough preparatory work, so that he could appreciate and comprehend to the full the instruction of his medical preceptors. He began the actual preparation for his profession in 1864, and completed his medical course at the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., graduating in 1866. Immediately thereafter he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in his alma mater and began his career in that capacity, at the same time building up an extensive general practice in Louisville, where he continued until the year 1882. In time he became Professor of Anatomy in the institution, doing excellent work and filling that important position until the year mentioned, when he removed to Indianapolis.

Throughout the period of his residence in Indianapolis Dr. Cook has been an important member of the medical fraternity. He began practice in his special lines at once, and, true to his early inclinations, continued his work as an instructor, first as Lecturer, two years later being elected to the chair he now fills in the Medical College of Indiana. He was secretary of the institution from 1896 to 1905.

Dr. Cook has done a surprising amount of work, and that he has no superior in his specialty in the State, and stands second to none in the United States, is due directly to years of untiring devotion to a chosen calling in which he seems to have been predestined to succeed. While his duties as college professor and general practitioner would have occupied

wholly the attention of one less enthusiastic or indefatigable he has found time, in addition to discharging them faithfully, for study and investigation which have carried him higher and higher until now he stands at the very top. That there is always plenty of room at the top has been well proved in his own case, and like the original investigators Mitchell, Gross, Agnew of Philadelphia, Rush, Cadwallader, Talbott, Parkes, Murphy, Senn, Byron Robinson of Chicago, he was to prevail in his investigations—a phrenologist would say because of his skull outline. We do not dispute the point, but no amount of talent could have accomplished such results without well directed and continued effort. His analytical and well-trained mind, supported by a physique of unusual endurance, has enabled him to give to his work a steady attention. Perhaps the good results he has had have robbed his labors of the fatigue that might be expected to follow such close application. In his careful and thorough work as an investigator Dr. Cook has perhaps done his best permanent work, for while the practical application of knowledge is of course the real test of its value, careful research is the first stepping stone to that end. Naturally of an inquiring turn of mind, he has continued his search for knowledge mainly along original lines, not disdaining precedent, but following it only when it seemed the part of wisdom to do so.

Dr. Cook was one of the first surgeons in the United States to go deeply into the subjects of Gastro-Intestinal and Rectal Surgery, and he has earned a reputation which extends all over the world among his own profession. He has been active in every branch of the particular line to which he has devoted himself, being an investigator, an instructor, a practitioner, the inventor of various devices for insuring the success of operations in his line, and a contributor of valuable material to medical literature. With all his success, he retains a modest exterior, having none of the pomp and aggressive independence which mark so many men who have attained to high place and appreciate the fact. Dr. Alembert Winthrop Brayton, writing of Dr. Cook, has expressed the general opinion of his fellow practitioners:

"Dr. George J. Cook has practiced gastro-intestinal surgery and medicine in Indianapolis for twenty years. He was the second to devote himself to this specialty in the United

States, Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, of Louisville, being the first. Dr. Cook has been professor of this specialty in the Medical College of Indiana for fifteen years. He has devised a number of clamps, speculums and rectal dilators, widely used by the profession. Dr. Cook is regarded as a leader in surgery of the bowel and in appendicitis in Indiana. He is one of the charter members of the American Proctologic Society, and has great influence in a large circle of friends in the local, State and national societies. Dr. Cook graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1866 and was for several years professor of anatomy and surgery in the Louisville Schools."

Dr. Cook has always supported and identified himself with the various societies which have for their object the advancement and encouragement of medical science. He is an active member of the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society (of which he was president in 1906-7), the Mississippi Valley Medical Society (of which he once served as president), the American Medical Association, and the American Proctologic Society, of which latter he was a charter member.

Dr. Cook was married in June, 1892, to Miss Ella Henderson, of Martinsville, Ind., daughter of Eb. and Ann Henderson, her father being a prominent citizen of Indiana and a former State auditor. Mrs. Cook passed away in June, 1896.

SILAS BALDWIN, the recently deceased member of the wholesale jewelry firm of Baldwin, Miller & Co., was a successful business man of Indianapolis for over twenty years. He was connected with the house mentioned throughout the period of his residence in the city, previous to which he had lived in Ohio.

Mr. Baldwin was born May 24, 1834, on his father's farm in Stark county, Ohio, near Canton. The Baldwins migrated to Ohio from Connecticut, David Baldwin (grandfather of Silas), of Milford, Conn., purchasing a farm in the Connecticut Reserve in the early years of the nineteenth century. He settled there in Stark county, when his son Jerub was a child of five or six years. Jerub Baldwin was born at Milford, Conn., in 1798, but passed the greater part of his life in Ohio. When about forty years old he moved west from his early home in Ohio to Logan county, that State, where he purchased a quarter section

of land, on which he erected a mill in Mill Creek township (now included in Union county), about four miles northeast of Zanesfield. He and his wife lived to advanced age. Jerub Baldwin married Mary Elliott, and they had a family of nine children, David, Butler, Elliott, Jonah, Joseph, Andrew, Henry, Ruth and Silas. All lived to rear families except Ruth, who died in infancy.

Silas Baldwin was only three or four years old when the family settled in Logan county, Ohio, and there grew to manhood. He attended the country schools of his home township, and later had the advantage of a year's study at the Cincinnati Commercial College. At the age of fourteen he began clerking in a store at Bellefontaine, remaining there until he was twenty-one or twenty-two, when he became cashier of the Merchants' Bank of that place, a position in which he continued until the outbreak of the Civil war. In July, 1862, he was appointed first lieutenant and quartermaster of the 96th Ohio regiment, in which he served until Jan. 1, 1864.

Returning to Bellefontaine at the close of his military service Mr. Baldwin engaged in the mercantile business there on his own account until 1867, when he made a radical change, going to Toledo, to become a partner with Mr. Ed. C. Shaw in the wholesale dry goods business, under the name of Shaw & Baldwin. They were associated in that line until 1883, when Mr. Baldwin sold out to come to Indianapolis, where he formed a partnership with Mr. E. C. Miller in the wholesale jewelry trade. The firm of Baldwin, Miller & Co. enjoyed high standing and a large patronage from the start. The high personal reputation of both members was demonstrated again and again in the unbroken confidence of their associates and patrons, and proved in all their transactions. The partnership was broken by the death of Mr. Baldwin, March 7, 1906. He was a man as highly respected for integrity and straight-forwardness as he was admired for his ability and praiseworthy enterprise. Though not one of the older residents of Indianapolis, he was well known through his intimate connection with its trading circles.

Mr. Baldwin is survived by his wife and daughter, Mrs. E. C. Miller. He was married, May 4, 1858, to Mary H. McCulloch, who was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, daughter of the late Judge Noah Zane McCulloch, granddaughter of the gallant Major William

McCulloch, ranger, soldier, etc., and great-granddaughter of Abraham McCulloch. Major William McCulloch was one of the historic figures of his time. He was killed at Brownstown, Wayne county, Mich., while serving in the war of 1812. On Page 466, of the "Pioneer History," by Hildreth, we find the following in regard to this interesting character: "William McCulloch was brought up on the frontier of Virginia, near Wheeling, and from his youth was acquainted with Indian warfare. He came to Waterford, Ohio, about the time the war began, 1791, and was employed as a ranger. After peace he married a daughter of Isaac Zane, whose mother was an Indian. She was said to have been a superior woman for intelligence and beauty. He settled at Mad River, on lands given him by Mr. Zane, who owned a large tract presented to him by the tribe into which he was adopted. At the time of the late war, 1812, he joined the American troops as a volunteer and was killed at the battle of Brownstown, Mich., greatly lamented by the army."

Through her grandmother, Nancy (Zane) McCulloch, Mrs. Baldwin is descended from the celebrated Zane family, whose progenitor in America, Isaac Zane, came here from England with others of his family, and was a close friend and associate of William Penn; Zane street, in Philadelphia, was named in his honor. Col. Isaac Zane, son of Isaac, moved from Pennsylvania to Berkeley county, Va., where his children were born. Col. Isaac Zane was a distinguished patriot of the Revolutionary war, was colonel of his county militia, and represented his county in the Legislative Assembly, where he was associated with such leaders of his day as Patrick Henry, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and others of great note. He was a member of the Assembly when Patrick Henry made his great speech, and took the initiative in advising the Colonists to use armed resistance against British injustice. Col. Isaac Zane was the first to indorse the resolution. Being colonel of the militia of his county, he was appointed chairman or president of the committee of safety and observation, and he gave noteworthy service to the cause. He had a foundry and manufactured cannons, chains, etc. He did everything but sign the Declaration of Independence. Among his children were Isaac, Col. Ebenezer, Jonathan, Silas and Elizabeth, of Wheeling, of whom volumes have been written.

Isaac Zane, son of Col. Isaac, was captured by the Indians when nine years old, while going for the cows. He was taken to the Mad River country, in Ohio, and eventually married the sister of Cornstalk, the great chief of the Wyandotte tribe, who was one of the noblest and most gifted Indians that ever lived.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin had a family of three children, namely: Sallie Martina is the wife of E. C. Miller, and has two children, Marian N. and LeRoy B.; Nellie M. died unmarried at the age of twenty-one years; Harry McCulloch also died at the age of twenty-one, unmarried. Mr. Baldwin was a member of the Meridian Street M. E. Church, to which his widow also belongs. He also held membership in the I. O. O. F., the Loyal Legion and the G. A. R. In politics he was a Republican.

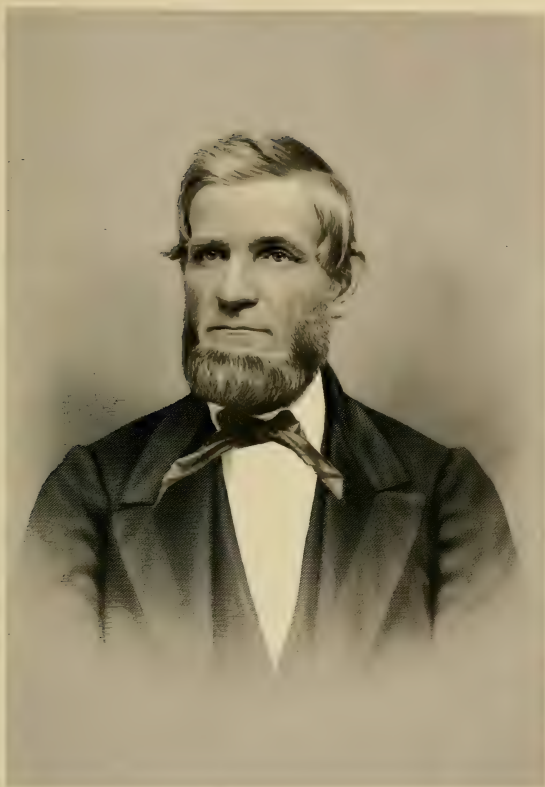
DAVID VOLLANDER CULLEY was one of those men who identify themselves with every phase of life in the community in which their lot is cast. In Indianapolis he is remembered especially as an official who was almost continuously in the public service from early manhood, and as a business man who exemplified in his successful career the possibilities open to the energetic and ambitious in a growing city. Every movement which made for civic progress and permanent improvement had his hearty co-operation and support. Yet his church work, his social and family life, his zeal in the interest of public education, were all as dear to him as the greatest triumph in politics or business. He came to Indiana in young manhood, with no capital beyond his natural abilities and a knowledge of the printer's trade, and grew with the growth of the State. As educator and editor, as well as in his capacity of legislator, he wielded an influence and had much to do with the molding of public thought and with the directing of public sentiment. That he used his powers to good purpose and to good ends may be judged from the esteem in which he was universally held.

Mr. Culley was a native of Pennsylvania, born in September, 1804, in Cooperstown, Venango county, near the town of Franklin. His father, John Culley, was born in New York, of Scotch extraction, and was a carpenter and millwright by trade. He married Anne Hathaway Sleeper, of Philadelphia, who came of a fine old family. Her parents were Philadelphia Quakers, and she held her birth-

right in the Society of Friends up to the time of her death. She was a woman of liberal education, and from his mother David V. Culley received the greater part of his early training. He grew up in Venango county, and learned at least the rudiments of his trade while still a boy at home.

In 1818 he came west with an elder brother, the greater part of his father's family having moved to Elizabethtown, Ky. For a few years he remained at Elizabethtown, Ky., in his father's home, and completed his apprenticeship at his trade. In 1823, his mother having died, Mr. Culley came with his father and a sister to Corydon, Ind., which was then the capital of the State, and was for a time in the employ of John Douglas, Esq., at that time State printer, and for many years proprietor of the *Journal of Indianapolis*. From Corydon he went to Brookville, Ind., where he had two sisters. In 1824 he settled at Lawrenceburg, where he continued to live for about twelve years, and entered upon a public career which brought honor to him and many lasting benefits to the State of Indiana. At this time he began his work as a newspaper man. In partnership with Hon. Milton Gregg he established the *Indiana Palladium*, which, under their management, was one of the most influential papers in the State. In the conduct of the *Palladium* Mr. Culley gave evidence of executive ability as well as of talent as a writer and editor. When, in 1834, political differences separated the partners, Mr. Culley retained the *Palladium*, which he continued to conduct as a Democratic paper. As an example of his enterprise it is interesting to note the fact that in 1834 Mr. Culley introduced into the State the use of composition rollers in press work. About a year afterward, having an opportunity to dispose profitably of his paper and printing business, he did so, and for almost another year devoted his time to the study of law, at that time intending to adopt that as his profession. So intense was his application and so persistent his industry, that he frequently passed whole nights in study.

Mr. Culley had been recognized by the Democratic party as one of the able workers in its ranks, and he was elected State Senator from Dearborn county. In this office he displayed such marked ability and conscientiousness that in 1829 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Reed, which ticket was defeated by Governor Noble.



L. V. Culler

However, this defeat was no check to the steady rise of this ambitious and energetic young man. He continued to exercise his influence in public affairs, and directed political opinion through the columns of the *Palladium*, and he served two or three terms as a member of the Lower House of the Legislature at this point in his career. In 1838, under the administration of Martin Van Buren, he was appointed Registrar of the United States Land Office, and from that time until the day of his death made his home in Indianapolis. The frequent floods in Lawrenceburg had long made a change of residence desirable, so that it was welcomed by all the family. Isaac N. Phipps, his brother-in-law, represented the Government as agent in the Land Office. In time Mr. Culley succeeded to the agency himself. During his business activity in Indianapolis he was associated with such well-known men as James M. Ray, James P. Drake, Daniel Yandes, Thomas A. Morris, William N. Jackson and others.

Mr. Culley took an interest in municipal affairs from the time of his settlement in the town of Indianapolis, which was incorporated as a city in 1838. In 1841, upon the resignation of William Sullivan, he was honored with election as President of the Council, although he had lived in the city but five years. Such early and decided recognition of his abilities and value in the community was unusual, but deserved, and his fellow-citizens never had reason to regret their choice nor change their first judgment of his character. Possessing peculiar dignity of manner, a keen sense of humor and a thorough grasp of the demands of his position, he made an ideal presiding officer. He was re-elected for two terms, and ever afterward, until ill health caused him to decline further service, he was a power in the affairs of the city. In 1854, advocating the opinions which were then taking so strong a hold on the people of the North, he joined what afterward became the Republican party, and during the early days of the Civil war lent the support of his pen and his means to the cause of the Government.

Mr. Culley was methodical, painstaking and accurate in his business methods, as can be seen from the numerous books of account which show the details of the very considerable public and private business which he transacted. Mr. Culley attended carefully to his private interests, as was attested by his continued prosperity. With a singular clear-

ness of perception he realized that popular education was a great factor in the upbuilding of the community. He had educated himself in the time that he could spare from bread winning. He appreciated keenly the value of education in his own case, and his support of everything looking to systematic school work was enthusiastic and untiring. If our public school system had not been laid out on broad lines and managed with disinterested care and devotion by such men as Mr. Culley the schools of Indianapolis would not now have the proud distinction of standing at the head of the schools of the country. He was connected with the public schools of the city for many years as trustee and managing superintendent, and his devotion in that work left results appreciable to the present day.

The qualities which recommended him to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens made him an important factor in the business affairs of the city, and though he had no financial resources when he began life himself he surely had no occasion in his later years to lament the fact. The substantial fortune which he accumulated found him to be not only a man of keen judgment, but one especially fitted to take advantage of the opportunities of his day. The early growth of a large city always affords a progressive man a good opening, the more profitable as it appeals to the needs or comfort of the people who patronize his enterprises. It was mainly through Mr. Culley's untiring energy and perseverance that gas was manufactured in the city at so early a date, and on March 20, 1851, he was made president of the Indianapolis Gas and Coke Company. The new residence which was built on Ohio street, between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets, had the first stone foundation laid in the city, which was another evidence of his enterprise, as the stone had to be brought from Vevay, Ind., over the Madison road, at that time the only railroad entering Indianapolis. His public spirit, however, was not confined to local affairs. Like a truly patriotic American, he took just pride in everything which added to his country's prestige or glory. He was especially interested in the first Pacific railroad, a project which he had considered feasible long before its construction was undertaken. He was of a logical and thoughtful temperament, but his alert mind and broad sympathies kept him abreast of the times. His conscientiousness and high integrity were a sure guide in the

administration of public affairs. He had a fine sense of the responsibilities of a trusteeship. That this was universally recognized was shown by his frequent selection as the guardian of minors, a duty usually taken with reluctance, involving, as it often does, much irksome and unappreciated work. No trust is more often shirked or more easily abused, yet in Mr. Culley's care it became a noble task to perform, and he never failed to earn the warmest affection of those he so served. Undoubtedly his kindness of heart and sincerity of purpose, as well as the fidelity which he gave naturally to the fulfillment of every trust reposed in him, had much to do with his success in this respect. Certain it is that the breath of suspicion never dared assail him.

In this connection some mention of George William Armentrout, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., will be most appropriate. Armentrout's mother died when he was an infant, his father when he was six years old, after which he was reared in the Culley home, Mr. Culley having become his guardian. At the age of seventeen he entered the navy, and in the fourteen years which preceded his death had a distinguished career, occupying a position in the regard of his associates and superiors second to none of his age in the service. He would have been one of the first to acknowledge that his success was largely due to the training which he received in his guardian's home.

One illustration of the fact that Mr. Culley's integrity was conspicuous at an early age, and believed in even by those only slightly acquainted with him, is given in a little incident which happened while he was at Corydon. A friend who knew him at that time related that Samuel Merrill, the treasurer of State, was obliged to leave home for a few days and needed a guard for the funds of the Commonwealth, consisting largely of gold and silver, which was kept in the treasurer's private residence. Mr. Culley, though then little more than a boy, was selected (with the gentleman who told the incident) to sleep in the treasurer's house and protect the public money—a high mark of confidence for one of his age.

Soon after his removal to Indianapolis Mr. Culley connected himself with the then newly organized Second Presbyterian Church, in which he was one of the leading spirits throughout the remainder of his life. It was through his influence that Henry Ward

Beecher was brought from Lawrenceburg. Mr. Culley served the church many years as elder, being elected ruling elder Jan. 6, 1842, was senior elder at the time of his death, was trustee for a number of years, and clerk for a period of twenty years. That he gave freely of money as well as time goes without saying. He was practical and consistent in his Christianity; in fact, if he took any personal pride in the influence he exerted, it was the influence of his upright life. He was a diligent and careful student of the Scriptures, in which he found much comfort, and his spiritual strength was never more tried nor better shown than in the lingering illness which preceded his death by a period of several months. He died at the family residence on East Ohio street, on the evening of Friday, June 4, 1869, in the perfect faith of a devout Christian.

Gen. John Coburn spoke thus of his old friend: "I knew David V. Culley from my boyhood for at least sixty-five years past. When I first saw him he was a member of the Legislature here as senator from Dearborn county. And he was highly respected for his intelligence and ability. He changed his residence from Lawrenceburg to this place. He served in the Legislature several years. He held one of the Land Offices here for several years. He was one of the trustees of the County Seminary here, and a member afterward of the school board. He took a great interest in the education of the rising generation. He was a teacher in the Sunday-school, and one of the prominent members of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Henry W. Beecher was the pastor. He was a quiet, modest, unassuming gentleman, but a firm and active advocate of all the efforts made by the people in favor of morality, sobriety, good order and particularly of temperance. He lived a quiet life, but his whole strength was always given to the improvement of society, in education, morality and religion. He was a model citizen in all respects, aiding in every word and work for the good of society. He was a man of firm convictions as to all efforts to promote the observance of the law and of good order in society and religion. In all these things he was among the foremost citizens of Indianapolis, at all times and under all circumstances. He was so modest, so quiet, and unostentatious in all these things that his influence for good was very great. Very few men in the history of Indianapolis have surpassed him in great and quiet works

in the upbuilding of this city. He had no enemies, but in their place many warm friends in every rank of society."

Mr. Volney T. Malott writes of Mr. Culley: "David V. Culley was one of our most prominent and influential citizens, a pioneer newspaper man of Indiana, for many years editor of the *Indiana Palladium*, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., a prominent churchman and associate of Henry Ward Beecher. He was a legislator and an earnest advocate of temperance and a good citizen generally, and left many worthy descendants."

Perhaps we have dwelt too much on the serious side of Mr. Culley's character. Though of a serious temperament, he had many graces of mind and disposition. He enjoyed the higher things of life, good literature and lively company, and in his old age was often found among young people. In the winter he could be seen upon the ice with the young, skating as joyously as any of them; in the summer he took delight in rowing with his friends, and he often enjoyed a day's hunting. His kindly sympathy was evident in his intercourse with all, for his most attractive personal quality was his habit of estimating each of his fellow-men at his full value. He passed many pleasant hours among his books, and his Don Quixote, Shakespeare and Milton were well read and thoroughly appreciated.

In January, 1824, at Lawrenceburg, Mr. Culley married Miss Mary Ann Brown, daughter of Daniel Brown, who was born near Sandusky, Ohio.

No history of the Culley family could be told without including special mention of Mrs. Culley, whose rare strength and beauty of character stamped every feature of their domestic life with a peculiar charm. Her influence extended beyond the home circle, for she was a remarkable woman in many ways. She was a Methodist in early life, and believing firmly in the open profession of religion she united with the Methodist Church at Lawrenceburg in 1830, retaining this connection until the family removed to Indianapolis. Here she took membership in a church of the same denomination, which she continued to attend until 1850, when, for the sake of unity in family arrangements, she obtained the ordinary dismissal and transferred her membership to the Second Presbyterian Church. She was a regular attendant at church except when prevented by illness, and always ready to do her share in promoting the social and other

interests of the church. Mrs. Culley was one of the early Daughters of Temperance, and in this connection it may be stated that many of the young men in her husband's employ on the *Palladium* in Lawrenceburg owed much to her wise counsel and encouragement. It was the custom there in those early days for the host to have wines and liquors for his guests, but Mrs. Culley succeeded in persuading her husband to dispense with liquors and allow her to substitute coffee. In this and in many other ways did she exercise her firm but gentle influence, and though hers was not an aggressive disposition she accomplished much good in her circle and gained a host of loving and devoted friends. She died Oct. 11, 1863, in the sixty-second year of her age, leaving surviving her one son and two daughters: Hannah Ann, who became the wife of William Mansur; Mary Elizabeth, who married James Madison Hume; and Capt. Daniel B. Culley, who died Nov. 12, 1886, at his residence, No. 486 North Pennsylvania street. The daughters both married citizens of high standing, and the son was a prominent citizen of Indianapolis for many years. He was one of the "Old Seminary Boys," conspicuous for agility and good humor, was city clerk in 1851-52 and 1853, and was secretary of the Marion Fire Company for a year or two during the latter part of its existence. He was among the first to enlist in the 11th Regiment, was elected second lieutenant of Company B, rose to the captaincy, and was honorably discharged in the fall of 1862. In the spring of 1847 Daniel Culley, with the other boys in the *Journal* office, John R. Elder and John H. Ohr, started the *Locomotive*, which for a decade led all the papers of the city in the matter of circulation. In 1850 it was purchased and enlarged by Mr. Elder and John Harkness, and was recognized as the leading paper from a social and literary standpoint until 1861.

WILLIAM MANSUR, for many years one of the successful business men of Indianapolis, was a native of Indiana, born Jan. 20, 1819, at Salsburg, then the county seat of Wayne county. Jeremy Mansur, his father, was one of the eleven children of William Mansur, of Temple, N. H. This latter William was in the Continental army and served throughout the Revolution, being with General Burgoyne at the siege of Ticonderoga. Jeremy Mansur came to Indiana and settled in the Quaker settlement near Richmond,

Wayne county. When his son, William, the subject of this sketch, was two years old, the family was living on a farm near Auberville, Wayne county. Two years later they moved to Richmond, where they lived until William was twenty-one years old. William Mansur received the practical training common to the youth of his day, which fostered endurance and self-reliance. In 1840 he came to Indianapolis, where he made his home, and was there engaged in business for many years. His first venture was in the dry-goods business with his brother-in-law, John H. Wright. In 1847, in partnership with his father, he built a pork house near the old Madison depot and continued in the pork packing business until 1861. In 1863 he and his father and his brother Isaiah were associated with Daniel Yandes and others in the starting of the Citizens National Bank, William Mansur being a director of that institution for twenty years. Meantime he was also interested in other important business enterprises, being for many years a director of the Indianapolis Rolling Mills. He had a reputation in the community for honesty and fair dealing, and as a result attained an enviable position among the business men of the city. Dignified and self contained in manner and speech, his words carried weight wherever he was known. He was as considerate and thoughtful as he was earnest, and won the friendship of many by his kindly courtesy. After a creditable and honorable career he retired from business, with a considerable fortune, and passed the remainder of his days in its enjoyment, in travel, in his favorite modes of recreation, and in the cultivation of social pleasures among friends and kindred. He prized true friendship above all things, and, as a true friend himself, had the devotion of many. His amiable disposition was as marked in his home circle as under the more restraining influences of society.

Mr. Mansur took a pride in the rise and progress of the city, and an active part in the local civil administration, believing faithful service to be the test of true public spirit. He considered it a citizen's duty to assist to the best of his ability in the advancement of his home city. Accordingly, during his busiest years, he found time to act as city commissioner and member of the city council, and he never failed in his duty in either position.

Mr. Mansur was long active in the Second

Presbyterian Church, with which he united by profession of faith in 1843, during the great revival conducted by Henry Ward Beecher. To the day of his death he was a regular attendant at church and contributed largely of money and counsel. For thirty-one years he served as trustee of the church of which he was a member. Like his ancestors he believed in living his religion, carrying its principles into every relation of life, and took much comfort in his faith and its teachings. This was especially noticeable in his closing days. His life left a lasting impression for good on those among whom he moved. Mr. Mansur died Oct. 18, 1893, at his new home at Illinois and Thirty-second streets, which had just been completed, and was buried at Crown Hill cemetery.

On Aug. 17, 1847, Mr. Mansur married Hannah Ann Culley, daughter of the Hon. David V. Culley, and his widow and one son, Charles William, survive him.

JAMES MADISON HUME, during his active years one of the prominent business men of Indianapolis, was a native of Indiana, born in the pioneer days, and came of creditable ancestry on both paternal and maternal sides. The Humes came originally from the Scotch border and belonged to the house of Wedderburn, Sir David Hume, of Wedderburn, being mentioned in the charter of 1450. One of his descendants, a Covenant, came to Pennsylvania and settled in Lancaster county, and so devout a Christian was he that he changed his name to Humes, fearing that people might associate him with Hume, the historian, who was a relative but an infidel.

Of such stock came Madison Hume, father of James Madison Hume, who was a distinguished man among the pioneers of Dearborn county, Ind., where he owned a farm, and at the same time followed his profession as minister of the gospel. He was a Baptist preacher, and, there being but few churches in the early days, traveled on horseback from village to village, holding services in the schoolhouses, in which connection he is remembered by some of the older citizens of Indianapolis. In 1833 he purchased and moved to a small farm near Augusta, Marion Co., Ind., seven miles north of Indianapolis. In 1860 he sold his farm and moved to Indianapolis, and here passed his remaining days, dying in the sixties at his residence on Capitol

avenue, near Thirteenth street. His widow sold this home to the school board, and a large brick schoolhouse now occupies the site. Mrs. Hume purchased a home on Illinois street, where she died Aug. 25, 1899, at the advanced age of ninety years.

James Madison Hume was born Oct. 1, 1830, in Dearborn county, Ind., and was a mere child when his father settled on the farm near Augusta, where he passed his youth and early manhood. His educational opportunities were limited to attendance at the three-months' schools in the neighborhood of his home. In 1849 he came to Indianapolis, business life appealing strongly to him. That he was not mistaken in his abilities or tendencies was proved by the result of his ventures into the world of trade. He first entered the merchant tailoring establishment of James Hall, as clerk, and six months later, so completely had Mr. Hume won his employer's confidence, he was sent by Mr. Hall to Pendleton, this State, to take charge of a shoe store there, a speedy recognition of worth and integrity as well as a bestowal of responsibility unusual for one of his age. There he remained a few months, until the store was closed out. Having acquired a taste for the dry-goods business, Mr. Hume, in 1852, made arrangements to enter the employ of Horace A. Fletcher, who was extensively engaged as a dealer in dry-goods, carpets and wall-paper. The first year he received but twenty-five dollars in money for his services, but by 1856, with what he had saved, he was able to purchase an interest in the business and took charge of the establishment, doing the principal part of the buying. The business was now conducted under the firm name of H. A. Fletcher & Co. In 1858 Mr. Edgar N. Lord, of Massachusetts, purchased an interest in the concern, which was then moved to No. 10 East Washington street, where for a time they were located in a building adjoining the one now occupied by the Indianapolis News. In 1859 Mr. James M. Ray commenced building the "Trade Palace," which was completed in 1860, and H. A. Fletcher & Co. had the foresight to lease the first floor of the building, thus obtaining a store room 35x100 feet; the three upper floors of the building were sixty feet deep. It was thought by many that the growth of their trade would not justify the occupancy of what was then considered extensive quarters, but the partners were willing to take the risk,

and time proved that their judgment was not at fault. In 1863 Mr. Fletcher, wishing to retire, sold out to his partners, who in the fall of that year admitted Mr. W. L. Adams into the concern, which then became Hume, Lord & Co. In 1864, because of failing health, Mr. Lord sold out to the other partners and retired, and for another year the firm was carried on as Hume & Adams. In 1865 they disposed of their dry-goods business to engage extensively in the carpet, wall-paper and window shade trade, wholesale as well as retail, and about the same time Edgar J. Foster entered the firm, which then became Hume, Adams & Co. In 1867, so steadily had their business grown, they were able to purchase the "Trade Palace," which under this enterprising management was speedily enlarged to four times its original capacity. The first floor was rented to N. R. Smith & Co., dry-goods merchants, and the second floor was reserved for their own use. By 1870 the further extension of the business required the admission of an office partner, and Arthur L. Wright, ex-county treasurer, was taken in. Later the firm name was changed to Adams, Mansur & Co.

Mr. Hume married Mary Elizabeth Culley, daughter of David V. Culley, one of the prominent citizens of Indianapolis, and they had one son, George E. Hume. Like his father, James M. Hume clung to the faith of the Baptist Church, while Mrs. Hume, with the rest of her family, held membership in the Second Presbyterian Church. In 1885, Mr. and Mrs. Hume went to California, where they remained until 1893, after which they again resided in Indianapolis, their home being at No. 3213 Illinois street. Mr. Hume died March 5, 1899, leaving his widow and son surviving.

GEORGE E. HUME is one of the younger business men of Indianapolis. He was born March 19, 1869, son of James Madison and Mary Elizabeth (Culley) Hume, and, as may be seen above, comes of two of the old families of the city.

Mr. Hume attended the common and high schools of the city until 1885, when he entered the Boston Latin School. He graduated from that school in 1889, and entered Harvard University, graduating in 1893. Returning to Indianapolis, he became a student at the Indianapolis Law School, where he obtained his degree of LL. B. He read law for a year in the office of Butler, Snow and

Butler, and then formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with Edward E. Gates, continuing in general practice until the organization of the Indiana Title Guaranty & Loan Company, of which he was elected secretary and treasurer. In 1904 he was elected treasurer of the American Central Life Insurance Company.

On Nov. 16, 1896, George E. Hume married Lucy Fitzhugh Holliday, of Indianapolis, daughter of William Jacquelin and Lucy (Redd) Holliday, the former a cousin of Governor Holliday, of Virginia, the latter a descendant of Patrick Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Hume have two sons, William Mansur and Jacquelin Holliday.

CAPT. WALLACE FOSTER was born in Vernon, Jennings Co., Ind., June 22, 1837. His parents were among the early settlers of that State, taking up their residence in Vernon in 1819. His father was born in Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1810. His mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, born at Castlefinn, County Donegal, Ireland, Sept. 14, 1812, and she emigrated to this country when she was only six years of age.

Captain Foster attended the public schools of his native town until he had outgrown them; graduated from the old Seminary, Indianapolis, Ind., located on the southwest corner of Meridian and New York streets, in University Park, and later attended Hayden's Commercial College, located in the second story of an old brick building on the site now occupied by the L. S. Ayres & Co. new building. After receiving a practical business education he was offered a position in the bank of Fletcher & Churchman, or S. A. Fletcher & Co., but as the staying-in rules were so strict he declined the position, preferring freedom and fresh air. Returning to his old home, he entered his father's cabinet shop as an apprentice, working at the trade for one year, when he accepted a position in the Civil Engineering Corps, of which the late General Mitchell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the chief, in the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad from Cincinnati to St. Louis, Mo. In the survey for a railroad route to California and the Pacific coast by the United States government he was offered a position in the United States Civil Engineering Corps under the command of the late General Lander, but owing to the defeat of the measure by Congress, authorizing the survey, Captain Foster

returned to Indianapolis and took a position in the general auction house of the late William Y. Wiley, located on the corner of the alley east of the Fletcher National Bank. A year later he entered the dry goods house of M. M. Dunn & Co., in the Blake's Commercial Row, now named the Commercial Block. The Glenn's New York Store was directly opposite in the old "Bates House." On the removal of M. M. Dunn & Co. from the city he accepted a position in the establishment of H. A. Fletcher & Co., dry goods, carpets, etc. Not liking the dry goods business, he accepted a position in his father's drug store, at Vernon, Ind., where he remained until he became acquainted with the business. Returning to Indianapolis he entered the drug house of Perkins & Lilly, located on the ground of Wasson & Co.'s building. During his business life in the drug store he received his first military instructions and training in the "school" of a soldier, with others who were members of the "Independent Zouaves," a military company that graduated many good soldiers who served with honor and distinction to themselves and State throughout the entire war of the Rebellion.

Military service of Captain Foster, during the war of the Rebellion: When the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, and before the echo of that shot had died, Captain Foster was recruiting a company. When the first call for three months' volunteers by President Lincoln was made he entered the service as a private of Indiana volunteers April 16, 1861, assisting in recruiting a full company for the service which was assigned to the 11th Indiana Volunteer Infantry (Lew Wallace Zouaves). The late Maj.-Gen. Robert S. Foster, his brother, enlisted at the same time, and was commissioned captain of Company A, 11th Indiana Volunteers. Later two younger brothers entered the service, Edgar J. Foster as first lieutenant of Company K, 9th Indiana Volunteer Infantry; he was also on the staff of Maj.-Gens. Van Cleave and Beatty. Chapin C. Foster enlisted as a private in Company D, 132d Indiana Volunteers.

Captain Foster was commissioned lieutenant of Company H, 11th Indiana Volunteers (Infantry), April 20, 1861. His regiment was organized at Indianapolis for three months' service; mustered in the United States service April 26, 1861; May 7, 1861, ordered to Evansville, Ind., where the regiment guarded the Ohio river until June 7th, when

it was ordered to West Virginia, arriving near Cumberland, Md., on the 9th, bivouacking near New Creek until the evening of the 10th, when the march was resumed; in action early on the morning of the 11th at Romney, W. Va.; June 12th returned to Cumberland late in the night, bivouacking on the sidewalks on Baltimore street; on the morning of the 13th went into camp near the cemetery; from June 13th to July 7th remained in camp near Cumberland, the regiment participating in several skirmishes and one engagement on Kelley's Island; July 8th regiment ordered to reinforce Gen. Patterson at Martinsburg, Va., thence to Charlestown, Va., where term of service of the regiment—three months—expired. From a request of Gen. Patterson for ten days' longer service the vote of the regiment was unanimous to remain ten days longer. Shortly after they marched to Harper's Ferry, and before the ten days had expired they were relieved by new troops and the regiment started home via Hagerstown, Md., Chambersburg and Pittsburg, Pa., Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, arriving at Southeastern avenue and Washington streets on the morning of July 29, 1861; mustered out Aug. 2, 1861. In September, Lieutenant Foster joined the 13th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in West Virginia, for three years; was attached to Gen. Rosecrans' Brigade, McClellan's army of occupation, West Virginia; Gen. Reynolds' Cheat Mountain Brigade to November; Milroy's command, Mountain Department, Jan. 1, 1862, promoted first lieutenant of Company H, 13th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In March, 1862, the regiment was assigned to the 2d Brigade, Shields' 2d Division, Banks' 5th Corps, to April; April 1st promoted to captain of Company H, 13th Indiana Volunteer Regiment, assigned to 3d Brigade, 1st Division, Department Rappahannock, to July; Ferry's Brigade, 2d Division, 4th Corps, Army of the Potomac, to September; attached to the staff of Gen. R. S. Foster, commanding Provisional Brigade; Peck's Division, 7th Army Corps, at Suffolk, Virginia, Department of Virginia, to April, 1863; 2d Brigade, same corps, to July 29th.

Participated in the following service: Expedition to Camp Baldwin, December, 11th to 12th; Allegheny Mountain, Dec. 13th; ordered to Green Spring Run, Va., Dec. 18th, on duty there until March, 1862; expedition to Blue Gap, Jan. 6th and 7th; advanced on Winchester, Va., March 5th to 15th; recon-

noissance to Strausburg, March 18th; battle of Winchester, March 22d, 23d, with Stonewall Jackson's troops; again at Mount Jackson, March 25th; Strausburg, March 27th; Woodstock, April 1st; Edenburg, April 2d; Mt. Jackson, April 16th; New Market and Rood Hill, April 17th; Summersville, May 7th; march to Fredericksburg, Va., May 12th to 21st; to Front Royal, May 25th, and again May 29th-30th; battle Port Republic June 5th. Regiment ordered to Peninsula June 20th to July 2d; Chickahominy Swamps, July 3d and 4th; Westover, July 4th to Aug. 14th; Fortress Monroe, Aug. 15th to 23d, thence to Suffolk, Va., Aug. 30, 1862; on duty at Suffolk until June, 1863; action on the Blackwater district, Oct. 9th, 24th, 29th, 30th, Nov. 17th and Dec. 15th, 1862; Deserted House, Jan. 30, 1863, and Joiner's Ford, Siege of Suffolk, Virginia, from April 12th to May 4th; regiment engaged in the destruction of Petersburg, Norfolk and Seaboard & Roanoke railroad, June 15, 1863. With the advance forces—cavalry, artillery and infantry—of General Keyes' expedition up the Peninsula, July 1st to 12th; regiment ordered to Folly Island, S. C., July 28th to Aug. 3, 1863; attached to 1st Brigade, 10th Army Corps, at the mouth of the Island, from August, 1863, to February, 1864; engaged in the siege operating against Fort Wagner, Sumter and Charleston, S. C., from February to April. While an officer of the 13th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, Captain Foster served on the staff of Generals Sullivan and Foster. During Captain Foster's military service he served with General McClellan in the Army of the Potomac, General Lander at Paw Paw Tunnel and Blooming Gap, Virginia, Generals Shields and Kimball in the battles and skirmishes down the Shenandoah and Rappahannock Valley, with General Sullivan at Columbia Bridge and the skirmish at Dog Town, Va., General McDowell at Fredericksburg, Va.; participated in the review of 80,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery by President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton. His regiment participated in the first expedition and assault on Fort Fisher, N. C., under command of General Butler, and again in the second expedition and assault under the successful command of Generals Terry and Curtis; regiment was with General Butler at Deep Bottom, Va.; Army of the James; with General Banks in Florida; Generals Devens, Meade and Grant to Appomattox. He was one of the escorts to Presi-

dent Lincoln when the latter passed through Indianapolis in 1861 on his way to Washington, D. C.

Just before the close of the Rebellion, Captain Foster received an honorable discharge on account of defective hearing, contracted by exposure and hard service in the Chickahominy Swamp. Soon after his return home he was appointed to a position in the United States Pay Department headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis. On Sept. 27, 1864, he was commissioned by Gov. O. P. Morton on special service at Cairo and Mound City, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Memphis, Tenn. During this service he sent thousands of sick and wounded soldiers to their homes, securing for them free transportation and medical attention. After retiring from the special service, in August, 1865, he engaged in business again, but later on account of his increased deafness he retired from active business and entered the commission house of R. S. Foster & Co. In 1882 he was appointed to a position in the Indianapolis post office, remaining there until 1886. While in the post office department the first two years of service he became totally deaf. After the expiration of his term of service he accepted a very pleasant position under the late William N. Jackson, secretary of the old Union Railway Company, in which he transferred the minutes of the old company to new books, in all nearly fifty years' business transactions of the old company. In 1887, in the organization of The Consumers' Gas Trust Company, he was given a position as receiver of records.

After Captain Foster became totally deaf in both ears he organized, for the mutual benefit of all comrades afflicted with deafness, the Silent Army of Deaf Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, of which he was secretary and treasurer. In 1888 he secured an increase of pension for all pensioners on the rolls afflicted with deafness, and in 1902 he secured another increase for the total loss of hearing, in a general bill, to forty dollars per month. In all he labored twenty-five years to secure partial justice and equity in the rating of pensions for his deaf comrades.

Teaching Patriotism in the Public Schools. Captain Foster's patriotism was first developed in 1846-47 during the war with Mexico, and he demonstrated it by erecting a flagstaff at his father's residence in Vernon and unfurling therefrom an improvised flag. In 1861 he again demonstrated his patriotism and

love for his country and flag by offering his services in defense of both. At the close of the fearful struggle to maintain the honor of his country and flag he resumed the peaceful pursuits of citizenship with a holy love for his flag and the Union that was part of himself and inseparable. As the years passed into history, he saw the coming danger to our country in the influx of undesirable foreigners, flooding our country with their un-American customs and ignorance of our free institutions. With these thoughts in his mind, in 1889, in connection with the late Col. George T. Balch, U. S. A., auditor of the board of education of New York City, he became deeply interested in the problem of teaching these young foreigners American customs and intelligent citizenship through the influence of patriotism taught in our public schools, and displaying the stars and stripes over school buildings and grounds. Captain Foster's interest in displaying the flag over school buildings and from staffs erected on the grounds, with flags for schoolrooms, he classed as emotional patriotism, preparing the scholar for the higher branches of intellectual patriotism and the practical duties of citizenship. His patriotic activity was aroused early in 1890 by opposition from two members of the school board to his request for the privilege of erecting a flagstaff on the campus of public school No. 32, of Indianapolis. After promising to defray the expenses of erecting the staff and purchase of flags he received unanimous consent of the board to erect the staff, and on the 20th of February, 1891, with the aid of the patrons and friends of the school, erected the first staff and flag on the grounds of school No. 32, and followed this up with *patriotic instruction in the school, which was the first known school in the country to raise a flag in the interest of patriotic teaching* and continue the instructions in the school. The memorable patriotic day at school No. 32 was an inspiration that re-echoed from Maine to California, and the example was followed by other schools in the city, county, State and other States of the Union. In September, 1891, during the 25th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened at Detroit, Mich., Captain Foster made another very important move in patriotic teaching by bringing before the Encampment and the people the importance and need of teaching patriotism in our public schools. A beautiful blue silk banner was presented to him by Col.

Balch, with the motto of Captain Foster painted upon it in gold letters: "Teach Patriotism in the Public Schools." It has been his inspiration ever since. This banner he carried in the parade, over four miles of the principal streets of Detroit, the motto creating intense interest and enthusiasm, causing the people not only to think but to heartily indorse the sentiment inscribed upon the banner and the patriotic movement inaugurated by Captain Foster, for it was the *first banner in the interest of patriotic teaching ever carried in a National Encampment parade or in the parade of any organization.* The motto had a warm greeting from the school teachers as well as citizens, and the study was welcomed in the curriculum of patriotic education. Captain Foster issued an address to the delegates of the 25th National Encampment and not only placed a copy in the hands of each delegate but placed his banner on the stage where every member of the Encampment could see and read it. While the Encampment indorsed the patriotic motto it simply referred the matter to a committee of Past National Commanders-in-Chief to be reported upon at the 26th National Encampment, to be held in Washington, D. C., in 1892. In the 26th National Encampment there were two committees appointed who sent in a report to salute the flag in the fall of the year and seemed indifferent to the importance of teaching patriotism in the public schools every school day, and as no further interest was taken in the matter, Captain Foster appealed to the 10th Convention, Department of Indiana, Womans Relief Corps, that met at Evansville, Ind., in April, 1893. It did not take the Department of Indiana, Womans Relief Corps, in convention fifteen minutes to deliberate on Captain Foster's patriotic proposition, for the sentiment in the convention was unanimous and enthusiastic, accepting a series of resolutions presented by him, giving his views as to the best means of inculcating a deeper and a more earnest love for our country and flag; the reason why patriotic instructions in our public schools were necessary was fully explained, and indorsed by the convention and recommended as part of their work. At the 11th National Convention of the Womans Relief Corps, convened in the city of Indianapolis, Sept. 6, 1893, the Department of Indiana presented the resolutions accepted by them to the National body, where they were indorsed

and accepted by a rising vote in which great enthusiasm was manifested.

Before the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened in this city in 1893, a few friends of Captain Foster presented him a handsome United States regulation silk flag and made up a purse that he might enlarge his display of banners and flags for his patriotic display. With this fund he added to his first banner one white silk and one yellow silk banner. On the yellow was the motto "We give our Heads and our Hearts to God and our Country," on the white banner was the additional motto, "One Country; One Language; One Flag." In addition to the silk flag and banners he added thirty-two army corps flags. This display was carried for the first time in the parade of the 27th National Encampment, held in Indianapolis, Ind., in September, 1893. From the 27th National Encampment the display became a national feature in the G. A. R. National Encampment and school parades, and was displayed in the following cities: Washington, D. C., Pittsburg, Pa., Louisville, Ky., St. Paul, Minn., New York City, Chicago, Ill., and other minor parades. The display was retired a few years ago, after the flags had fulfilled their mission. The white and yellow silk banners Captain Foster presented to the Department of Indiana, Womans Relief Corps, and they are displayed by them at all Department and National Conventions. The balance of the display was carefully taken care of by Captain Foster. Since 1893 there has been an aggressive movement in the interest of the patriotic curriculum by the Womans Relief Corps in nearly all the States of the Union, and great good has been accomplished. As the interest in patriotic teaching increased the demand for patriotic literature became natural and necessary to increase proficiency in the work.

In April, 1894, Colonel Balch died very suddenly, and left nearly all of his unfinished work to Captain Foster, who was his most trusted and intimate friend, equal to the trust imposed upon him. His first work was to revise Colonel Balch's four-page folio primer into an acceptable primer for the use of teachers in schools. In revising the patriotic primer for the Little Citizen it was enlarged from a four-page to a sixty-two page in 1895, and in 1898 to 112 pages, and is now in its fourth edition. In 1898 a facsimile of the original

copy of the Declaration of Independence was published and introduced and is now in its third edition. Another publication of Captain Foster's is the "Origin and History of the Stars and Stripes," first published and introduced in 1898, and now in its fourth edition. All these publications have been copyrighted. The success of these publications has been marvelous, aggregating nearly 50,000 primers, 25,000 facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence, and 35,000 "Origin and History of the Stars and Stripes," distributed through the Womans Relief Corps and other patriotic women's societies into every State of the Union, including one thousand primers and 500 copies of "Origin and History of the Stars and Stripes," contributed by the Womans Relief Corps to the Commissioners of Education in Manila, P. I., San Juan, Porto Rico, and Honolulu, Hawaii. Besides these publications, Captain Foster invented a flagstaff stand for the W. R. C. and D. A. R. and school rooms, having distributed more than 10,000, with a credit of 25,000 silk and bunting flags that he has sent into forty-six States of the Union and all the Territories. At the 13th National Convention of the Womans Relief Corps, Captain Foster was honored with the appointment of National Sponsor for the American flag.

Captain Foster says that in summing up the great patriotic work accomplished from 1893 to the present time, the noble self-sacrificing women of the Womans Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, and the intelligent patriotic women teachers who have so enthusiastically co-operated with him, must not be forgotten, for they have been his strength and inspiration in all his work. To them he gives the honor and credit for introducing the patriotic curriculum in our public schools, for he believes they are God's natural teachers of the young; and it can be truthfully claimed for the Womans Relief Corps, in its patriotic interest, that not another organization in the world can lay claim to or show such a glorious record in all good deeds to elevate the best good in mankind and citizenship. Mercy and kindness to dumb animals was another good work in which Captain Foster was interested, and he practiced what he preached. He was also a great lover of children and showed it in his attention to them. His own favorite school, No. 32, he loves and calls "his little family," for he takes a special interest in the pupils.

Captain Foster has never refused to give

a helping hand to the worthy poor and hungry when called upon.

He was married April 25, 1866, to Jane Miller Doggett, eldest daughter of the late William F. Doggett, auditor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This union was blessed with a son and daughter, his son living. His daughter died Sept. 6, 1881, and his wife May 2, 1894. Captain Foster is a member of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, formerly the old Third Presbyterian Church, uniting with the church in 1867. He resides in his own home at No. 2030 North Capitol avenue, Indianapolis, where he has lived since 1882, engaged in his patriotic life work, which has extended to every State and Territory in the Union, co-operating with more than four hundred and fifty thousand loyal women in the Womans Relief Corps, Daughters of the American Revolution and teachers in the public schools.

Captain Foster is a charter member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, Department of Indiana, G. A. R.; an honorary member of the Patriotic League, Loyal Home Workers; a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, F. & A. M., and Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite Masons.

Captain Foster has had the uncommon distinction of having two mountains named in his honor—everlasting witnesses to his unflinching patriotic citizenship. Both mountains were named in 1900. One of these, Mt. Foster, so named by Mrs. Samantha West Miller, of Indianapolis, and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Miller (author of "The Yoke"), is located in the Ouray, Colo., group, 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. By a singular coincidence, on the same day, Mt. Capt. Wallace Foster was named by Mrs. George A. King, of Denver, Colo. This latter mountain is in the Montezuma group in Clear Creek county, Colo., near Elk Springs.

Of Captain Foster, General Coburn wrote: "I knew Captain Wallace Foster before the war of the Rebellion. He lived from his boyhood in Indianapolis, Ind., and went out among the early volunteers from this State. His reputation is that of a brave and faithful soldier. I did not serve in the same army with him, and am not a personal witness of his conduct. He, I know personally, came out of the military service with the reputation of a brave, intelligent and faithful soldier. No man of his rank surpassed him in the line of duty well performed. I regret to say that I

cannot speak of his conduct in the field from personal knowledge. But I know that he has, since his service during the war of the Rebellion, the respect of his comrades in arms, who, without exception, speak in the highest terms of his arduous and gallant service.

"He is well known as the author of the movement to call the attention of the whole people to the protection of and a reverence for the flag of our country."

ORANGE SCOTT RUNNELS, A. M., M. D., a surgeon of Indianapolis, whose office and hospital are at No. 522 North Illinois street, was born in Licking county, Ohio, June 11, 1847. His parents were Edwin and Lydia (Eaton) Runnels, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively.

The Runnels family is of Scotch and English descent, and has long been established in America, the ancestors settling first in Nova Scotia, after leaving Scotland, and later migrating to Vermont. The Doctor's great-grandfather, Stephen Runnels, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was among those who lost guns in the battle. He later became corporal, according to the New Hampshire Provincial records.

Col. Daniel Runnels (otherwise Reynolds, written interchangeably), great-great-uncle of Dr. Runnels, was captain of Company I, in Col. Nichols' regiment, which went with Col. Stark to Bennington in 1776. Later he became major and colonel of that regiment. It is stated that few Revolutionary records were more praiseworthy than his. His gradual growth, and acknowledged merit and distinction as an officer, and perseverance to the end, had given him high rank among the Revolutionary soldiers of New Hampshire.

A cousin, Enos Runnels, was also in the battle of Bunker Hill, in Capt. Moore's company, Col. Stark's regiment. They started from Medford early in the morning, and reached Bunker Hill "along in the forenoon." They marched to the redoubt, which was then full. Orders were given to the regiment to take the post on the left when the rail fence was commenced, and he helped to make it. He afterward enlisted for three years, and served in the Northern army under Gen. Schuyler; was taken prisoner by the Indians and delivered to the British. He escaped imprisonment at Ticonderoga, rejoined the army under Gen. Gates, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga. At the

time of Arnold's treachery he was stationed at West Point, and performed guard duty in the same room with Major Andre on the last night of his life.

Stephen Runnels, the grandfather, was born at Topsham, Vt., and was a farmer by vocation. He migrated from his native State to Ohio in 1819, and died in Licking county at the age of fifty-nine years. On Jan. 26, 1806, at Cambridge, Vt., he married Jane Brown.

Edwin Runnels at the age of twelve years, in 1819, migrated with his parents from Topsham, Vt., to Licking county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood amid pioneer conditions, clearing up a farm and living there until late in life, when he removed to Red Oak, Iowa, where he died in 1879, aged seventy-two years. His wife died three years previously, aged sixty-seven years. In religious faith they were originally Baptists, but latterly Methodists. He was a public speaker and a great anti-slavery man, being a conductor on the so-called "underground railway," in Ohio. Eleven children were born to him and his wife, seven sons and four daughters, of whom six are now living, namely: Celestia R., wife of George C. Hicks, of Sidney, Iowa; Ormond, of Red Oak, Iowa; Annie P., wife of Charles McFarland, of Nipomo, Cal.; Dr. Orange S., of Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. Moses T., of Kansas City, Mo.; and Sherwin T., of Nipomo, California.

Dr. Runnels's maternal grandfather was from Connecticut, and was of English stock. He was a farmer, and resided first in Connecticut, later at Rome, N. Y., and then in Licking county, Ohio, where he died at an advanced age.

Orange Scott Runnels was reared in Licking county, Ohio, worked on a farm, and attended the district school as much as possible during the winter terms. He also attended Oberlin College off and on for several years, but his health failed before he completed the course. He taught a district school each winter in order to get money to defray his college expenses. He studied medicine under Dr. J. B. Hunt, of Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from the Cleveland University of Medicine in February, 1871, in April of the same year locating for practice in Indianapolis, where he has followed his profession ever since with marked success. In 1890 he established his private surgical hospital at No. 522 North Illinois street, and he has enlarged it

from time to time. He devotes himself exclusively to surgical practice, and has attained national eminence in his specialty. He has been a voluminous contributor to professional literature. Oberlin College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., in 1894.

Dr. Runnels was surgeon general of Indiana, under Governor Mount, and established and conducted Camp Mount Military Hospital, upon the return of the Indiana troops from the Spanish American war, in 1898. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical Societies, and of the Surgical and Gynecological Association of the American Institute of Homeopathy, besides being an honorary member of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, of the New York State Homeopathic Society, of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, of the Kentucky Homeopathic Society, and of the Southern Homeopathic Association. He is an ex-president of the County, State and National Homeopathic Medical Societies, and is also an ex-president of the American Association of Official Surgeons. He was chairman of the delegates of the American Institute of Homeopathy to the World's Homeopathic Congress held at Basle, Switzerland, in 1886, and was made vice-president of that body. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the University Club, and the Indianapolis Literary Society; in religion he is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Indianapolis.

On June 20, 1872, Dr. Runnels was married to Miss Dora Clark, of Columbus, Ohio. Four children were born to this union, all sons, namely: Edwin C., who died aged five years; Walter, who died aged eight months; Scott C., who still survives; and Clark, who died aged nine years. Mrs. Runnels died in 1891, aged forty-five years. She was a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

On June 28, 1893, Dr. Runnels was married to Mrs. Alice McCulloch, widow of Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, of Indianapolis, and daughter of M. R. Barteau, of Appleton, Wis. Dr. and Mrs. Runnels reside at No. 1100 North Meridian street.

COL. IVAN N. WALKER, deceased, of Indianapolis, was born just north of Rushville, Rush Co., Ind., Feb. 3, 1839, son of James and Jane (McBride) Walker, both natives of North Carolina.

John Walker, the grandfather of Col. I.

N., was born in Virginia, and was an early settler in North Carolina. About 1820 he came to Indiana, and made a location in the Little Blue river valley, Center township, Rush county, where he bought a half section of land, and made his home until 1853. In that year when he was seventy-five years of age, he sold his place, and moved into Hendricks county, where about as soon as he was nicely established, he was fatally injured in an accident at Plainfield. Mr. Walker was twice married, and by his first wife had thirteen children, and seven by his second. He was a Presbyterian minister, and after coming west he became identified with the Christian Church, and was a pioneer preacher of that body at the time of his death.

The maternal grandfather of Colonel Walker was Robert McBride, who was a native of North Carolina, and of Scotch descent. In the war of 1812, in the Creek war and in the Seminole war, he held a captain's commission, and did valiant service. About 1820 he came to Indiana, and settled in Rush county, where he died at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife was Betsey (Heathman) McBride.

James Walker, father of Col. I. N., was a member of the Walker Lead Company of Cincinnati, and was actively engaged in business there, when he died at an advanced age about four years ago. His wife died about three years ago, also reaching an advanced age. His career has been that of a merchant and manufacturer. Both husband and wife were members of the Christian Church. They were the parents of the following children: Col. Ivan N.; Sarah, the wife of J. F. Kinney, of Cincinnati; Elizabeth, the wife of J. K. Rugg, of Cincinnati; James M., of Cincinnati; Martha, the widow of Colonel Beck, of Connersville, Ind.; Emma, the widow of Walter Whittaker, formerly of St. Louis; John, who is deceased; Franklin P. and Alfred B., both of Cincinnati.

Col. Ivan N. Walker was three years old when his parents moved to northern Indiana, and the most of his younger life was spent at Fort Wayne, where he passed through the public schools and the local academy. His entrance into business life was as agent for the United States and American Express Companies, serving two and a half years in that capacity. In 1860 he was made deputy warden at the Northern Indiana State Prison at Michigan City, which position he retained

until 1862. During the Civil war, in 1862, Colonel Walker raised a company, which was known as Company K, 73d Ind. V. I., he going to the front as captain of that command. Six months later he was made a major of the regiment at the battle of Stone River. Immediately afterward he was made lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and the following May was raised to the rank of colonel. This was following the death of Colonel Hathaway, who was killed at the battle of Blount's Farm. Colonel Walker was in active service two years and three months, being but slightly wounded during the entire time. He was on the battlefields of Richmond, Ky., Perryville, Stone River, Sand Mountain, Crooked Creek, Blount's Farm, Decatur, Athens and at Nashville. He was a prisoner of war in Libby Prison, and was one of the 109 who escaped through the tunnel Feb. 9, 1864.

After the war Colonel Walker established himself in mercantile pursuits and manufacturing at Nashville, Tenn., and was a resident of that historic city until 1871, when poor health compelled a change of scene and a location farther north. That year he came to Indianapolis, and made his home in this city up to the time of his death. For eight years he was the chief deputy in the auditor's office of Marion county, and in 1890 was the Republican candidate for the office of auditor of the State. In 1891 he became State tax commissioner of Indiana, and served in that capacity for eight years, and later was tax agent for the Pennsylvania Railway Company.

When Colonel Walker came to Indianapolis he associated himself with George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and was its commander in 1885. The following year he was appointed assistant adjutant general of the Department of Indiana, and served as such until he was elected Department Commander in 1891. In 1893 he was chosen senior vice commander-in-chief, and two years later was unanimously elected commander-in-chief at the National Encampment at Louisville, an office he ably filled for one year, the allotted time for that position. He was also for some years chairman of the pension committee of the G. A. R., and through his efforts some 12,000 pensions that had been illegally stopped were restored without re-examination.

Colonel Walker was married Oct. 27, 1864, to Miss Anna Layton, a daughter of William C. and Sarah J. (Dunn) Layton. To this union were born five children, namely: (1)

Lizzie married William E. Sharp, of Indianapolis; (2) Lena died at the age of fourteen years; (3) Sarah married Morris Black, of Cleveland, a graduate of Harvard, and a brilliant young lawyer, who died three months after their marriage. Mrs. Black was thoroughly educated in music in the schools of this country and in Europe, and is now filling a six years' engagement singing in the Royal Opera at Vienna, Austria, as prima donna contralto. (4) Layton C., who died Sept. 8, 1903, was bookkeeper for the Indianapolis Rubber Company; (5) Percy married H. D. Hammond, of Indianapolis.

Mrs. Walker and family belong to the Meridian Street Methodist Church. Col. Walker was a member of Star Lodge, No. 7, K. P., and of the business firm known as the Walker Lead Company, of Cincinnati and St. Louis. He passed away Sept. 22, 1905.

CHARLES E. COOTS, who has been chief of the Indianapolis Fire Department since 1901, is a man of peculiar fitness for that position. His long experience in the department has made him familiar with the work of fire fighting, and the equally important work of preventing fires, to an unusual degree; his executive ability enables him to keep the affairs of the department in excellent working order; his efficiency and proven trustworthiness have gained him the good-will of the public to a remarkable extent. He is widely known, having numerous friends both in and out of the department, and enjoys a measure of the confidence of the people of Indianapolis which should serve to spur any man to his best efforts.

Mr. Coots is a native of Indiana, born July 22, 1851, in Hagerstown, Wayne county, son of John and Lemira E. (Owens) Coots, and grandson of John Coots. His grandfather lived in Kentucky, where he owned a plantation and slaves, which he lost in the stress and storm of the Civil war. He lived to an advanced age.

John Coots, father of Charles E., was born in Shelby county, Ky., and was one of a numerous family. He came to Indiana about 1846, locating in Wayne county, where he passed the remainder of his comparatively short life, dying there in 1854, at the early age of thirty-five. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Lemira E. Owens, like himself a native of Shelby county, Ky., and their only child that reached maturity was

Charles E., whose name introduces these lines. Mrs. Coots still survives, making her home with her son in Indianapolis. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which her husband also belonged.

Thaddeus Owens, maternal grandfather of Charles E. Coots, was born in Vermont, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. When a young man he migrated to Shelby county, Ky., where he married and where most of his children were born, and later he came to Wayne county, Ind., where he was a hotel-keeper in the early days. He was twice married, first to Lemira Elliott, who was born in New York, and had six daughters by his two marriages, five born to the first union. Mr. Owens attained a good old age.

Charles E. Coots lived in Cambridge City, Ind., until eighteen years of age, when he came to Indianapolis, and here he has since maintained his home. He attended the public schools of Cambridge, and when a young man learned the trade of stove molding, which he continued to follow for five years after his removal to Indianapolis. On Aug. 17, 1878, he entered the Indianapolis Fire Department, with which he has ever since been connected. For several years he was captain, in 1896 was made assistant chief, and in November, 1901, was promoted to chief, in which position he has since been retained. He not only attends to his duties in a manner highly satisfactory to the city by which his services are engaged, but with such good effect that his reputation has extended to other cities. He is liberal in his estimate of the work required of one in so important an office, and endeavors to discharge his obligations conscientiously, sparing neither pains nor labor to bring the department up to the highest mark of efficiency. He has under his charge twenty-eight engine houses and 250 men, eleven engines, twenty-six hose wagons, nine ladder companies, one water tower and three chemical engines. Forty-five thousand feet of hose are required to equip the hose wagons. In 1906 they laid out 349,741 feet, elevated 22,288 feet of ladder, and with the apparatus traveled 11,232 miles, not counting the trips made by the chief's buggies. In 1906 there were 1,203 alarms of fire.

On Oct. 21, 1873, Mr. Coots was married in Indianapolis to Miss Jeanette Morton, who was born in Steuben county, N. Y., daughter of Eber L. and Lucy (Gastin) Morton, both of whom were born in New York State. To this union have come two children: Howard

M. graduated from high school and from the School of Design in Philadelphia, then took a course of one year in the Cincinnati, Ohio, School of Art, and is now working in Chicago at interior designing, doing high art work. May L. Coots, the daughter, graduated from high school, and is now the wife of Charles Hanna, an attorney at law, Judge of the Superior court, member of the firm of Hanna & Daly, who have offices in the Lemcke building, in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Coots reside at No. 423 East New York street, Indianapolis. Mr. Coots is a prominent Scottish Rite Mason, member of Capitol City Blue Lodge, No. 312, and also maintains membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In political connection he is a Republican. Mrs. Coots is a member of the Central Avenue Methodist Church.

JAMES McB. SHEPHERD, for years one of the most prominent citizens of Indianapolis, long identified with the city's business interests, a leading politician, and an honored veteran of the Civil war, was born March 31, 1843, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a son of Dr. George W. and Julia A. (McBride) Shepherd.

Dr. George W. Shepherd was of English descent, but was born and reared and also married in New York, in the city of Utica, his immediate ancestors having been farming people of that State. His father's children were: Richard; Nicholas, of California; Robert; George W.; Lydia, who died in 1898, wife of Hon. H. D. Virack, of Poughkeepsie; Sallie, who first married a Mr. Parmely, of Canada, and later Edwin Goodwin, secretary of an insurance company at Hartford, Conn.; and Mary, who died unmarried in 1899. Dr. George W. Shepherd was a prominent physician of the Eclectic School and practised medicine and surgery for more than fifty years in New York State. He then spent a few years in South Carolina, in the drug business, returning later to his old home, where he died in 1898. For more than a half century he was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church at Dansville, serving as deacon and Sabbath-school superintendent for many years, and was one of its leading supporters. He was a man of many charities and commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. Dying at the age of eighty years, he left only warm friends among those who had

known him best. His wife, Julie A. McBride, was born in Utica, N. Y., a daughter of Robert McBride, who was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. In early manhood Mr. McBride emigrated to America and as he was a civil engineer by profession he settled at Utica, N. Y., where he was made superintendent of the locks construction work on the Erie Canal, later undertaking other large contracts and becoming prominent and wealthy in the pursuit of his profession. Through indorsing notes for false friends he lost the bulk of his property, and he spent his last days with his daughter, Mrs. Shepherd, at Dansville, where he died at the age of ninety-seven years. Mr. McBride reared a family of thirteen children, five of whom passed away in infancy, the names of the others being: Julia A., Mrs. Shepherd; Louise, who married J. F. Bernard, of Chicago; Susan, who became Mrs. Sheriden, of New York; Helen, who married Thomas Collier, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; Jane, who married United States Senator E. G. Lapham, of Attica, N. Y.; James, deceased; Robert, deceased; and John, who, at the time of his death, was a justice of the peace in St. Louis, Missouri.

Children as follows were born to Dr. Shepherd and his wife: Henry V., for many years a prominent railroad man, who died in 1898 at the age of fifty-seven, in Indianapolis; James McB.; Edward S., who is president of the Crerar Adams Railway Supply Company, of Chicago; Miss Mary L.; and Susan, who married Frank Shepherd (no relative), of New York. Both parents were valued members of church and social circles. In politics Dr. Shepherd was originally a Whig, later a Republican.

James McBride Shepherd was reared at Vienna, N. Y., was educated in the schools of Dansville, and remained under the parental roof until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Danville, Pa., and accepted a clerical position there, remaining until his enlistment, in September, 1861, in Company H, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for three years. Soon after enlistment he was appointed quartermaster sergeant and took the first squad of his company into camp. When the regiment was ready for service it was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and for three years and two months this brave and loyal soldier endured all the privations and rigors of war. After eighteen months of faithful service he was promoted to be orderly sergeant and in

March, 1864, sergeant-major for the 17th Veteran Reserve Corps, which position he held until he was mustered out, on Nov. 20, 1864, receiving an honorable discharge. During this period he had held many responsible positions, having charge of companies of men and commissaries, and acquitted himself with such credit that he received praise and thanks from the highest quarters. However, the long exposure and hardship developed chronic troubles for which his pension from the government scarcely compensated. The greater part of his field of service was in Tennessee, under General Thomas, that noble, fearless leader, and he participated in many hard-fought battles, receiving but a slight wound.

After the close of his army life Mr. Shepherd located at Indianapolis and engaged again in clerking, later taking charge of the Meikel Brewery, in which position he continued for ten years. He then commenced his contracting and construction work, beginning with the excavating and paving of streets. After prospering in this line for several years he received an appointment as quartermaster-general of the State, from Gov. Isaac P. Gray, and most capably filled the office for four years. Resuming his old line of activity, he found that his health was not equal to the strain, and he was thus obliged to abandon active labor. He was confined to his bed, helpless from rheumatism, for two years before his death, which occurred Jan. 14, 1906. Mr. Shepherd possessed valuable property in the city and one of its most comfortable homes.

In politics Mr. Shepherd was long an influential member of the Democratic party and he filled positions of trust and responsibility. From 1868 he was prominently identified with city affairs, served three terms in the council, and was many times selected as a delegate to the various city, county and State organizations. He was a man of strong convictions of right and wrong, pursuing a path in life guided by conscientious motives.

On Jan. 11, 1865, Mr. Shepherd was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Meikel, who was born April 4, 1843, and was baptized by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. She attended first the common schools and finished at the seminary of St. Mary's of the Woods, and is a lady of the highest culture and most amiable qualities. She is a descendant of an honored pioneer family, a daughter of John P. and Mary M. (Weaner) Meikel, the for-

mer of whom was born in Nassau in 1814. and the latter in Baiern, Germany, in 1820. Mrs. Meikel was twelve years of age when her parents came to Cincinnati, where she married Mr. Meikel. By trade Mr. Weaner was a blacksmith. He died at Newport, Ky., a Protestant in religious faith; Mrs. Weaner died at Indianapolis, at the age of ninety years, a member of the Catholic Church.

In 1840 John P. Meikel moved to Indianapolis, then a small town, and assisted in the development of its industries. At that time no railroads intersected the country or centered here, and he engaged in the freighting business from Cincinnati, did city teaming, and later became a prominent contractor. In association with V. Butch & Pottage he erected the Washington Hall, which was the first large assembly room in the city, and later he bought the large brewery of Gause & Embury, about 1856. Subsequently he bought the old "Carlisle House," on the corner of Washington and California streets, moved the brewery to that location, built a small distillery and manufactured whiskey. His power was one horse at that time, but later he put in steam power, had the largest brewery, and manufactured nothing but beer. He was one of the enterprising and public-spirited men of the early days in Indianapolis and he was always ready to assist others to prosper, desiring wealth for his neighbors as well as himself. At one time he was probably the wealthiest man in the city, but his generosity in indorsing notes caused him to be caught in the panic of 1873, and his whole vast estate was swallowed up. His honorable character was shown in his resignation of everything, even when it was to pay debts he did not owe. In politics he was a Democrat, but never accepted office. Through life he was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. During his years of ample means no religious, political or public-spirited appeal was made to him in vain.

The family of Mr. Meikel, brothers and sisters, all came to America and became worthy citizens. They were: Jacob P.; Justin; Charles P., who died at Greencastle; Henry J., and Catherine, Mrs. Battle. Two children were born to Mr. Meikel: Henry J., who served for three months in the Civil war and died at Indianapolis; and Mary A., the wife of Mr. Shepherd. Mr. Meikel died in this city in 1886, but his wife still survives, at

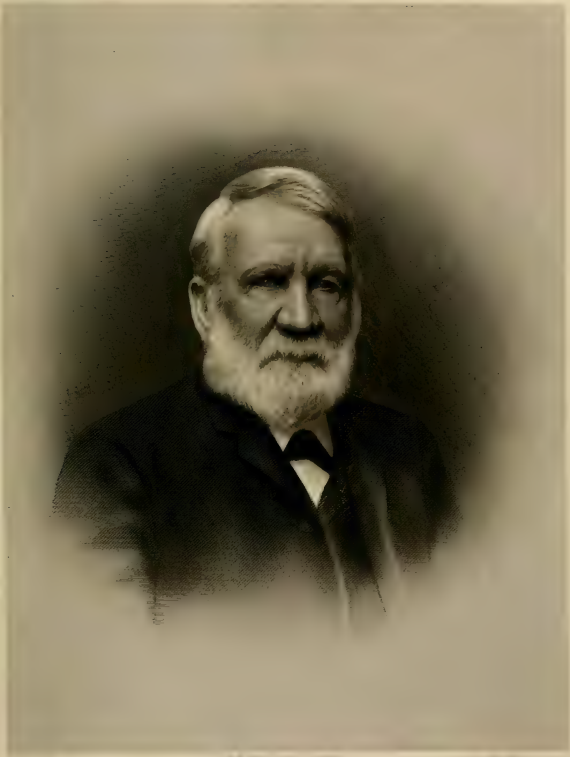
the age of eighty-seven years, a beloved member of her daughter's family.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd were: Henry M., who died in infancy; John W., born in 1866, a gas and steam-fitter by trade, now conducting a hotel at Bastrop, Texas; and Edward, born in 1867, who is engaged in a drug business at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Mr. Shepherd was a Presbyterian in religious belief, but Mrs. Shepherd was reared in the faith of the Catholic Church. His fraternal relations were most cordial in George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and the Union Veteran League.

WILLIAM HENRY WISHARD, M. D. Even before the days of Hippocrates, Æsculapius and Galen, in ancient ages, suffering mankind turned agonized eyes upon healers whose knowledge of human ills was but superficial, if knowledge they possessed at all, and after the advent of these ancient empirics found relief of a temporary character only, through use of medicines they had compounded; and so it went on until the days of William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who with other anatomists helped to make the practice of medicine an exact science. But the enormous strides made in medical science within the past quarter of a century have outstripped all that had been done before for hundreds of years, and justly famous as the predecessors of the physicians of the present generation were it is doubtful if their intrinsic merits exceeded those of the medical men we have now among us. In Indianapolis the best known among these is the venerable Dr. William H. Wishard.

Dr. Wishard was born in Nicholas county, Ky., Jan. 17, 1816, the eldest child of John and Agnes H. (Oliver) Wishard, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. They had eleven children born to them, three of whom are still living: Dr. William H.; Rev. Samuel E., a Presbyterian minister, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Margaret A., widow of Dr. Thomas B. Noble, of Greenwood, Ind. The father was always a farmer. He was taken to Kentucky by his parents when one year old, grew to manhood in that State, and came to Indiana in 1825. He commanded a company of riflemen in the Black Hawk war and was also colonel of a company of State militia, the 50th Indiana. He lived ten miles south of



Mr. H. Washard M.D.

Indianapolis, near Glenn's Valley, just in the edge of Johnson county. He died at Greenwood, Johnson county, in September, 1878, in his eighty-seventh year, from a partial sunstroke. He had a brother who lived to be ninety, and a sister who lived to be ninety-five years and seven days old. His wife died in August, 1849, in her fifty-eighth year. Both were Presbyterians.

The paternal grandfather of Dr. W. H. Wishard was William Wishard, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, but his ancestors were from Scotland. He came to America about 1774 and located in the State of Delaware, and participated in the battle of the Brandywine. He afterward moved to Redstone Fort, near Brownsville, Pa., but removed to Kentucky in 1793, settling in Nicholas county, where he engaged in farming. He died on his farm, from apoplexy, at an old age, the father of thirteen children.

John Oliver, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Wishard, was a native of Virginia. He settled at Lexington, Ky., as early as 1782 or 1783, was a companion of Daniel Boone and helped build the blockhouse at Lexington, and died in Kentucky at an advanced age. He was of English descent, was a farmer, and quite a mechanic. His wife was Martha Henderson, and they had five children who lived to maturity.

William H. Wishard was nine years and nine months old when his father moved to the farm in Johnson county, Ind., and the Doctor lived on the farm until twenty-two years of age. He was educated in an old log schoolhouse. In the winter of 1837-38 he began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Benjamin S. Noble, of Greenwood, with whom he was afterward in partnership for ten years, until Dr. Noble moved to Iowa, where he died in 1869. Dr. Wishard first attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, afterward graduated from the Laporte (Ind.) Medical College, and again went to the Ohio Medical College, where he took another course. He practised continuously from April 22, 1840, until January, 1906, being located at Greenwood until the breaking out of the Civil war, during which he served as a volunteer surgeon in the 59th Indiana Regiment, and later in the 83d Indiana. While acting in the capacity of volunteer surgeon he rendered a notable service to the wounded and disabled soldiers, one that was of sufficient importance to make it a matter of his-

torical record. Realizing that the facilities were insufficient for caring for the sick and wounded soldiers on the field and in hospitals, and removing them to their Northern homes, Dr. Wishard reported these facts to General Stone, Quartermaster General of Indiana, who requested him to obtain all the information regarding the disabled troops belonging to the Department of the Mississippi after the surrender of Vicksburg and turn it over to Indiana's celebrated war governor, Oliver P. Morton. So complete was Dr. Wishard's report that Governor Morton secured through the War Department an order to remove all sick and wounded troops from the front to Northern hospitals—the first order of the kind to be issued. Dr. Wishard was present during the siege of Vicksburg and on the morning of July 4, 1864, marched into that city with General Grant's army. General Stone arrived the same day with a communication from Governor Morton to the chief surgeon of General Grant's staff, requesting the removal of soldiers according to the order referred to. In a pompous manner, characteristic of him, the chief surgeon declined, telling General Stone to present his compliments to Governor Morton and tell him the medical department was able to discharge its duties without his assistance. At General Stone's request Dr. Wishard then personally secured from each of the hospitals a list of disabled Indiana soldiers, with their capacity for providing for them; also a list of the boats for transporting soldiers and their accommodations for the same. General Stone returned to Indianapolis at once and gave the facts to Governor Morton, who started for Washington the same night. He applied to Secretary Stanton for an order that would insure the execution of the first order, but Secretary Stanton refused to comply, whereupon Governor Morton immediately appealed to President Lincoln. Without delay a cabinet meeting was called, attended by Governor Morton, who personally presented the matter in an earnest and effective speech. Secretary Stanton claimed the reports were not to be relied upon, and that if the order was granted other States would complain of partiality being shown to Indiana. The President called in Surgeon General Barnes and on investigation it was found that the report made by Dr. Wishard to Governor Morton did not vary three per cent. from the reports made by the Surgeon General through official channels. Secretary Stanton was told by the President

to issue a general order, whereby all sick and wounded soldiers could be sent home, and soliciting the co-operation of all the governors of the different States. At first the order was resented by the medical officers in high authority, who thought their prerogatives were being ignored, but the President said it was a humane act and must be complied with. Immediately the order went into effect hospital boats were equipped, the transportation North of the sick and wounded became the first work of the medical department, and thus many lives were saved. With the steamer "Sunnyside," Dr. Wishard was the first surgeon to make a trip for that purpose, going from Vicksburg to Natchez, on to Cairo, and from there to Indianapolis. Gen. Lew. Wallace and other men of prominence in the army have repeatedly stated the entire credit for this order, which brought untold relief to the suffering, was due to Dr. Wishard. For all the time and services thus given to the country in its time of peril, covering a period of over two and a half years, he never accepted any compensation except his personal expenses. During almost the entire period of the Civil war his residence was at Glenn's Valley, on the old homestead which he had purchased from his father and which his father had purchased from the Government. In the spring of 1864 he moved his home to Southport, Marion Co., Ind. After the war he practised medicine at Southport until the fall of 1876, when he was elected coroner of Marion county, in which office he served four years. To facilitate the discharge of the duties of that office he removed to Indianapolis, where he has remained ever since. His professional services were still in demand to a flattering degree when he retired from practice in January, 1906, after celebrating his ninetieth birthday.

On Dec. 17, 1840, the Doctor married Miss Harriet N. Moreland, the youngest daughter of Rev. John R. and Rachel McGohan Moreland, the former at one time pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. Nine children were born to this union, the four eldest of whom died in early childhood, those who survive being: William N., Albert W., George W., Harriet J. (the wife of Dr. John G. Wishard, medical missionary in Teheran, Persia), and Elizabeth M. (who is living at home). Of the sons, William N. is a physician and a professor in the Indiana Medical

College; he married Miss Alice M. Woollen, who died eight months later, and he afterward married Miss Frances C. Scoville, by whom he has two children, William Niles, Jr., and Charles Scoville. Albert W. is an attorney in Indianapolis and has been a State senator, and was afterward United States District Attorney for Indiana; he married Miss Fannie Cooper, who is deceased, and subsequently married Miss Corrie Wallace, of Hopkinsville, Ky. George W. is in the farm loan business in Minneapolis, Minn.; he married Miss Ida L. Wishard and they have three children living, Dwight Milton, Harriet Marjorie and Robert Moreland. The Doctor and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Throughout his life Dr. Wishard has never allowed the pressure of professional work to interfere with his church and religious duties, except in cases of emergency. For over sixty years he has been a ruling elder in the church of his choice, and has served as commissioner in six meetings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A., the last time being at Winona Lake, Ind., in May, 1905, just fifty-nine years from the first time he represented the Indianapolis Presbytery in that capacity. He has thus availed himself of the privileges too seldom exercised by Christian physicians, of being able to minister to the sin-sick as well as to the bodily ill. It would hardly be fair to speak of Dr. Wishard's usefulness as a citizen and physician without paying a tribute to his wife, to whose unflinching devotion much of his success may be attributed. With great self-denial she co-operated with him in the early struggles of their married life and was always the cheerful, patient helpmate that is to be found in the ideal wife and mother. Mrs. Wishard's death occurred April 28, 1902, after a wedded life covering a period of more than sixty-one years. The family home is at No. 506 Capitol avenue North.

Fraternally the Doctor is a member of Chapman Post, G. A. R., of which he has been surgeon for fifteen years. He is a charter member of the State Medical Society, and was its president at the fortieth anniversary. Only two of the charter members are now living. At the fiftieth anniversary of the society Dr. Wishard delivered the address of welcome and gave a history of the organization. He was also for many years a member of the American Medical Association, and is still a

member of the Marion County Medical Society, of which he was one of the charter members, and was its president three years ago. Upon his retirement from this office the members of the society celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday at the Doctor's home, when his address as retiring president was read and the society presented him a parchment testimonial, bound in a morocco cover, book form, and appropriately inscribed. On his ninetieth birthday a large oil portrait was presented by his sons to the Medical Society, and the day was fittingly celebrated by calls and congratulations from many friends.

When the Doctor came to Indiana to live the country was full of wolves, panthers, squirrels, wild turkeys, deer and game of all kinds, as well as hosts of Indians. He has seen this region develop from a wilderness, and understands from experience all about the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. He has seen steam and electricity become the motor power of the world, and all modern medical and surgical appliances were unknown when he began the practice of medicine. Anaesthesia had not been discovered, fever thermometers and hypodermics were not thought of, while only the surgeons of to-day have had the blessing of antiseptics to aid them in accomplishing the best results in their special field of work.

Dr. Wishard was a passenger on the first through train that ever came from Madison to Indianapolis, being one of the interested persons who boarded the cars at Greenwood. On the return trip he sat by Henry Ward Beecher, the most distinguished divine who ever held a pastorate in Indianapolis, who was on that day leaving the Second Presbyterian Church to become pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Dr. Wishard is the author of a short historical sketch of the early medical days of Indianapolis, together with the biographies of a few of its pioneer physicians, the articles containing many important and valuable facts. He has also written interestingly of his experiences as an army surgeon.

In his welcome address to the State Medical Society upon the occasion of the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary he gave some valuable advice to the younger members of the society, the promptings of a good heart called forth by a lifelong experience as a physician, and he was particularly emphatic about the value of preserving a good character. He is recognized as a leading physician of Indian-

apolis and had an active practice of over sixty-seven years.

To-day Dr. Wishard occupies a unique position in the medical and social life of Indianapolis. He has frequently been called "a walking historical encyclopedia." His remarkable memory enables him to recall quickly and perfectly events and dates, even the days of the week upon which they occurred. This marked characteristic has not lessened his interest in current events, as is so often the case with elderly people, but he manifests an interest in the religious, professional and political questions of the day equal to that of a man in the prime of life. In writing of him as a professional and personal friend, the late Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, founder of the American Medical Association, said: "Dr. William H. Wishard of Indianapolis, Indiana, is one of the oldest, most intelligent, most useful and patriotic general practitioners of medicine in that State. Rendered strong and self-reliant by abundance of physical labor in his youth, with educational advantages limited to the public or district schools of his neighborhood, he is in the best sense a self-made man. Though contributing but little to the pages of medical literature he has for sixty-three years efficiently sustained the regular medical organizations, both State and National, and as surgeon in volunteer regiments of Indiana during the Civil war, and especially during the siege of Vicksburg, his services were more than ordinarily efficient and valuable in the removal and care for the sick and wounded soldiers, many of whom had to be removed to Northern hospitals. He is one of those pioneers whose integrity, industry, and efficiency, have been his prominent characteristics in every position he has been called upon to occupy."

It is given to but few men to enjoy the rich heritage of an upright and honorable life spent in usefulness and good works, such as has been portioned to Dr. Wishard. Surrounded by his children and many relatives, honored by his professional and personal friends, he is passing the last years of his life in comfort and happiness, and although ninety-two years of age he is still active physically and vigorous mentally. His has been a life well spent.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON MORELAND. Of the early ministers who helped to mold the moral and spiritual character of Indianapolis in its early days, no one left a

stronger impress than the Rev. John Robertson Moreland, who was the second pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Moreland was born near Brownsville, Pa., in 1785. The death of his father threw him upon his own resources when little more than a lad, and drawn by the influence of relatives in Kentucky he went to that State, where during the prolonged revivals that marked the beginning of the nineteenth century he was converted under the preaching of the eminent Dr. Lyle. Soon after he announced his determination to enter the ministry. Having been deprived of educational opportunities in his boyhood he was unable to take up his theological studies until he had first received a collegiate course, which he did at the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., where he graduated with honors.

Not being able to go East to attend a theological seminary, for at that time there was none in the West, he began his studies with Rev. John Robertson and afterward went to the home of Rev. Thos. Cleland, D. D., of Harrodsburg, Ky., a Presbyterian minister noted for his deep piety and power as a preacher, as well as a profound student, where he completed his preparations. For a short time Mr. Moreland served as a missionary in Tennessee. Returning to Kentucky he was married to Rachel McGohan Staggs, June 5, 1814. Five children were born to them, three daughters and two sons: Nancy Logan, who married William Unthank; Mary Ann, who married Charles B. Davis; Harriet Newell, who married Dr. William Henry Wishard; Luther McCalla, who died in infancy, and William Latta, who died in 1906, at the age of eighty years, the last survivor of his father's family.

Mr. Moreland successfully filled pastorates at Cynthiana, Mt. Pleasant and Versailles, and for two years supplied the church at Paris, Ky., while the pastor, Rev. John McFarland, went to Europe to recuperate his health. In 1828 Mr. Moreland was called to the First Church of Indianapolis. This call came through the influence of two of the elders, Mr. Ebenezer Sharp and Mr. John G. Brown, warm friends of Mr. Moreland, who had known him as a pastor in Kentucky, and served in one of his churches in that State as elders. He found the membership somewhat scattered and suffering for the need of pastoral care. One who knew of his work in

writing of him said: "By the blessing of God upon his energetic labors, in and out of the pulpit, the church was revived and strengthened. It was during his ministry that James Blake and James M. Ray, co-workers in the vineyard for so many years, united with the church by a public profession of faith." Besides attending to the duties of his own church he was largely instrumental in the organization of Hopewell Church, in Johnson county, and Washington Church, in Washington township, Marion county, no longer in existence, often going to these points to preach and seeking to bring about the establishment of the churches. It was while he was a pastor in Kentucky in 1823 that former members of his church who had emigrated to Indiana sent for him to come and organize the Sand Creek Church, in Decatur county, now known as Kingston.

But few are living who were personally acquainted with Mr. Moreland. The late Gen. John Coburn, of Indianapolis, in speaking of him said: "As a small boy I remember the Rev. Mr. Moreland. He was from my earliest recollection a preacher of the Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis. I was too young to judge of his influence as a man and of his power as a preacher, but he was respected and beloved here as a preacher by all persons." He served the church less than four years, and died Oct. 13, 1832, when only forty-seven years old. His wife died Aug. 19, 1839, and both were buried in Green Lawn cemetery.

No better summing up of his life and the purposes and ambitions manifested in his daily walk and ministrations as a preacher and pastor can be made than is to be found in the inscription placed on his gravestone by the elders of the First Church, who requested the privilege of inscribing these words, "The Friend of God."

WILLIAM NILES WISHARD, M. D., of Indianapolis, was born in Greenwood, Ind., Oct. 10, 1851, son of Dr. William H. and Harriet N. (Moreland) Wishard. The parents were natives of Kentucky. Of their nine children, four sons and five daughters, three sons and two daughters are now living: Dr. William N.; Albert W., formerly State senator, afterward United States District Attorney for Indiana, and later solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department, at Washington, D. C.; George W., of Minneapolis, Minn.,



Wm. A. Wishard

where he is engaged in the farm loan business; Harriet J., who married Dr. John G. Wishard, of Teheran, Persia; and Miss Elizabeth M., at home.

Dr. W. H. Wishard has been a physician for over sixty-seven years, and though he is now ninety-two years old, is still active, though retired from the practice of his profession. In 1825 he came to Indiana, locating nine miles southwest of Indianapolis, near Glenn's Valley, where he grew to manhood and studied medicine. When about twenty-three years old he went to Greenwood, Ind., where he practised medicine for some years, having previously been located at White River Bluffs, near Waverly, for a short time. In 1861 he went back to the old farm near Glenn's Valley, where he located with his family and was also engaged in professional labors. Most of the time during the war of the Rebellion he was in the Union army as a surgeon. In 1864 Dr. Wishard moved to Southport, and there he was engaged in professional labors until 1876, when he came to Indianapolis. He is still a resident of this city and his last years have been rich in friends and reputation.

John Wishard, grandfather of Dr. William N. Wishard, was born at Old Redstone Fort, Pa., in 1792. He was colonel of an Indiana regiment in the Black Hawk war. He came to Indiana in 1825, being moved to make the change because of his profound antipathy to slavery. He settled in Johnson county, nine miles south of Indianapolis, and was a farmer by occupation. He attained a very great age, dying in Greenwood, five miles from his old home, in 1878, when eighty-seven years old. Of his very large family three are still living. He held strong Abolition sentiments, and in politics was a Whig and later a Republican. In his religious views he was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

The Wishards are of Scotch-Irish descent, William, the father of John, having been a native of Scotland, and his wife an Irish girl. His family were expelled from Scotland and lost their property, seeking refuge in Ireland during the religious troubles of a former century. They finally sought a home in the American Colonies, and settled in Pennsylvania, where William Wishard became a soldier in the Revolutionary war. When the war had come to a successful issue he settled at Old Redstone Fort, Pa., and from there went to Nicholas county, Ky., where he died in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Rev. John Moreland, the maternal grandfather of Dr. William N. Wishard, was reared in Kentucky, became a minister, and after his marriage came to Indiana, in 1828. He settled in Indianapolis, and became a noted clergyman of the city, where he died in 1832, the result of an accident. At the time he was living in the rear of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he had formerly been the pastor, on the northwest corner of the Square upon which the new post-office is now located. Of his five children, none are living.

William N. Wishard was born at Greenwood, and when he was nine years of age accompanied his parents to Glenn's Valley, where he remained until 1864, with the exception of one year he spent at school in Tecumseh, Mich. In 1864 the family moved from Glenn's Valley to Southport, where he joined them in April of that year, on his return from school in Michigan, and where he resided, except when away at college, until 1876. After attending the Southport high school he became a student in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville. He did not complete his course at Wabash owing to ill health, but received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1891. In the fall of 1871 he began the study of medicine in the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1874. For a short time he practised with his father, and in the spring of 1875 took a course of lectures at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in the fall of the same year entering on the full course in that school, whence he was graduated in 1876. The same year he opened an office in Indianapolis for the practice of his profession, meeting with large success in his chosen calling, and proving himself worthy of confidence as a citizen as well as an excellent physician. For seven and a half years he was the superintendent of the Indianapolis City Hospital, and was chiefly instrumental in its construction. He has been fittingly named by Dr. J. N. Kitchen as the real "father of the Indianapolis City Hospital." He was largely instrumental in founding the Indianapolis Training School for Nurses in connection with the City Hospital. This was the first school for nurses established in the State, and the second in the West, the first having been established in Chicago. Since leaving the hospital in 1887 he has been continuously on its consulting staff of physicians. Dr. Wishard has also been connected as a member of the consulting staff, on genito-urinary diseases, with St. Vincent Hospital,

the Protestant Deaconess Hospital, the Bobbs Dispensary, and the Indianapolis City Dispensary. During the time he was superintendent of the Hospital he also held the position of lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the Medical College of Indiana. After leaving the hospital he spent one winter in study in New York under eminent specialists to better prepare himself for special work in genito-urinary and venereal diseases, and on his return was elected Professor of that chair in the Medical College, which position he still holds. As may be inferred, he has made a specialty of genito-urinary diseases, and since April 1, 1888, has limited himself to that branch of medical science, and has visited Europe several times for study and research. He gives his time to office practice, consultation and operating, and the range of his patronage is very wide, patients coming not only from Indiana but from other States as well. Not long after devoting himself to a specialty his original work in prostatic surgery brought him prominently before the profession at large. He performed the first, or one of the first, operations on record for removal of the lateral lobes of the prostate gland through a perineal opening. He invented an instrument for use of the galvanic cautery on the prostate gland through a perineal opening. This is the first instrument devised specially for this purpose which gives an opportunity for direct inspection of the operative area and is intended as an independent method as well as to supplement other procedures. For a number of years Dr. Wishard has served as chairman of the Committee on Medical Legislation for the Indiana State Medical Society, and as such wrote the larger part of the Indiana law governing the practice of medicine, and was the leading spirit in securing its passage, in March, 1897, as well as its subsequent amendments. It is conceded by all the profession that no one exerted a larger influence in the recent merger of the three schools of medicine—the Medical College of Indiana, the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, both located in Indianapolis, and the Fort Wayne Medical College—than did Dr. Wishard. The result of this effort is the Medical department of Purdue University established at Indianapolis, and having for its teaching force the largest and strongest body of physicians and surgeons ever united in any medical school in Indiana.

Dr. Wishard is an influential member of the various medical organizations of the city

and State, being a member of the Marion County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, the American Urological Association, and several other medical organizations. He has been honored by being elected president of the county and State societies, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and also the American Urological Association. In his capacity as president of these organizations, and the efforts growing out of them, Dr. Wishard has shown his unusual ability as a leader of men and as an executive officer. Considerate of the opinions of others, courteous to those who hold views different from his own, forceful and clear in argument, calm in judgment, and tenacious, energetic and persevering in whatever he undertakes, his marked characteristics of leadership have gained for him a place in the profession of medicine unlike that of any of his local contemporaries and have gained for him not only the co-operation and loyalty of his supporters, but the respect and esteem of those who represent opposing factions. In medical legislation, college and hospital management, his counsel and advice are sought and his time given to their advancement to the loss of his own personal interests. Selfishness has no part in his nature. In politics Dr. Wishard is a staunch Republican. During the incumbency of Governor Hovey Dr. Wishard was Assistant Surgeon General of Indiana and later was appointed Surgeon General by Governor Chase. For several years Dr. Wishard has been a member of the State Board of Health and has served that body as president.

Dr. Wishard was married May 20, 1880, to Miss Alice M. Woollen, daughter of William Wesley Woollen, of Indianapolis. She died Dec. 9, 1880. His second marriage, on June 17, 1896, was to Miss Frances C. Scoville, daughter of Charles E. and Frances Howell Scoville, of Evansville, Ind., and five children have been born to this union: William Niles, Jr., Charles Scoville, and three who died in infancy. Dr. Wishard and his wife belong to the First Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He has also represented his church in the General Assembly of that denomination. The family have a pleasant and charming home at No. 2024 North Delaware street.

No preceptor ever had a stronger following of faithful students than Dr. Wishard,

those who in the office under his direction and afterwards as practitioners have always shown their intense love and devotion to him both as teacher and sympathetic friend and guide. His nobility of character has won for him hosts of friends from every walk in life, those who recognize in him the earnest Christian gentleman as well as the skilful, conscientious physician. The esteem and regard in which he is held by his associate physicians are shown in the cordial appreciation of him as expressed by two leading physicians, both editors of medical journals and warm personal friends of Dr. Wishard. Dr. A. W. Brayton, editor of the "Indiana Medical Journal," says: "Dr. W. N. Wishard has practised medicine continuously in Indianapolis for over thirty years. He was assistant coroner of Marion county two years, and for over seven years the superintendent of the City Hospital, changing it from a rude barrack into a modern hospital with a full-fledged training school for nurses, and making it a model for all the hospitals since established in Indianapolis. For twenty years Dr. Wishard has confined his medical work to genito-urinary surgery and stands in the front rank in the country in this department of surgery. He has been the leader in Indiana in establishing the medical registration and examination boards, and in the work of the Indiana State Health Board, of which he was president. Dr. Wishard has also been a leader in medical education as well as in medical legislation. He belongs to the middle group of Indiana physicians—those who were in touch with the great physicians and surgeons of the Civil war period, and who have also taken an active part in the medical and surgical renaissance which is the chief glory and beneficence of modern biological research. In all of Dr. Wishard's relations, in medical, sanitary, and civic life, he has been a wise and conservative counselor, but, whenever the occasion required, an aggressive and successful actor, serving as conditions demanded, either as the watchman at the bow or the helmsman at the wheel. He is now only in the height of his medical and civic usefulness and has a large fund of acquired knowledge and experience which he draws readily upon in surgical and general discussions and lectures."

Dr. S. E. Earp, editor of the "Medical Monitor," adds: "Dr. Wishard possesses rare executive ability and his power as a leader is recognized. In and out of professional life

his methods show a comprehensiveness and value which is the issue of an analytical mind. His contributions to the medical profession in the line of new instruments, to better and perfect his special line of work, are the products of an inventive genius. His place in medical literature and his merit as a teacher are in the first rank, so that, all in all, his life and work make his position an enviable one."

OLIVER JOHNSON, who died March 19, 1907, on the elegant farm in Section 13, Washington township, Marion Co., Ind., where he was so long settled, gave evidence throughout a long career of sterling worth and a most honorable and industrious nature. He was descended from families in both paternal and maternal lines early settled as farmers in Franklin and Marion counties, Ind., and was born in Franklin county, near Brookville, Nov. 22, 1821, son of John and Sarah (Pursel) Johnson, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of New Jersey.

Jeremiah Johnson, grandfather of Oliver, was a native of Virginia of mingled Irish and German stock. He moved to Kentucky prior to 1795, in which year his son Thomas was born there. His wife, Jane (Lawson), was given some twenty odd slaves by her father, but Mr. Johnson refused to have any interest in them, and when he moved to Franklin county, Ind., the slaves were left in Kentucky. After Mrs. Johnson's death the State of Kentucky expected the family to do something with them, and after Mr. Johnson's death the children met in Marion county, Ind., and voted, out of respect for his wishes (he not believing in slavery), to set the blacks free. They then numbered over thirty-five, and some of them were worth as much as \$1,000 apiece. In 1805 Jeremiah Johnson entered government land in Franklin county, and from him Johnson's Forks takes its name. He also located land in Marion county, east, west and north of Indianapolis, becoming a large land owner, and he was able to give each of his children an eighty-acre farm. In his old age he moved to Marion county, to be near his children, and he died advanced in years. On Aug. 15, 1803, he was appointed by the governor captain of the Dearborn county militia, and in August, 1807, major. His children were: Samuel married Susan Johnson; Jeremiah, Jr., enlisted from Center township, Marion county, in the war of 1812 (he married Oct. 19, 1823, Rachel Reagan; they were

the first couple married in Marion county, Squire Wilks Reagan officiating); Thomas was married Feb. 12, 1820, to Rhoda Parr, by Squire Lismund Basye; John is mentioned below; Milton married Aug. 3, 1829, Mary Parish, George Smith, associate judge, performing the ceremony; Nancy was married Dec. 13, 1824, to Israel Harding, by James McIlvain, associate judge of Marion county; Jane was married May 1, 1825, to Samuel Harding, by Rev. Henry Brenton; Mary married John W. McCloud; Sarah married Jesse Whitehead; Hannah married Jan. 5, 1823, Richard Williams, the ceremony being performed by Rev. James Scott; Elizabeth married April 22, 1823, Daniel Trollinger; Margaret married June 30, 1825, Reuben Putnam; Isabella married Sept. 1, 1825, John Negley; William M. was married May 18, 1826, to Eliza Appleton, by Associate Judge George Smith; Isaac C. married Sept. 5, 1826, Berseba Helvey; William married Nov. 3, 1836, Elizabeth Robinson; George M. married Oct. 20, 1831, Jane Robinson; Ann was married Jan. 18, 1831, to Morgan E. Nurdyke, by B. F. Moore, presiding Judge. Jeremiah Johnson was an exhorter in the Baptist Church, and preached on White Water river.

John Johnson, son of Jeremiah, Sr., was born Jan. 1, 1798, in Kentucky. He accompanied the family on their removal to Franklin county, Ind., and became one of the pioneer farmers and stockmen there. In 1821 he came to Indianapolis, and hewed the logs for his own cabin, which, with the assistance of his brother, he erected on the eighty acres he entered at the land sale, now a part of the fair grounds. In the early part of March, 1822, he brought his family, which then consisted of wife and two children, Louisa and Oliver, to this home. He added to his land from time to time until he owned 214 acres. Later he bought an additional quarter section, which he afterward sold to assist his children, but his other land he retained. He died in August, 1854, at the age of fifty-six years, seven months, twenty-three days. His wife, Sarah Pursel, whom he married in Franklin county, was a daughter of Peter Pursel, Esq., formerly of New Jersey, and one of the early pioneers of Franklin county. She died about four years before her husband. They had a family of six sons and six daughters, all but the oldest two born in Marion county, namely: Oliver; Luther, deceased; John VanBuren, of Broad Ripple, a resident of Washington town-

ship; Volney, deceased; Newton, deceased; Charles P., of Topeka, Kans.; Louisa, who married Ambrose Dawson, and is deceased; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of William Dawson, of Washington township; Mary Ann, wife of Hezekiah Ringer, of Lawrence, residing in Washington township; Nancy Jane, wife of Hiram Haverstick, of Broad Ripple, Washington township; Lucinda, deceased; and Elijah, deceased. John Johnson, the father, was very prominent in public affairs. He was drafted with all his neighbors for the Blackhawk war, but was selected to remain at home and run his own and two of his neighbors' farms. In his religious views he was a Universalist, and his wife clung to the faith of the Baptists, but neither was identified with any church organization.

At the second county fair a premium of \$25 in gold was offered for the best cultivated farm in Marion county, and this was won by John Johnson. The \$10 on the first ten fatted hogs and \$5 on second ten fatted hogs were also won by him. A plowing contest for the best four plowed furrows, forty yards, was won by John Johnson. In lieu of the gold they gave a brass kettle and a woman's cheap shawl, and instead of the gold offered in the plowing match he was offered a plow, but refused to accept it. On the hogs he received nothing on the first and silver on the second. All were disappointed, and Mrs. Johnson refused to wear the shawl. Mr. Johnson was indignant and declared they had killed the Fair, which proved true, as no country fair was afterward held. To this fair Mr. Johnson's son, Oliver, drove the horse and plow, turning the same over to his father on his arrival. Mr. Johnson was a very stern man. He was six feet tall and was of large frame, weighing 202 pounds, and he had a very large head.

Peter Pursel, father of Sarah (Pursel) Johnson, was born in New Jersey, of Irish and German descent. He was reared to farming and followed that line all his life. He settled in Franklin county when Indiana was yet a Territory, and there he died at an advanced age, leaving seven or eight children.

Oliver Johnson was only about four months old when his parents came to Marion county, and there he made his home until his death, at which time he had lived longer in the county than any other resident. For over eighty years he was a resident of Washington township. His first schooling was acquired in an old-

time double log house, originally built for a residence, on the site of the present home of his son Silas, and the school was held in what had been intended for the kitchen. Split slabs were used for seats, and greased paper took the place of glass in the windows. He devoted his life to farming and stock raising, living at home until he was about twenty-two years of age, assisting his father for eight or ten years in the clearance of the home farm. When he married he worked three months for his father-in-law, receiving eight dollars a month, extra good wages at that time, because of his competency. He then rented a 160-acre farm for some seven or eight years, and carefully saved his money, so that at the end of that time he was able to buy half of the farm he was then renting. Later he sold this and bought his late home, in 1851, comprising 162 acres, at the north limits of the city of Indianapolis. This became one of the best farms in the county, being thoroughly cultivated and improved with handsome buildings. It was in the sale of portions of this tract that Mr. Johnson made the greater part of his substantial fortune. Until his death he retained forty acres, at what is now the corner of Forty-second street and Central avenue, Indianapolis, for his home place. The balance was sold from time to time at such remarkable prices that it was estimated, shortly before his death, he had received a sum equivalent to \$2,000 for every year of his long life. When he purchased the tract, in 1851, the price he paid, \$8,000, was considered extravagant. That was an average of \$50 an acre, and the increase in land values was so great that he sold it at from \$1,000 to \$1,600 an acre. Thus he was able to establish his children comfortably, and they and their children have all been numbered among the prosperous farming people of Marion county. Mr. Johnson improved his own farm with substantial buildings, and kept it in a condition which would have satisfied the most exacting taste. Hard toil and wise investments earned Mr. and Mrs. Johnson their beautiful home.

On Sept. 27, 1843, Mr. Johnson was married, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to Pamela Howland, daughter of Powell and Mahala (Thurber) Howland, both of New York, and granddaughter of Elisha and Rhode (Powell) Howland, and of Lawson and Dorothea (Wood) Thurber. To this union were born four children, namely: (1) Mary Eliza-

beth married William A. Lowe, and both are deceased. Their only child, Ada P., is the wife of John Higgins, a brass foundryman of San Francisco, Cal. (2) James P., deceased, was a farmer, and one of the trustees of the township; he lived on a part of the Oliver Johnson farm. He married Rebecca Shoemaker, and they had two children, Charles and Edward. (3) Silas H., owner of a fine farm adjoining his father's on the north, which includes the site of the old log cabin school which his father attended, has been twice married. His first wife, Laura Wright, now deceased, bore him two children, Alice and Ollie; and his second wife, Etta Atkins, is also the mother of two children, Howland and Mary Esther. (4) Franklin P. owns a fine farm south of the State Fair grounds. He married Georgia Pursel, and has two children, Howard A. (engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Indianapolis, who married Minnie Fessler, and has a son, Franklin; they belong to the Second Presbyterian Church) and Francis H. (who married Georgia Farmer, and is engaged in farming in Washington township).

In his political views Oliver Johnson was a Democrat, but in local issues not strictly partisan. He served many times as supervisor, and was a strenuous worker for good roads, in the old days being much interested in the building of the first toll roads in the county, in which he was a stockholder. His name was once on the ticket for county commissioner, the nomination coming unsought, as he had no desire for official honors or preferment. He believed thoroughly that public positions should have no attraction other than the opportunity they afforded for benefiting the community.

Mr. Johnson earned his beautiful farm by hard and honest toil, and he was noted for his integrity and uprightness. He and his wife were loyal and devoted companions through the sixty-three years of their married life. She belongs to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Johnson, though not identifying himself with any church, believed in the principles of Christianity, and gave freely of his means to the support of the church, the Methodist Church in his neighborhood being the particular beneficiary of his generosity in this regard.

Mr. Johnson was a warm friend of Henry Ward Beecher, and he and his wife once saw that noted divine run a horse race. Mr.

Beecher was on his way to perform the marriage ceremony for James Armentrout, of Washington township, and Miss Margaret Blue. He rode out from Indianapolis with Henry Nelson, who was to be the "best man." Both owned race horses and on the way out got up a race. The judges at the end of the quarter mile were noticed by the guests at the wedding, and all ran down to see, being in time to greet and cheer Mr. Beecher as he proudly rode the winner past the post. He then proceeded to the performance of the ceremony.

Until about ten years before his death Mr. Johnson took considerable interest in the annual meeting of old settlers held at Broad Ripple, but more recently he did not attend, as he was averse to the prominence that was given to him as the oldest settler. This modesty and lack of pretension were thoroughly characteristic. In private conversation, however, he delighted to talk of the old times when, while living on his father's farm on the Fair grounds, he assisted in entertaining travelers who came through looking for land. He had many interesting reminiscences. There were Indians passing through at that time also, and these often came down Fall Creek in their canoes. This was before the days of bridges, and he often ferried travelers across the creek.

Mr. Johnson died at his home at seven o'clock on the morning of March 19, 1907, after several days' illness, and on March 21st was laid to rest in the cemetery of the Ebenezer Lutheran Church.

FRANKLIN P. JOHNSON, one of the prominent farmers of Marion county, Ind., owning a large, well-improved farm in Sections 19 and 16, Range 4, Center township, was born Jan. 14, 1850, in Washington township, on a farm which is now included in the city of Indianapolis, its site being in the vicinity of North Illinois and Fifty-eighth streets. The parents of Mr. Johnson were Oliver and Pamela (Howland) Johnson.

Franklin Pierce Johnson, so named on account of his father's admiration for the great statesman and President, was reared on the farm now occupied by his father. His education was acquired in the old subscription school, in a small building erected on one corner of the home farm. His interests have always been agricultural and by the time he was ready to set up his own domestic establishment

he had become a thoroughly practical farmer, quite able to cope with the various possibilities of soil, seed and weather, which a farmer must always take into consideration. The youngest of the family, he remained at home to operate the farm after his marriage, and lived there for seventeen years. Mr. Johnson then bought a farm of his own, consisting of one hundred acres, where he has resided ever since, taking pride in its cultivation and improvement, and making it one of the finest farms in the county. In 1887 he erected a handsome, modern residence and commodious barn and made other substantial improvements.

Mr. Johnson's home is very favorably situated, its elevation giving a delightful view and a dryness of soil conducive to fertility. It is situated just across from the main traveled road, south of the State Fair grounds. Mr. Johnson was mainly instrumental in having these grounds located as at present. His foresight predicted the rapid and sure growth of the city northward of the Fair Grounds and the car line to this public park makes his property of much greater value. It was to his material advantage that his was the only farm that could be secured to permit the line to run directly through, from the Union depot to the grounds, without crossing a railroad. For many years Mr. Johnson followed general farming and dairying, but latterly has given much attention to the production of fine poultry, being mainly interested in the Light Brahmas. He has disposed of a part of his home farm, but has become the owner of the old Stanley farm, in Washington township.

On Nov. 14, 1871, Mr. Johnson married Miss Georgia Pursel, daughter of Thomas and Mahala (Harlan) Pursel, and they have two sons: Howard A. and Francis H. The former married Miss Minnie Fessler, and they reside on the old Oliver Johnson homestead; they have one son, Franklin Fessler Johnson. Francis H., who is farming his father's large farm in Washington township, married Miss Georgia Farmer.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a staunch Democrat and his sons share his political convictions. He has never accepted public office, but has worked for the party's success, from principle. He has been honored many times by agricultural organizations. For a number of years he has been a member of the State Dairy Association, also of the Marion County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and

was president of the latter for two years. He belongs also to the Poultry Fanciers' Association of Indiana and was its secretary one term and its president for two terms.

The parents of Mrs. Franklin P. Johnson were reared at Brookville, Ind., and they had a family of two sons and three daughters: John T. Pursel, of Denver, Colo.; Georgia, wife of Franklin P. Johnson; Maria, wife of James O. Warne, of Tuscola, Ill.; Lizzie, wife of William Ward, of Brookville; and Charles, who died aged fifty years, at his home in Knoxville, Ill., leaving a wife and one child.

Peter Pursel, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Johnson, was a pioneer at Brookville, and died there in advanced age. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, followed farming, married and reared a family of thirteen children. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Johnson was Ellis Harlan, who also came to Brookville in pioneering days, married a member of the Barber family and, like most of his neighbors, reared a large, intelligent, healthy family. He was an extensive farmer and a man of means and worth.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, one of the leading members of the Bar at Indianapolis, whose attractive home, at No. 520 East Ohio street, shows taste and culture, was born in Lawrence county, Pa., May 2, 1831, son of Andrew and Nancy (Zerver) Patterson.

Andrew Patterson, the grandfather of William, was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was a soldier in the Continental army all through the Revolution, and for his services in that war received a section of land in western Pennsylvania, where he lived and reared his family, a large one for that day. There he died at an advanced age. His brother Samuel served in the war of 1812 and drew a pension from the government.

Andrew Patterson, son of Andrew, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a farmer all his life. Coming to Indiana about 1861, he located at Marion, where he maintained his home, though he owned a farm not far away. There his life was spent with the exception of the last six months, when he lived with his son William, at whose home he died at the age of eighty-one years. His widow survived some thirteen years, dying in 1891, when about seventy-nine years old. All her life she was a consistent and devoted member of the Methodist Church. Her husband was not a member of any church, but usually attended

divine services with her. Like him, she was a native of Pennsylvania. They had a family of six sons and five daughters (five of their children still living) viz.: Betsey; John; William; Henry; Robert; Margaret; Andrew, whose home is in Fort Scott, Kans.; Nancy, who is the wife of Columbus Love, of Fort Scott, Kans.; Amanda J., the wife of Franklin Coggeshall, of Fort Scott, Kans.; Abigail E., the wife of Charles E. Neal, of Marion, Ind.; and Solomon, deceased.

Henry Zerver, the maternal grandfather of William Patterson, was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent, and by occupation was a farmer. About 1840 he moved from Lawrence county, Pa., to Wayne county, Ohio, where he lived to be an old man. His was a numerous family.

William Patterson lived on the Pennsylvania homestead until he was about sixteen years of age, attending the district school, and later becoming an academy student at Poland and Ellsworth, Ohio, where his education was advanced sufficiently for him to teach school. He was engaged in teaching at Middletown, Carthage, Mount Washington and Amelia, Ohio. It was in Cincinnati that his professional career began by his taking up the study of law with the law firm of Morris, Tilden & Rariden. In April, 1853, he was admitted to the Bar at Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he at once began the practice of his chosen profession. The following year he was chosen prosecuting attorney of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Indiana, and filled that position very creditably until July, 1858, when he resigned this position to which he had been re-elected in 1856, and removed to Indianapolis. This city has been his home to the present time, and here his knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, his wide and thorough familiarity with its application to the various problems of social and business life, and his unswerving integrity, together with his genial disposition and manly character, have won for him the favor of the community to a marked degree.

Mr. Patterson was married April 16, 1856, to Miss Sarah A. Corby, daughter of Justice and Mary Corby, of Hamilton county, Ohio. To this union were born four children, one son and three daughters: Florence, a teacher in the Indianapolis schools, has for more than twenty years maintained a high rank in her chosen calling. Abigail, the second daughter, married George J. Macy, and has her home

in Columbus, Ohio. William is a clerk in the pork packing establishment of Kingan & Company; he married Birdie Alexander, and they have one son, George Russell. Mary is the third daughter. In 1866 Mr. Patterson built the house in which he is now living, having bought the ground on which it stands as early as 1858.

Mrs. Sarah A. Patterson died Dec. 11, 1901, at the age of sixty-eight years, seven months. She was a member of the Roberts Park Methodist Church at the time of her death, and left behind her sweet and tender memories of a faithful wife and a loving mother. Mr. Patterson, who is also a Methodist, was the recognized leader in the founding of the Woodlawn Tabernacle, which is now the Edwin Ray Methodist Church, and for years has been one of its hardest and most earnest workers, having been trustee, steward and class-leader.

Until 1852 Mr. Patterson voted the Democratic ticket, but he associated himself with the first movements for the organization of the Republican party, with which he continued to act until after the first election of President Grant. From that time he has taken an independent stand in politics, seeking the best men and measures regardless of party names. The only public position he ever filled was that of prosecuting attorney, as already noted.

Two brothers of William Patterson, John and Andrew, bore arms for the Union during the Civil war, being members of the 16th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. They were honorably discharged, Andrew at the close of the war, and John earlier for disability. They received pensions.

William Patterson is one of the most highly respected citizens of Indianapolis, where he is widely known for his many good qualities and professional ability.

WILLIAM FORTUNE. "In contemplating so busy, so active, so useful a career as that of William Fortune, whose fame extends far beyond his beautiful city of Indianapolis, the biographer is led to question from what virile stock sprung so active an intellect, so strong a personality, and whence came that flow of energy which has made so notable an impression upon the minds and affairs of his generation."

William Fortune was born in Boonville, Warrick Co., Ind., May 27, 1863. He is of

French and Scotch descent on his mother's side, the St. Clairs of Kentucky and Virginia. His great-grandfather was Wayman St. Clair, and his grandfather was Isaac St. Clair. On his father's side the family (Fortune-Shoemaker) is of French and German origin. Although the St. Clairs were large slave owners, the Kentucky branch of the family took the Union side, and five of the six uncles of our subject served through the war on the Federal side.

William H. Fortune, the father of William, was one of the first to enlist in Company A, 1st Ind. Cav., and he served till mustered out at the close of the war. He was one of the great number of Union soldiers who went South soon after the surrender of the Confederates. He located in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the summer of 1865, but, like nearly all others who sought their fortune in the rebuilding of Southern prosperity, he encountered reverses instead, and eighteen months afterward returned North. The next few years were spent in Paxton, Ill., Seymour, Shoals, Mitchell and Evansville, Ind., the family finally returning to Boonville, the birthplace of William, where the latter lived from his ninth to his eighteenth year.

William Fortune became an apprentice in the printing office of the Boonville *Standard* in 1876. The editor of the *Standard*, M. B. Crawford, took much interest in the training of the boy as a writer, and before he was sixteen years old he was doing much of the editorial work of the paper. When seventeen years old he wrote and published a history of his native county, from the profits of which he was enabled to provide for the family, which had become dependent upon him, while he sought a new field of work. In January, 1882, he became a reporter on the Indianapolis *Journal*. His reports of the sessions of the Indiana General Assembly in 1883-4 were the cause of several rather dramatic incidents, resulting finally in an attempt by the Democratic majority to expel him on the last day of the session, but this was thwarted by enough of the Democratic Senators voting on his side to make a tie, and the deciding vote of the Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. Manson, was cast in his favor. Soon afterward Mr. Fortune succeeded Harry S. New as city editor of the *Journal*, and continued in this position till the spring of 1888, when he resigned on account of ill-health. Soon afterward he started the *Sunday Press*, with Mrs. Emma

Carleton as associate editor. The paper ranked high in literary quality, and among its regular contributors were many of the best known people in the State, but it was soon demonstrated, as Mr. Fortune believed, that the possible success of such a publication was not worth the efforts and expense of establishing it, and the *Press* was discontinued at the end of three months, without financial loss to any one who had put money into it, except Mr. Fortune. The nomination of Harrison for President made Indiana the battle center in the campaign of 1888, and, as the special representative of several leading newspapers, including the *New York Tribune*, *Philadelphia Press* and *Chicago Tribune*, Mr. Fortune did some notable work as a political correspondent.

While an editorial writer on the *Indianapolis News*, when John H. Holliday was in charge of the paper, Mr. Fortune wrote several articles urging organized effort toward overcoming the extreme conservatism which then hindered the physical improvement and commercial development of Indianapolis. The suggestion was received with general approval, as shown by many letters written to the paper commending the articles and offering ideas as to the scope of the needed work. It had been proposed in the articles that the work should be undertaken by the Board of Trade, but when a resolution on this line was brought before the governors of that organization it was defeated. One of the few members of the Board of Governors who supported the resolution was Col. Eli Lilly. When advised of the adverse action of the Board of Trade, Mr. Fortune immediately called up by telephone a number of business men asking them to attend a meeting at the "Bates House" the next day. Twenty-seven men were at this meeting, and they became the nucleus of the Commercial Club, of Indianapolis, the organization of which was completed at another meeting held two days later, with eighty charter members. Col. Eli Lilly was chosen as president and Mr. Fortune was elected secretary, and the Commercial Club entered vigorously upon the work for which it was organized. The membership grew from eighty to a thousand inside of a month, and the many projects which constitute the history of the club during the period of activity of Col. Lilly and Mr. Fortune were brought forward in rapid succession, and every important undertaking was successfully carried out. This

movement marked the beginning of a new era in Indianapolis. The aim which Mr. Fortune kept in view in the work, as often declared, was "to make Indianapolis a model city." The story of what was accomplished through this work and his connection with it is to be found more completely than it can be given here in the history of the Commercial Club during the time of his official responsibility and activity. For five years Col. Lilly was president and Mr. Fortune secretary of the club, when both retired. Mr. Fortune then served two terms as first vice-president and rounded out his career in the work with one term as president, retiring finally from all official connection in February, 1898.

Mr. Fortune had charge of the National Paving Exposition held in Indianapolis in 1890. It was the first exposition of the kind ever held. The original purpose of it was to interest the people of Indianapolis in good street pavements, and to bring to them the opportunity of fully informing themselves as to materials and methods. The enterprise, however, attracted such wide attention throughout the country that it quickly grew into national importance, and official delegates were sent to it by municipalities from all parts of the United States. This exposition was the practical beginning of modern paving in Indianapolis.

In 1891 Mr. Fortune proposed that a systematic and organized effort should be made to bring to Indianapolis large conventions or meetings, arguing that in this way the fame of the city could best be spread, and, besides affording the most desirable advertising, it had the advantage of bringing to the city a large revenue. This work was established on a permanent basis with a large fund for its continuance raised by his personal efforts. He was elected Executive director of the G. A. R. National Encampment held in Indianapolis in 1893. This Encampment was conducted on new plans devised by him after a careful study of the methods followed in previous years. Greater responsibility devolved upon him than was ever put upon one man in the management of these great veteran encampments, and his work involved every detail of expense. As the Encampment was held at Indianapolis in the year of the panic, there was difficulty in raising the large sum of money required for its expense, and it was feared that there would be a deficit. The total amount raised was about \$120,000, of

which \$75,000 was appropriated by the common council of Indianapolis. The expense the year before at Washington had amounted to \$157,000. The Encampment in Indianapolis was conducted on fully as large a scale as in Washington, and the accommodations for veterans were the best ever provided, but at the close it was found that the total expense was only about \$63,000. Over \$42,000 of the city appropriation was returned and about \$12,000 of funds raised by the Commercial Club were left on hand.

In 1892 a movement for Good Roads was started through the efforts of Mr. Fortune, resulting in the assembling of a Good Roads Congress, under his direction, to which delegates were sent by nearly every county in the State. At this meeting the Indiana Highway Association was formed. Mr. Fortune was elected president but declined, and the Congress adopted a testimonial, thanking him for his work in behalf of good roads. He was also prominently identified with the Good Roads Congress at the World's Fair in 1893.

Mr. Fortune was one of the committee of three, the other members of which were H. H. Hanna and Col. Eli Lilly, which had charge of the relief of the unemployed in Indianapolis during the winter of 1894. This committee devised and successfully carried out what became widely known as "the Indianapolis plan" of relief, whereby food, fuel and clothing were provided for unemployed people in need under conditions which eliminated as far as practicable the pauperizing influences of charity. The plan embraced the establishment of a food market, where, after investigations, worthy people were given credit for supplies, issued in regular rations, in payment for which they performed labor under the direction of the committee. They provided for over 5,000 people during most of the winter, and, so successful was it in the avoidance of pauperizing influences, that for some time after the close of the relief work in the spring of 1894, there were fewer people than usual dependent upon the Charity Organization Society. A history of this work is given in a pamphlet entitled "Relief for the Unemployed," and it was the subject of several magazine articles.

In 1894 Mr. Fortune proposed and brought about the organization of the Indiana State Board of Commerce, composed of the commercial organizations representing the different cities of Indiana, which were thus

brought together for united action in advancing the public and commercial interests of the State. He was elected president of this organization in 1897, and again in 1898 and 1899. He was specially active in the movement inaugurated by the State Board of Commerce to reform county and township government in Indiana, and was chairman of the executive committee which prepared and secured the passage of these laws, which in the first year of their operation saved to the people over three million dollars.

His management of the National Paving Exposition in 1890 suggested to him the need of a publication devoted specially to municipal improvements, and, with William C. Bobbs as business manager, he soon afterward issued "Paving and Municipal Engineering," as a sixteen-page journal. This has since grown into "Municipal Engineering Magazine," a large and prosperous publication recognized as an authority and the foremost representative of the interests connected with the practical affairs of American municipalities. He was for years the editor of the magazine and is president of the company owning it.

Mr. Fortune was one of the original members of the Commercial Club Elevated Railroad Commission, appointed in 1894, and, in conjunction with Col. Lilly, was active for many years in promoting the project for establishing in Indianapolis a system of elevated railroad tracks, running east and west through the city, as a means of relief to the public from the dangers and inconveniences of grade crossings. Mr. Fortune was appointed chairman of the commission in June, 1898, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Lilly. Mr. Fortune continued at the head of the commission, and in 1898 he secured the enactment of an ordinance requiring track elevation. This was resisted by the railroads and the fight was carried on for years through the courts, the legislature and in local political campaigns, resulting finally in the triumph of the movement and the enactment of an amendment to the city charter providing for continued progress in the work of track elevation, which is already well advanced. From the time of its organization he was a member of the executive committee of the Citizens League, being associated in this work with Thomas C. Day, T. E. Griffith, Father Gavis, Lucius B. Swift, A. L. Mason and G. E. Hunt.

Mr. Fortune was the first President of

the Indianapolis Press Club, organized in 1891. He was one of the organizers of the Century Club, and was its president in 1892. He was president of the Automobile Club of Indiana for two years. He is a member of a number of clubs, including, besides those mentioned, the Country Club, the Columbia Club, the University Club and the Woodruff Club, of Indianapolis.

Through the Commercial Club in 1902 Mr. Fortune offered a gold medal to the pupil of the public schools writing the best essay on the topic "Why We Take Pride in Indianapolis," the object being to stimulate home pride and public spirit in the young people. This was afterward continued for a number of years by the Commercial Club.

In January, 1908, Mr. Fortune was elected president of the Inter-State Life Assurance Company. He is also president of Municipal Engineering Company, and of the New Telephone Company, of Indianapolis, and is a director in several companies.

It was largely through Mr. Fortune that Wong Kai Kah, the Chinese diplomat, was influenced to establish his home in Indianapolis while in America, and through him Prince Pu Lun was invited to become the guest of Indiana and Indianapolis for a week in 1904. Mr. Fortune was chairman of the General Committee of Citizens in charge of the entertainment of the Prince and his suite during this visit. In 1905 the Emperor of China by letter patent conferred upon Mr. Fortune the rank of nobility and also bestowed on him the decoration of the order of the Double Dragon.

On Nov. 25, 1884, Mr. Fortune was married to Miss May K nubbe, daughter of Frederick and Jerusha A. K nubbe. She was a beautiful woman, who was beloved by all who knew her and who supplied to her husband those elements of tenderness and softness which the character of his strenuous life does not bring uppermost. Her death took place Sept. 28, 1898, in her thirty-fourth year. She was survived by her three children: Russell, Evelyn (who in August, 1907, was married to Mr. Eli Lilly) and Madeline.

Perhaps one of the most gratifying expressions of public esteem which have been numerous in Mr. Fortune's career, was the presentation to him, in 1899, of a very handsome loving cup, bearing the inscription, "To William Fortune from citizens of Indianapolis in recognition of his services in promoting the

general welfare of the city, February, 1899." This was accompanied by an address which was signed by 100 citizens, headed by Benjamin Harrison and James Whitcomb Riley, in which they expressed their high personal regard and their appreciation of his untiring efforts on behalf of the city and State.

Mr. A. L. Mason, in an address on "The Duties of Citizenship" in May, 1902, said "I undertake to say that William Fortune has contributed more individual energy and has achieved greater success in building organizations for the carrying out of public reforms than any man of his age in the Middle West."

ROBERT LINCOLN KELLY, LL. D., who since 1903 has been the efficient President of Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., which is one of the leading educational centers of the Society of Friends, is a man well qualified in every way for this high office, as may be read in his former connections with important schools in various parts of the country. Dr. Kelly is equally at home as an executive, as a teacher and as a lecturer, having devoted close study to many psychological and political questions, outside of the general field of literature. He was born March 22, 1865, at Tuscola, Ill., son of Robert and Anna (Pearson) Kelly.

In 1867 Robert Kelly moved with his family to Lawrence county, Mo., where he became editor of the *Spring River Fountain*, the leading Republican newspaper of that region. Several years later he went to St. Louis, thence to Terre Haute, Ind., where young Robert L. attended the public schools for one year, and then, the family settling on a farm at Bloomingdale, Parke county, Ind., his education was further advanced by his attendance at the Friends' Bloomingdale Academy, from which he was graduated in 1884.

Dr. Kelly then taught school in the Kelly school house, in the Kelly settlement, and in the fall of 1885 he entered the Sophomore class (1888), Earlham College. After graduation he became superintendent of schools at Monrovia, Ind., a position he held for two years. He was for a like period principal of Raisin Valley Seminary, Adrian, Mich., and he then took charge of the Central Academy, Plainfield, Ind., which position he held for seven years. Later he took a three-years post-graduate course at the Chicago University, and during the absence of Pres. A. Rosengerger acted as president of the Penn Col-

lege of Iowa for one year. He then came to Earlham College as Professor of Philosophy, and in 1903 was elected president of the institution, since which time the old college of the Friends has become one of the leading institutions of learning in the State. He has given special attention to the departments of Philosophy and Psychology, having established a Psychological laboratory which is exceeded in its equipment, in Indiana, only by the State University. The college has developed additional advantages and the faculty has been increased, several new members, men of learning and ability, having been added. An indebtedness of \$35,000 has been liquidated, and the institution put on a sound financial basis. During the year 1907 a new library building, a new men's dormitory and a new central heating plant were constructed at a total cost of \$100,000. While a student at Chicago University, President Kelly gave close study to the Psychology of children, working for two years in the Physiological School for Deficient Children, the result of this research being published in the "Psychological Review." This, with other addresses to learned bodies, has helped to cause unusual attention to be given this important subject, and the City of Chicago has made a department in all schools for these studies. President Kelly is a member of the National Educational Association, and numerous local educational associations. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Religious Educational Association, and is president of the board of education of the Five-Years Meeting of American Friends. He is also a member of the State Board of Education of Indiana, which carries with it membership in the Indiana State Library Board, the Indiana School Book Commission and the Indiana Teachers' Training Board; and he is a member of the Indiana Rhodes Scholarship Committee. Dr. Kelly is a well-known minister of the Society of Friends, and spends much time and effort in ministerial labors. At its sixtieth anniversary De Pauw University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

On Aug. 13, 1890, President Kelly was married in Bloomington, Parke county, Ind., to Cecilia Rifner, born Dec. 4, 1869, in Cleves, Hamilton county, Ohio, daughter of James M. and Martha (Ciley) Rifner, the Rifners being of Holland-Dutch and German ancestry.

GEN. JOHN COBURN, one of the leading lawyers of Indianapolis, has been a lifelong resident of that city, where he was born Oct. 27, 1825. He attended the common schools, also the Marion County Seminary and Wabash College, from which latter he graduated with honor in 1846. He then studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme court in 1849, and has practiced almost continuously ever since. As an efficient public servant he has been prominently before his fellow-citizens throughout the greater part of his active life. He practiced law in Marion and adjoining counties until 1859, meantime entering upon the career of public usefulness which has caused him to become so well and favorably known, the advancement and welfare of his city and State having been ever as dear to him as the prosperity of his private interests.

In 1851 he went as representative to the State Legislature, and the following year, in the Scott campaign, he was one of the Presidential electors on the Whig ticket. In 1859 he was made judge of the Court of Common Pleas, holding that position until September, 1861, when he resigned to enter the Union army. He was appointed colonel of the 33d Indiana Volunteers, Infantry, and served three years, during which period he rose to the rank of general by brevet. In command of his regiment he participated, in 1861, in the battle of Wild Cat, Ky., the first engagement fought on Kentucky soil, in which the Rebels, led by General Zollicoffer, were repulsed after a severe engagement. In February, 1863, our subject was appointed brigadier-general, and in the spring of that year he was captured at Thompson's Station, in Tennessee, but was exchanged two months later. In the battle of Thompson's Station, where he fought General VanDorn, he attacked six brigades with one, being misled by being informed that he was attacking General Forrest, who at that time had one thousand eight hundred men. When he got into the battle he fought the six brigades until he ran out of ammunition. He was deserted by his cavalry and artillery, also by one regiment of Ohio infantry which guarded the ammunition that belonged to his brigade, neither of which belonged to his brigade. After his exchange he returned to the Army of the Cumberland, with which he remained, doing duty in Tennessee and



John Coburn

Georgia, until his term expired. He served under Gen. Gordon Granger in the Reserve Corps, and under Gen. Joseph Hooker in the 20th Army Corps. During this time he was in many hard-fought battles, his brigade distinguishing itself especially in the Atlanta campaign, at Resaca, New Hope Church, Culp's Farm, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. Atlanta was surrendered to him, the mayor attempting to surrender the city while a Rebel brigade fled for safety. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct in this campaign.

Returning to Indianapolis, General Coburn resumed the practice of his profession, and in the spring of 1865 received the appointment of first secretary of the Territory of Montana. He declined the honor, but in the fall of 1865 he accepted the position of judge of the Circuit court for Marion and Hendricks counties, to which he was elected without opposition. However, he did not long serve in this capacity, as in 1866 he was nominated for Congress, and immediately resigned the judgeship to take the stump. He was elected to Congress, and was re-elected three times, serving four terms in succession, until March 5, 1875. As might be judged by the length of his service, he exhibited marked ability in many directions, and as he acted upon several committees there was constant demand for the exercise of his varied gifts of mind and legal attainments. As a member of the committees on Public Expenditures, Banking and Currency, Military Affairs, the Kuklux Investigation and the Alabama Election Investigation, he proved himself a man of rare good sense and excellent judgment, and he won the same measure of esteem on the floor, his actions being marked by justice and honor, and all his work being characterized by capability and honesty. His views upon questions of reconstruction, which then agitated the entire country, were very positive, and he had the courage of his convictions in openly opposing such measures as he considered—in the light of then recent events—unpatriotic and unnecessarily generous. Another movement to which he was strongly opposed was the contraction of the currency, holding firmly to the belief that too much legislation on the currency question was an error, and that such matters could not be adjusted merely by legislation. He also took a stand against further land grants being made to railroads, claiming that the amount

already devoted to that purpose was ample. General Coburn was among the earliest advocates of the reduction of the high duties levied under the tariff laws during the Civil war and for some time afterward, arguing for protection at a moderate rate, and that this was a matter which Congress should be ready at all times to modify in accordance with existing conditions. He offered a bill providing for the appointment of an American commission to act conjointly with one appointed by the British government, looking to the survey of a route for a ship canal connecting the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes, and capable of allowing the passage of the largest ocean steamers of both nations. This bill was referred to a committee, but never reported. Recently the scheme has been revived under more favorable circumstances. He served four years as chairman of the committee on Military Affairs, and made a notable record. The system of army pay was put upon a new basis as reported by him and as adopted by Congress without amendment. And it was as the result of a bill which he drafted and reported that the army prison at Fort Leavenworth was established. The prisoners, then scattered at a great expense in the States' prisons and jails, were thus made self-supporting, and secured the humane treatment which, as old soldiers, they deserved.

There is one especially interesting episode in General Coburn's Congressional life which now seems almost prophetic, and evinces a penetration into national affairs possessed alone by the higher type of statesman. In February, 1873, a discussion arose in the House over a bill making an appropriation for the Military Academy at West Point, in which it was proposed to drop the teaching of Spanish. The General, then chairman of the committee on Military Affairs, at once opposed this proposition, although it had the approval of President Grant, the Secretary of War and the Board of Visitors, mainly composed of college professors. He urged most strenuously that the study of the Spanish language was of prime importance, and especially to our military officers, since those of our national neighbors who do not speak English use the Spanish language, and that our soldiers might be brought into contact with Spanish peoples, either by conquest or annexation. His speech concluded with these words: "Let the stand-

ard of our military academy be made so high that its graduates will be proficient alike in English, in German and in Spanish. The knowledge of this last language will be of greater and greater value as time rolls on. The boy is born that shall see the day when the general shall mount his horse and lead the column riding from the Rio Grande to the isthmus of Panama, with the flag and the armed men of the Union behind it. The boy is alive who will issue general orders in Spanish from Morro Castle to a people who will then be citizens of the United States." The amendment was adopted and the Spanish language continues to be a part of the course taught at West Point. He also originated and reported a bill which became a law, providing for the erection of headstones over the soldiers' graves in the national cemeteries and elsewhere, of which the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution have eagerly availed themselves. Another excellent bill which was introduced and carried through the House by him provided for the prevention of the promotion of officers of the army addicted to the habitual intemperate use of intoxicants or drugs, but this bill, though admitted to be a just and salutary measure, met defeat in the Senate. Thus it may be seen that he carried the enthusiasm and patriotic ardor which marked his army service into the legislative hall, and worked unceasingly for what he believed to be the good of the army and the benefit of his old comrades in arms. The publication of the Rebellion Records, giving to the world the orders, dispatches and reports of both Union and Rebel officers, and of which one hundred and fifty volumes have already been published, is the result of a law of which General Coburn is the author. His entire career in Congress was marked by a conscientious resistance to all schemes for the extravagant expenditure of the people's money. He was defeated with the Republican ticket in the fall of 1874, when the Baxter liquor law of Indiana engendered great hostility to the Republican party. In 1876 he declined to be a candidate for Congress and in 1880 declined the candidacy for governor.

Since the close of his service in Congress he has practiced law at Indianapolis, except while absent from the State as United States commissioner at Hot Springs, Ark., to which he was appointed in 1877 by President Hayes, to settle the land titles, lay off the city, fix the price of lots, etc. He was also in Mon-

tana for about two years, having been appointed by President Arthur one of the three judges of the Supreme court. When the Democrats came into power he was removed for political reasons, and returned to Indianapolis to resume his legal practice, in which he has ever since been engaged. His offices are in Rooms 532-533, Lemcke building.

Although General Coburn has always been busy with his legal work, he has never been too busy to take a public-spirited interest in the affairs of the city, and his influence has ever been directed toward the attainment and maintenance of the highest good. In 1851 he set on foot the project for the erection of a United States post office building in Indianapolis, and called a meeting of citizens to urge it upon Congress. It was not taken up with enthusiasm by many, but a committee of three, of whom he was one, labored so faithfully that within a few months the measure introduced became a law, and the city had a public building after New Orleans and Detroit. In 1854 he bore an important part in the organization of the Shade Tree Association, encouraging the planting of trees in public places, and in 1859, while judge of the court, he ordered and had planted a double row of trees around the court-house square. The free schools have also had their share of his attention. He served one term as a school commissioner of the city, and was one of the first to advocate the introduction of manual training into the public schools. Garfield Park, now a source of pride to the city, had long been neglected, and had been leased for ten years, but when the city council and aldermen passed a resolution authorizing it to be leased for another five years General Coburn thought the time to act had come, and he resolutely opposed such action. He called and addressed public meetings, gained the good-will of the newspapers, and so far succeeded in awaking the public feeling that not only was the original project defeated, but an ordinance was passed providing for the future protection and improvement of the park. To him also is due much credit for the efficiency of the various public charitable institutions. He did his best to obtain legislation for the establishment of a capable board of public charities, but without success. He worked zealously in the founding of the Indiana Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, and was one of the earliest workers for the building of the soldiers' monument, de-

livering a most eloquent address in its favor at a State soldiers' mass meeting held at Indianapolis in 1877; he rejoiced greatly at the successful outcome of the project, and delivered an oration when the corner-stone of the monument was laid. He took a leading and active part in preventing the division of the fund granted to the States by Congress for agricultural and mechanical colleges, which resulted in the establishment of the Purdue University at Lafayette.

General Coburn deserves the high esteem he enjoys. His life has been one of continuous unselfish usefulness reaching out in many directions, solely with a desire to promote the public and private good of his fellow-men, never with a motive of personal gain. That he has won an enviable standing was inevitable. No man could so devote himself and his work to the general good without gaining, in a large measure, the respect and good-will of all, and his talents as a speaker and writer, his legal attainments, his high natural endowments and their continual development, would also entitle him to a high place. He has ever aimed at practical results, and his success in attaining them is the best evidence of a high intelligence properly utilized. Gen. Lew Wallace spoke of him as one of the best men that ever lived and characterized his services to the State and nation as invaluable.

In March, 1852, General Coburn married Miss Caroline Test, who was born Dec. 15, 1830, daughter of Judge Charles H. Test, of Centerville, Ind. One child was born to them, a daughter, who died in infancy. Their home is at No. 1518 South New Jersey street. Mrs. Coburn is a member of the Congregational Church. The General belongs to George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of which he was a charter member, and is also a member of the Loyal Legion.

Judge Charles H. Test, attorney and circuit judge, was born in New Jersey, of Quaker ancestry, and was a direct descendant of John Test, the first sheriff of Philadelphia. Hon. John Test, the father of Judge Charles H. Test, was a typical gentleman of the old school, even to the cue he wore. He was a native of New Jersey and a noted figure in the early days in Indiana. He was admitted to the Bar of Indiana in 1811, was considered the best lawyer in the then Territory, and was an important man in every respect, doing much to improve the condition of the early settlers around Brookville and in Frank-

lin county. He was the first Congressman from that section and did good work while in the public service. In his efforts to aid in the prosperity of the town he purchased the Butler watermill on Yellow creek, at Brookville, in which he installed a carding machine, a great innovation at that time. John Test married Mary Hall, a native of Pennsylvania, and like himself of Quaker stock, she being a descendant of Friends who came from England to Philadelphia with Penn. They were the grandparents of William and Gen. Lew Wallace.

As a boy Judge Test assisted in the survey of the public lands of Indiana, and he was familiar with the development of the State from its primitive condition. He adopted his father's profession, in which he became eminent, serving as judge on the Wayne county and Lafayette circuits, and was at one time secretary of State for Indiana. Judge Test was twice married, and had five children by each union. His first wife, Rebecca (Davis), of Kentucky (a second cousin of Jefferson Davis), was the mother of James, Caroline (Mrs. Coburn), Thaddeus, and two that died in childhood. Mrs. Rebecca (Davis) Test was a Methodist in religious belief. She died in Centerville, Wayne county, and the Judge subsequently married Elizabeth Moore, by whom he had: Charles, Lydia, Mary, Edmund B., and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Elizabeth (Moore) Test was a Friend, and Judge Test himself united with the Society in his later years. Both died in 1884, he passing away in December of that year, at the age of eighty-three.

Mrs. John Coburn has the old clock of her grandfather, Hon. John Test, a fine piece of mechanism and of typical high-class work of the earlier days. It has an enameled dial, with full face, hand-painted moon, showing the changes of the moon, day of the month, etc. The maker, Humphrey Griffith, was a man of Welsh descent, noted as a fine watch and clock maker, and an all-round mechanical genius. He afterward had a shop in Indianapolis, owning land on the north side of Washington street, his establishment being where the *News* office is now located. He left valuable property. His children and descendants have been citizens of the highest respectability. [Since the foregoing was written, notice has been received of General Coburn's death, January 28, 1908.—Ed.]

DR. JOHN V. BAIRD. The Baird family, to which the eminent physician, Dr. John Venable Baird, of Albany, Delaware county, Ind., belongs, is of ancient lineage. It originated in the South of France, where several of the name were living during the reign of Louis IV, and the first of the name mentioned in Great Britain came over with William the Conqueror. It is believed that it first appears in Scotland, when members of the family accompanied William the Lion on his return from captivity in 1174. Certain it is that little more than half a century later they possessed fine estates and had made alliances in the south and southwest counties of Scotland. The old spelling of the name was Bard, Barde, Beard, Byrd and Bayard. In New York it has been spelled Bard, Bardt and Baort. The COAT OF ARMS is: gules, a boar passant, or. CREST: a griffin's head with the motto, *Dominus fecit*. Tradition says these were presented by William the Lion, who happened to detach himself from his attendants while hunting in the southwest part of England, and was then attacked by a wild boar. Calling for help, a Baird came to the rescue and killed the boar. As evidence to the truth of this story, one foot of the boar was carried north, and is still preserved; it is fourteen inches long and nine broad, cut off at the ankle. Among the members of the family especially prominent in the early days may be mentioned: Le Seigneur de Barde, who, in 1066, was one of the followers of William the Conqueror; Henry de Barde, Mariscallus and Strivelin, who in 1178 was a witness to a charter granted by King William the Lion to the Bishop of Glasgow upon some lands in the town of Stirling; Hugo de Baird, one of the sub-witnesses to a safe conduct granted King William, April 17, 1194, by King Richard I, in which large appointments of money and provisions are ordered for him during his going, coming and staying in England; Magistrus Ricardus de Barde, a witness in 1224 to a charter granted by the Bishop of Glasgow; Richard de Baird, who in 1228 made a donation to the Abbot and Convent of Kelso; Duncan, Fergus, John and Nicol Baird, mentioned in 1296, in "Pym's Collection," as men of rank and property; Jordan Baird, the brave companion of Sir William Wallace (1297-1305); in 1308 a Baird was put to death for conspiracy against King Robert Bruce; Peter Baird, made commander of the navy (1313) by King Edward

II; Sir William Baird, of Evendale, who participated in the battle of Poitiers; General Sir David Baird (1757-1829), who at the head of the British troops successfully stormed Seringapatam, India, in 1799, when Tippo Sahib was killed and India given to Britain; Lt. Col. Andrew Wilson Baird, F. R. S. (born April 28, 1842), a noted civil engineer, and in 1885 a collaborator with C. H. Darwin in "The Harmonic Analysis of Tidal Observations." In American annals are found mention of William Byrd (born at Westover, Va., March 28, 1674, died Aug. 26, 1744), promoter of science and literature, fellow of the Royal Society of London, receiver general in Virginia, thrice agent for Virginia in England, thirty-seven years a member and finally president of the King's council of the Colony, commissioner in 1728 to set boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia, and in 1733 laid out the cities of Richmond (first called Byrd's Warehouse) and Petersburg, Va.; Robert Baird, D. D. (born near Uniontown, Pa., Oct. 6, 1798, died at Yonkers, N. Y., March 15, 1863), theologian and writer; Henry Martyn Baird (son of Robert, D. D.), Ph. D., D. D., LL. D. (born in Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1832), noted evangelist and writer; Absalom Baird (born in Washington, Pa., Aug. 20, 1824), American soldier, graduated West Point 1849, Florida hostilities, 1851-53, assistant professor at military academy, 1856-59, captain and assistant adjutant general Aug. 3, 1861, lieutenant colonel June 13, 1865, brigadier general, U. S. Vols., 1862-66, and retired Aug. 20, 1888.

John Baird, great-grandfather of Dr. John Venable Baird, was son of John Baird, Sr., and grandson of Barzilla Baird. In his religious faith he did not depart from the teachings of his Scotch ancestors, but was a strict Presbyterian. His wife was an English woman by the name of Leighton.

Bedent Baird, son of John, born about 1780, lived on Schoharie creek in New York State. He married Sarah Britton, whose father was Welsh. About 1812 they removed to Ohio, making the journey down the Ohio river in a flat boat, and settling in Middletown, Butler county. After a short time there they went to Warren county, Ohio, and settled about seven miles northeast of the village of Lebanon. Here Bedent Baird cleared up 160 acres of land from the woods and made a fine farm. His first house was of hewed logs, but later he built a one-story flat-roofed frame

house, large on the ground and very substantial, with many wide rooms and an excellent cellar. To Bedent and Sarah Baird were born eleven children, nine of whom survived infancy. The eldest, Hannah, born Dec. 30, 1802, married William Venable. The others in order of birth were: John; Britton; Newell; Elizabeth; Joseph; Bedent; Jane; and William. Bedent Baird died on his farm in 1850. In his religious faith he was an Universalist. He was a man of much independence of character, and was an active old-line Whig.

John Baird, son of Bedent and father of Dr. John V., was born in New York State Nov. 8, 1808, and was about four years old when the family came down the Ohio. He was reared among the pioneers of Warren county, Ohio, and in the early schools of that locality acquired a good education for the times, including a knowledge of Latin. He became a teacher, and was well-known through all that part of Ohio. In 1836 he moved to Indiana, making the journey with two wagons, each drawn by four horses, over the old Indian Trail from Cincinnati to Fort Wayne. He settled upon 160 acres of land in the woods. Of this land his father had entered eighty acres for him, and he entered eighty more for himself. At first he built a two-story hewed log house, which is still standing. After clearing up his land he became very prosperous, and was a man of much influence in the community. For many years he held the office of justice of the peace. In political principle he was an old-line Whig with strong Abolition sentiments. His home was a station on the Underground railroad. With his brother, also a strong Abolitionist, he helped many a runaway to the north to find freedom. At the organization of the Republican party, John Baird was one of the first to pledge his allegiance to its principles, and he voted for Gen. John Charles Fremont, its first presidential candidate, and all through that exciting campaign he took an active part, making many public speeches. He died Oct. 25, 1858. He was a man of active mentality, and was charitable in his judgments. His religious faith was that of the Universalists. On Jan. 27, 1831, in Warren county, Ohio, John Baird married Eliza Staley, born in Frederick City, Md., Aug. 11, 1811, daughter of Solomon and Margaret (Butler) Staley. Solomon Staley was born in Maryland of German descent, and was a wealthy farmer, tan-

ner and slave holder, living on the Little Monocacy River near Frederick City, Md. To John and Eliza Baird were born the following children: Sarah, Mary, Elias, William, Elizabeth, Jane, John Venable and Rudolph C. Of these William and Elias were soldiers in the Civil war, the latter, a member of Company F, 75th Indiana Infantry, being injured at the battle of Chickamauga and dying from the effects of wounds. William, in Company C, 8th Indiana Cavalry, saw three years of service, of which time five months were spent as a prisoner in Libby prison.

Dr. John Venable Baird, son of John, was born June 13, 1850, on his father's farm in Jay county, Ind. He received a common school education. The first school he attended was a subscription school, and it was held in a log cabin, with puncheons for seats, and a plank fastened to one side of the wall with wooden pins to do service as a writing desk. His father paid thirty-three cents for each child. The next school was held in a frame building. He was able to attend but two or three months in the winter, the rest of his time being required on the home farm. At the age of sixteen he went to Liber College, Portland, Ind., where he took up higher mathematics and other advanced studies. He then began teaching, and for ten years was so engaged in Jay county, at the same time working on the homestead. In the meantime he studied medicine with Dr. E. W. Moon, of Portland, afterward attending the Cincinnati Medical College, from which he graduated in 1880. He at once established himself for practice in Albany, Ind., and soon won a substantial patronage. Dr. Baird is a man of wide reading, and has accumulated a collection of 1,000 volumes, the largest, perhaps, of any private library in that section of the State. He is a patron of the leading medical periodicals, and he keeps up with the modern scientific development of his profession.

Dr. Baird is very public-spirited and has been greatly interested in the cause of education, and was for years an active and efficient member of the school board of Albany. As a Republican he represented his district in the Sixty-third General Assembly. Fraternally Dr. Baird is a member of the Masons at Albany, the Modern Woodmen, the Odd Fellows and the Maccabees. Like all his family he clings to the faith of the Universalists. Both as a citizen and as a physician he has won the

respect of the people of Albany and vicinity, and his great kindness of manner has endeared him to many.

On June 26, 1875, Dr. Baird married Aurelia Meeks, who was born in Miami county, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1844, daughter of Eli and Matilda (Morris) Meeks. Eli Meeks was born in Miami county, Ohio, and in 1860 settled in Jay county, Ind., where he opened and farmed a fine tract of 200 acres; he died in Lima, Ohio, aged sixty-five years, in the faith of the Universalist Church. In politics he was a Democrat. His children were: John; Eliza, Ellen and Aurelia. To Dr. John V. and Aurelia Baird were born the following children: John W., a lawyer in Muncie, who married Mary Risher; and Morris B., in the real estate business in Muncie. Mrs. Aurelia (Meeks) Baird died Feb. 28, 1890. Dr. Baird married (second) June 30, 1892, at Poplar Bluff, Mo., Mary A. McGarvey, who was born in Paradise, Ky., Aug. 4, 1857, daughter of Peter and Bridget (McGrail) McGarvey, of Scotch-Irish stock on both sides. Mrs. Baird attended the high school at Rockport, Ind., and the State Normal at Terre Haute, later studying medicine with her brother, Dr. John McGarvey, in Poplar Bluff. She graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, in 1898, and began the practice of her profession in Albany, being very successful especially in the line of gynecology and obstetrics. She is a woman of strong sympathies and is of a bright, cheerful disposition, and her very presence brings hope into the sick room.

BUTLER. The Butler family, to which Dr. Baird belongs through his grandmother, Margaret (Butler) Staley, daughter of Richard Butler, is of English stock, and came from the island of Scilly in the English Channel. Tradition says the first ancestor went over from Normandy with William the Conqueror. The first of the family of whom there is definite information was Theobald Fitz-Walter, who went to Ireland with Henry II, and was given the office of chief butler of Ireland, his especial duty being to attend coronations, and to present the first cup of wine to the newly made king—hence the name "Butler." CREST: Out of a ducal coronet, or, a plume of five ostrich feathers, argent. Therefrom issuant a falcon rising, of the last. ARMS: Or, a chief, indented, az. MOTTO: *Comme je trouve* (As I find).

Many of the name have been prominent in

American history, and the descendants of Thomas Butler, born about 1674, who settled in Maine in 1698, with a retinue of servants, form a brilliant company of soldiers, professional men and statesmen. Lieut. Col. Percival Butler was a brave officer of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution. Col. William Butler was also in command of a Pennsylvania regiment in the struggle for liberty; Gen. William O. Butler succeeded Gen. Scott as commander of the American army in Mexico in 1848; Zebulon Butler, born in 1731, and an early settler in the Wyoming Valley, took part in the French and Indian War, and also in the Revolution, attaining the rank of captain; and Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, lawyer, politician, general, member of Congress, Governor of Massachusetts, and candidate of the People's party for President in 1884, died in 1893.

Richard Butler, father of Margaret (Butler) Staley, was born in Ireland and was killed by the Indians in battle in Ohio, Nov. 4, 1791. He came to America before 1760, and held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Pennsylvania Line of the Continental army. He served throughout the war, and was agent for Indian affairs in Ohio in 1787. He was with St. Clair in his disastrous expedition in 1791, commanding the right wing of the army with the rank of major.

Thomas Butler, born in 1754, brother of Richard, died at New Orleans Sept. 7, 1805. He was in every important battle of the Middle States during the Revolution, at Brandywine and Monmouth, receiving the thanks of his commanders, Washington and Wayne, for his skill and bravery. In 1791 he commanded a battalion under St. Clair, and was twice wounded at the defeat of that leader, when his own brother Richard was slain.

PROF. ELBERT RUSSELL, who is well-known as Professor of Biblical Literature at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., as well as a contributor to various religious periodicals, was born Aug. 28, 1871, at Friendsville, Tenn., son of William and Eliza (Sanders) Russell.

George Russell, the pioneer of the family in Indiana, settled about 1800 in this State, about three miles east of Richmond, whence he soon removed, however, to Webster, Ind., where his son, Josiah, was born.

Josiah Russell received the pioneer education of his day in the old Friends school,

which was one of the first schools of this section. In Wayne county, Ind., he was married to Mary Whitson, born Dec. 5, 1812, probably near Webster, that county. Her people had come from South Carolina on account of their opposition to slavery. About 1840 Josiah Russell and wife removed to Marion county, where he entered land from the Government, paying therefor \$1.25 per acre. He first took up a tract of eighty acres, and to this he added from time to time until his property consisted of 240 acres, he being one of the most substantial men of his community. He was a member of the Beech Grove Meeting, and later was one of the founders of the West Newton Meeting, in which he became an elder. In politics he was a Free-Soiler, later became an original Republican, voting for Fremont and Lincoln, was a staunch Abolitionist, and during his last years a Prohibitionist. Mr. Russell died in 1889, aged seventy-two years. He was a man of magnificent physique, standing six feet four inches, and being of immense frame, his weight being 280 pounds. Three of Mr. Russell's aunts together weighed over 1,000 pounds.

William Russell, father of Prof. Elbert, was reared at Valley Mills, Ind., and was an early attendant at the Friends Meeting there, the instructor being the well-known Gilbert P. Pinkham, one of whose pupils was President Mills of Earlham College. In 1862 Mr. Russell entered Earlham, from which he was graduated, as class poet, in 1866, after which he taught school for three years near Azalia, Bartholomew county. About 1867 Mr. Russell was married at Beech Grove to Eliza Sanders, daughter of Eli and Ruth (Mills) Sanders. After their marriage they settled in that locality, where Mr. Russell was engaged in agricultural pursuits for one year. They then removed to Friendsville, Tenn., where Mr. Russell became a teacher in the Friendsville Academy, and later became principal thereof. He was a recorded minister and preached not only for the meeting in Friendsville, but devoted much time to the meetings in the surrounding country. Here Mr. Russell died aged thirty-three years. He was a man of deep religious feeling and poetic nature, some of his poems being published in the press of the day. Mrs. Russell died during the same year as her husband, in 1879, leaving three children: Eva, born March 10, 1869, married Wayne Haworth, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Elbert; and Ruth, born Aug. 13,

1877, married Carl Bowen, a merchant of Lynn, Indiana.

Elbert Russell received his early education at West Newton, Ind., where he was living with his grandfather, Josiah Russell, his father having died when he was about seven years old. After graduating from the high school he entered Earlham College, from which he was graduated in 1894, at which time he became assistant teacher. The next year he took the degree of A. M., and was appointed Professor of Biblical Instruction, a chair he has held to the present time, with the exception of two years when he was in attendance at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. He is a well known contributor to publications of a religious nature, including the *American Friend*, *The British Friend* and the *Biblical World*.

Professor Russell was married Aug. 14, 1895, in West Newton, Ind., to Luetta Lilian Cox, born in West Newton, Nov. 17, 1872, daughter of Theodore M. and Rachael (Stewart) Cox, and a member of an old Colonial North Carolina family.

Abner Cox, son of John Cox and wife (Quakers of Irish descent) and great-grandfather of Mrs. Russell, was a native of North Carolina and came from that State to Indiana in 1820, accompanied by his father, two brothers, and three sisters, making the journey in a covered wagon. Abner entered land in Morgan county between Waverly and Landersdale, along White river. Here he cleared up a large farm, building a large frame house and later, in 1849, a one-story brick, one of the first in this section. He owned about 1,000 acres and was largely engaged in buying and selling mules. He lived to be eighty years of age, and at the time of his death, his homestead was one of the most prominent on the Waverly pike. He married Alice Dollarhide, who also attained advanced years. To them were born seven children: John, Larkin, Dennis, Aca, Mary, Delilah and Rachel. Abner Cox was a typical North Carolinian pioneer. His neighbors told as a characteristic joke that on one occasion he walked all the way back to North Carolina again for an old jacket that was lined with red cloth, which he had left hanging on a fence post. This kind of thriftiness enabled him to accumulate a fortune of \$40,000 in addition to his acres of land. He and his sons gave the land for the Mt. Olivet (Methodist) Church, and erected the building.

Larkin Cox, the grandfather of Mrs. Russell, was born on the old Cox homestead in Morgan county, Ind., and in 1843 was married to Martha McNab, daughter of Hicklin and Rebecca McNab, Kentucky pioneers of Scotch stock. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cox settled on a farm near the homestead, and at the time of Mr. Cox's death, in 1853, when he had only reached his thirty-fourth year, he had 700 acres. He gave the land upon which was built the Landersdale school house, and like all his family, was interested in education. He was a man of fine qualities, and was religiously inclined, being a faithful member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Cox and his wife had three children: Theodore Mitchell, Sarah and Rebecca.

Theodore M. Cox was born July 14, 1851, in Morgan county, and received a common school education in his native locality, after which he also attended a private boarding school. He was married in Indianapolis to Rachael Stewart, born March 2, 1849, daughter of James and Sarah Jane (Peters) Stewart, Pennsylvanians of Scotch and German birth. Mr. Cox died aged thirty-four years, while his widow is still living. They had two children, namely: Daisy Evelyn, and Lietta Lillian. The latter graduated from West Newton high school in 1893, and entered Earlham College the same year. She continued her studies after her marriage to Professor Russell and graduated in 1899. In political matters Mr. Cox was a stanch Democrat, although he never held public office; and in religious belief he was in early life an adherent of the Christian or Campbellite faith and in later life joined the Methodist Church. He was an industrious farmer, taking great interest in overseeing his farm of 111 1-2 acres, this being a part of the old Cox homestead which had been owned by his father.

Two bright children, a son and a daughter, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Russell, namely: Josiah Cox, born Sept. 3, 1900, in Richmond, Ind.; and Marcia Rachel, born March 31, 1903, in Chicago, Illinois.

HON. JOSEPH JEFFERSON MOORE.

In this country of self-made men, where titles are unknown, where heredity—so it shows its representatives to be of honest, upright parentage—is almost unheeded, and where a man is judged solely upon his merits, we venture the opinion that the loftiest ideal is the man who surmounts all difficulties; who stands true

and unshaken by the storms of life, and by unceasing efforts is able to lift up both himself and those about him. Such a man, preeminently the cause of his own extraordinary success, and the benefactor of all who know him, is the Hon. Joseph Jefferson Moore, of Trafalgar, Johnson Co., Indiana.

He was born in Union township, Johnson county, April 29, 1831. His father, Robert Moore, was born in Ohio, and was a hatter by trade. He conducted a prosperous business in that line in Nashville, Tenn. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1821 he located near Nineveh, Nineveh township, Johnson county, where he entered eighty acres of land and lived there for some years doing a general farming business. He then moved to Union township, again entering land, and here he remained for some years. He was one of the Associate Judges during his residence there, and in 1849 removed to Jasper county, settling in the Blue Grass region. Six years later he returned to Union township and died there Jan. 20th, 1855, aged upwards of sixty years. Robert Moore's wife, Elizabeth (McKinley) Moore (a first cousin of the lamented President McKinley), was born in the same State as her husband, and she died in 1844. She was a member of the Christian Church, in which she was held in high esteem. Her husband was identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian and United Brethren Churches. Eight children were born to them, of whom four are now living: Martha M., widow of David Wyon, of Decatur, Ill.; Rachel Amanda, wife of Joseph Yoeman, of Rensselaer, Ind.; Robert M., of Trafalgar; and Joseph Jefferson.

The father of Robert Moore was a native of Ireland, coming to America during the Revolutionary war, and locating at Ripley, Ohio, where he lost his life in the prime of his manhood in the building of an old-fashioned stick chimney. He left a large family, one of his sons being known as "Uncle Bill" Moore. He was a great Abolitionist, and was Captain of the great Underground Railroad at Ripley. He was a man of great bravery, and carried out his ideas of right regardless of dangers. In later years he became wealthy and owned a large tract of land near Georgetown, Ohio.

Mrs. Elizabeth (McKinley) Moore was a daughter of Hugh McKinley, who lived near Higginsport, Ohio. He was a great horseman, and raised many blooded animals, in

which he took great pride. He was of Scotch descent, and died well advanced in years, leaving a large family.

The Hon. Joseph Jefferson Moore passed his boyhood days in Union township in the varied duties and interests of farm work. Here he remained until about the time of his maturity, attending the old fashioned subscription schools. He began his business career in making rails and cutting wood, at twenty-five cents a cord. This work he did upon the neighboring farms, and he also assisted in the work at home. He then spent several years in hunting, trapping and fishing, at which he was an adept. His opportunities along educational lines were few, but he was always a great lover of books, and from them gained his information. He earned his first book, Pike's Arithmetic, by laboriously cutting wheat that had been left by the reapers in the field. For a pencil he used a flattened bullet, and his calculations and drawings were made upon logs which he had smoothed off for that purpose. At the end of three years he left Jasper county and removed to Johnson county, where he was selected, on account of his fitness and industry to teach in the schools there. His first experience was a three months term, for which he received the munificent sum of \$25.00, together with his board and clothes. On account of the success with which he conducted his first term, he was selected for the position in a larger school, where he again taught for three months, this time receiving \$50.00 with board and clothes. After this he taught in the subscription schools, in which his income was derived from per capita assessments against the pupils in amounts of \$2.00, which netted him quite a handsome income for those days. Afterward entering Franklin College for one term, he completed the course of his studies and then accepted a position as clerk for Morgan & Bridges in Trafalgar, where he remained about a year. From this position he turned to renew his school work and taught another year, when he married and took up the general work of farming. After about a year he moved to Morgan county, continuing his work of farming. He had acquired a thorough knowledge of surveying some years before, while hunting and trapping, by reason of his employment by a surveyor, and soon after going to Morgan county, on account of his fitness for the position, he was elected county surveyor, in which position he continued a full term. At

the beginning of the war he determined to go into business for himself, and accordingly returned to Union township, where he started a general store. He was elected county surveyor of Johnson county, and in this position served for many years. He continued conducting his store, until about 1866, when he rented a house in Trafalgar, and started a store later on in the place where his present business is located, building the store, warehouse and other buildings. In the year 1881 the buildings were all destroyed by fire, bringing upon him a loss of \$16,000. Of this he only received the sum of \$3,000 in the insurance. This would have been a crushing blow to most men, but Mr. Moore was undaunted, and simply used his insurance money in getting another start, and success has come to him. He is kept busy looking after his extensive mercantile interests and his farms and is greatly interested in the projected interurban railway between Indianapolis and Evansville, which will make Trafalgar one of the best towns in the state.

On Oct. 23, 1856, he was united in marriage to Ermina Forsyth, daughter of John and Sarah (Hughes) Forsyth, and to them four children were born: Frank F., Elgin E., Sinchona A., and one child who died in infancy. Frank F., now a prosperous and brilliant lawyer in Indianapolis, married May Wyeth, and has two children, Joseph W. and Fannie M. Elgin E. died at the age of two years and eight months. Mrs. Moore died on June 25, 1902, at the age of sixty years, three months and thirteen days. She was a member of the Baptist Church in which she was an earnest worker and highly esteemed by all, and her loss was a great shock to Mr. Moore and all of her friends.

The political affiliations of Mr. Moore have always been with the Democratic party, in which he has long been an important factor throughout the State. He is a Master Mason and was the author of the Gravel-road system, which was adopted with great success in this section. By this each farmer constructs his own section of road. This has resulted in much satisfaction to the tax payers and citizens of the communities where such roads exist, and greatly improved them at a minimum cost. In 1890 Mr. Moore was elected to the State Senate representing Morgan, Johnson and Brown counties. He served ably in this capacity for four years, and won the respect and admiration of his constituents.

The story of Mr. Moore's life, with all its varied occupations, its general unfolding and steady development, might almost without embellishment, furnish material for a work of fiction, which in proper hands, might live throughout the ages. First as a farmer's boy with no advantages, he began life's struggle; then through successive stages, even as the immortal Lincoln of Illinois, farming, teaching, rail-splitting, clerking, he rose until he was chosen to fill one of the highest positions in the gift of the State. Now, in his honored age, all join in admiration and highest regard for him, who had the ability to win these many laurels, and the heroism of soul to sacrifice and labor until they were all honorably obtained.

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WILLIAM TAYLOR STOTT, D. D., LL. D., former president of Franklin College, Franklin, Ind., which high and honorable position he held for more than thirty years, is now serving as superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, Ind. By birth Dr. Stott belongs to Indiana, and his high moral character and intellectual attainments are but natural heritages from forefathers who through life followed high ideals and worked for the spiritual development of their fellowmen.

Dr. Stott was born in Jennings county, near Vernon, Ind., May 22, 1836, son of Rev. John and Elizabeth (Vawter) Stott, natives of Kentucky. Rev. William Taylor Stott, paternal grandfather of William Taylor Stott, who bears his name, was born in Kentucky of Scotch ancestry. His religious zeal carried him into the sparsely settled neighborhood of Madison, Ind., and later he made his home at Vernon. A giant in physical appearance, his mental equipment matched it well, and through his preaching more than 1,000 converts were baptized and added to the church. His work took him all over the State, and his last charge was at North Vernon. For more than fifty years he preached at Vernon. Earlier in his career, he was a soldier in the War of 1812, under Gen. Hull, and he fought his country's foes as valiantly in the flesh as later he taught the battles to be fought in the spiritual sense. The death of Grandfather Stott took place at the home of his son near North Vernon, at the age of ninety years. His wife was Mary Ann Stott, and they had three sons and four daughters. No less distinguished was the maternal grandfather of Dr. Stott,

Rev. William Vawter, a native of Kentucky, who also came as a pioneer to Indiana. His first settlement was near Madison, but later he located at Vernon and lived there all his life, dying in 1868, aged ninety years. His father was Rev. Jesse Vawter, a Baptist minister, and his wife's father was Rev. Philemon Vawter, also a minister in the Baptist Church. The family is of French-English descent. The parents of Dr. Stott came from Kentucky into Indiana, about 1820, lived a short time near Madison, and then located at North Vernon. The five children born to Rev. John and Elizabeth Stott, were the following: Vawter, who died in infancy; Martha, wife of Maxa Moncrief, of Franklin; Dr. William T.; Miss Mary F., of Franklin; and Maria J., deceased, who was the wife of James N. Chaille. For fifty years these parents lived on the same farm in Jennings county, moving to Franklin only a short time prior to decease. His death occurred in December, 1887, at the age of seventy-seven years, while his widow survived until November, 1893, when she had reached her eighty-third year. He was a minister in the Baptist Church, and had a number of charges in Jennings county as well as in other parts of the State. For a great many years he ministered to the churches known as Geneva Church, at Queensville, the Graham, Brush Creek and Zenas Churches in Jennings county and the Versailles Church, in Ripley county. He was ever ready to answer any call in any part of the State, but his last pastorate was at North Vernon.

Dr. William Taylor Stott spent his boyhood days on the farm near Vernon, and was given educational advantages at the academy at Sardinia. With this preparation, he entered Franklin College, in 1856-7 and graduated in 1861. In the July following, he enlisted as a private soldier, in Company I, 18th Ind. V. I., with Thomas Pattison as Colonel commanding. His ability was marked, and was early recognized by his superiors, and he received promotion, until he was made captain of his company. With his regiment he fought nearly the whole way round the Confederacy, taking part in the battles of Black Water, Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge, Cotton Plant, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Mustang Island, Fort Esperanza, Baton Rouge, Berryville, Hall Town, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, New Market, and Cedar Creek. At the last named battle Major Williams having fallen, he as senior captain, at a

critical moment, assumed command of the regiment, rallied his men, re-formed, and with rare ability and coolness, conducted them to the close of that ever-to-be-remembered day. As a soldier, in camp, on the march or in the field, he maintained in a large degree those qualifications which distinguish the really great; self-possession, alertness, patience, resolution, strength—in short, character. If he was ever afraid, no one but himself ever knew it. On Dec. 10, 1864, he was mustered out, having served continually more than three years and six months.

At the close of the war, Capt. Stott, with characteristic energy and decision, resumed his student life. He matriculated at Rochester Theological Seminary, where, after three years, he graduated and was ordained pastor of Columbus Baptist Church, in 1868. In 1869 he was called to the chair of Natural Science, in Franklin College. In 1872 he became a professor in Kalamazoo College, at Kalamazoo, Mich., taking the chair of chemistry and physics, but in a few months, when Franklin College was re-organized, he was asked to assume the grave responsibilities of its Presidency. This he did. He had received at Kalamazoo the degree of Doctor of Divinity. As president of one of the State colleges of Indiana, Dr. Stott showed most unusual executive ability, and through the years exhibited a breadth of culture, clearness of perception, fidelity and perseverance in work, which not only made his name an inspiration all over the State, but which gave him a reputation among those engaged in higher education. As a teacher he has few equals in America, while he also keeps abreast of the times in every line of the world's work. Not only is he interested in the affairs of Nation and State, but his attention has been given to municipal matters, and he served as a member of the city council, having been elected by his ward by the largest majority on record. His influence in civic affairs has been felt and his fellow-citizens feel confident of his influence and approval for anything which assures real good to the community.

On May 21, 1868, Dr. Stott was united in marriage with Miss Arabella R. Tracy, daughter of Isaac S. Tracy and Mary M. (Pierce) Tracy, of Rochester, N. Y. Five children were born to this union, three sons and two daughters, Cyril H., the youngest, dying at the age of seven years. The other members of the family are: Wilfred T., a brilliant journalist, on the staff of the Chi-

cago *Tribune*; Grace E., who is the wife of Rev. C. R. Parker, of LaPorte, Ind., and has two children, Cyril R. and Ruth Eleanor; Edith, who married Rev. F. G. Kenny, of Indianapolis, Ind., and has one child, Grace Elizabeth; and Roscoe G., of LaPorte, Ind., who married Isabel Porter, of Petoskey, Michigan.

In political sympathy Dr. Stott is a Republican, but in local matters is very liberal, his methods while in the city council demonstrating that his aim was not to advance party, but to faithfully serve the city. When he accepted his position as head of the great educational institution, which has been previously mentioned, it was at a time when a debt of \$13,000 with no assets, had to be provided for. His years there were not only fruitful in the advancement of educational standards and attainments, but in the placing of the college on a firm footing, with assets at \$464,000 and with only a small floating indebtedness. To his present position as superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home he is bringing to bear these same talents, and not only has he won the approval of those in authority, but he has the love and respect of his charges. For the past three years he has been a member of the State Board of Education. In 1880 he served as president of the Indiana Baptist convention, and is prominent in all the leading movements of his religious body. Dr. Stott had a delightful home at No. 847 East Jefferson street, where he resided for about twenty-five years. There he delighted to meet his chosen friends, by whom he is held in high esteem.

PROF. EDWIN PRITCHARD TRUEBLOOD, one of the best known educators of Indiana, who has been connected with Earlham College, of Richmond, Ind., since 1888, was born May 16, 1861, a member of an old Colonial Quaker family of English stock.

Caleb Trueblood, grandfather of Edwin P., was a native of North Carolina, and the first of the family to come to Indiana. In 1814 he removed to this State, settling in Washington county, after a hard and perilous journey by horse and wagon. He entered 160 acres of land near Canton, ten miles northeast of Salem, cleared his land from the woods, and replaced his original log cabin with a good, substantial two-story frame dwelling. This homestead he later sold and removed one mile

south, where he bought 100 acres, which he also cleared, and on this latter tract continued to reside until his death.

Jehu Trueblood, father of Edwin P., was born March 18, 1819, in North Carolina. He received a common school education, was reared a farmer, and this occupation he followed throughout life. He was married June 11, 1840, to Louisa Pritchard, born Jan. 24, 1822, in North Carolina, who in 1829 came to Washington county, Ind., where the family settled about one and one-half miles east of the Trueblood homestead. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Milea (White) Pritchard, both of Quaker stock. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Trueblood settled on the original Trueblood homestead, but after the birth of three children removed to the neighborhood of the old Blue River Friends' Church, five miles distant, where he purchased 160 acres of land, partly improved. On this property stood a block house, built by the original settlers as a protection against the Indians. Jehu Trueblood completed the clearing of this tract, and here he died in 1877 at fifty-eight years of age, his wife passing away at Whittier, Cal., in 1892. Both Mr. and Mrs. Trueblood were faithful members of the Blue River Friends Meeting, where he was overseer, elder and clerk for many years, his home being the stopping place of many of the early Quaker ministers. Mr. Trueblood was a strong Abolitionist. At the time of the Morgan raid, the old homestead was directly in the path of both pursued and pursuers, and the Truebloods were compelled to conceal their horses in the neighborhood known as "The Knobs," a tract covered with timber near the White River. Jehu Trueblood was a hard-working, industrious farmer, and a God-fearing man, noted for his honesty and integrity, and esteemed by his fellow men for his many sterling qualities of character. To such sturdy pioneers Indiana is indebted for its present greatness as a State.

Edwin Pritchard Trueblood was reared on his father's farm, and received his early education in the district schools of his native locality and the Friends school at Blue River, his early teachers being William Pinkham, Albert Votaw, Angie Huff White and Amos Sanders. Later he entered the preparatory department of Earlham College, where he continued from 1879 until 1885, graduating in the latter year, in the meanwhile having taught school in 1883 and 1884 in Blue River Academy, his

home school. For one year, 1885-6, he taught at Raysville, near Knightstown, Ind., after which he spent one year at the University of Michigan, from which institution he received the degree of B. L. For one year he was superintendent of schools at Carthage, Ind., and in 1888 he came to Earlham College as Professor of Oratory and Public Speaking, which position he still holds. Here Professor Trueblood has been remarkably successful. During his tutorage Earlham College has taken part in fifteen inter-collegiate debates, winning twelve of the fifteen, and has been represented in four inter-State contests. Professor Trueblood is very popular with the students, and largely through his efforts the gymnasium, which cost \$2,500, and Reid Field, the athletic park, named for Daniel Reid its largest donor, were secured for Earlham.

On July 2, 1889, at Carthage, Ind., Professor Trueblood was married to Pennina Henley, born in Carthage, daughter of Robert and Mary (Newby) Henley, and granddaughter of Joseph and Pennina (Morgan) Henley.

Joseph Henley was born in Randolph county, N. C., in 1768, of Welsh stock, and was an early settler in Rush county, Ind., where he entered 160 acres of land, cleared it from the woods, and made a good home. His son, Robert, born in 1822, was fifteen years of age when the family came to Indiana, and afterward for one year was a student at Earlham College, then a boarding school. Robert Henley married Mary Newby, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Thornburg) Newby, in 1856. After marriage they settled on the old Henley homestead, where the rest of their lives was spent, he dying in 1879, and she in 1881. Robert Henley was an overseer in the Friends' Church, and his wife was clerk of the monthly meeting for many years. He was trustee for the Friends' Academy, and was township trustee for several terms. In politics he was a Republican, and he was a staunch Abolitionist.

Mrs. Trueblood received her education in the Friends Academy at Carthage, as well as the high school of that city, and in the fall of 1882 came to Earlham College, where she was in school for two years. The following year she remained at home, but in 1886 and 1887 completed her studies.

HON. FREDERICK A. JOSS, member of the firm of Jameson & Joss, prominent in

legal matters in Indianapolis, who have offices in the Brandon Block, was born in Center-ville, St. Joseph Co., Mich., May 5, 1867, son of John C. and Mary M. (Merrell) Joss. The father was born in Germany, and the mother in New York.

John C. Joss was an editor in early life. About 1856 he removed to this country, locating in Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich., where he conducted a weekly paper known as the *Constantine Commercial and Advertiser*. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company A, 2d Mich. V. I., and rose from the ranks to the rank of captain. At Knoxville, in 1863, he was severely wounded, and on the third day of the battle of the Wilderness lost his left leg. He served between three and four years and was in both battles of Bull Run, Chantilly, Fair Oaks, and the siege of Vicksburg, participating in all in some seventeen of the important battles of the war. After the war Capt. Joss was elected county clerk of St. Joseph county, Mich., and was retained in that position fourteen years. For a few years prior to his death he was retired, though he was somewhat interested in manufacturing. On Feb. 2, 1881, he was killed in a railway accident on the Michigan Central, near Niles, Mich., while returning from a Soldiers' reunion. Mr. Joss had been a student in the Heidelberg and Halle Universities in Germany, and was a man of unusually broad and thorough education. He and his wife had two sons: Frederick A.; and Harold, a soldier in Manila, though his home is Chicago. Mrs. Joss survived her husband until June 3, 1891, when she passed to her rest, at the age of fifty years, which was her husband's age at the time of his departure. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, while the Captain was a Lutheran.

John Joss, the grandfather of the Hon. Frederick A., was a soldier, came to this country from Germany, and locating at Constantine, Mich., lived retired. He was in receipt of a pension from the German Government. He had four children, and died at a very advanced age.

Robert Merrell, the maternal grandfather of Frederick A. Joss, was born in New York, and came of English stock. When he died he was still a young man. He had a family of two daughters. Considerable milling property was established and owned by him in the vicinity of Paw Paw, Mich., where he con-

structed a large dam. This was about 1850, and he became quite a prominent character in that part of the State, where he died.

Hon. Frederick A. Joss was reared in Centerville until he was thirteen years old, and was graduated from the local high school. His education was continued in the high school at Ann Arbor, and then in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1889. For about a year and a half he was employed by mining interests in the Province of Quebec, Canada, when he came to Frankfort, Ind., to study law in the office of the Hon. S. O. Bayless, now assistant general counsel of the Big Four System, with his office at Cincinnati. Mr. Joss was admitted to the Bar in 1891, and at once took up the practice of his profession at Frankfort, where he remained until June 12, 1892, when he came to Indianapolis to take a position in the office of Ovid B. Jameson, with whom he afterward formed a partnership, as noted in the opening paragraph of this article. The firm still continues, and does a very large business.

Mr. Joss was married Sept. 2, 1891, to Miss Mary Quarrier, a daughter of John R. and Lucy (Clark) Hubbard, of Wheeling, W. Va., the latter a daughter of a physician. To this union have come two children, Mary and Lucyanna. Mrs. Joss belongs to the First Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Joss to the Dutch Reformed Church of America. Mr. Joss is a 32d degree Mason, and belongs to Mystic Tie Lodge, F. & A. M., and also to Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In politics Mr. Joss is a Republican, and he was elected State Senator from Marion and Morgan counties in 1898, serving in the General Assembly of 1899 and 1901. While in the Senate he introduced the famous Joss Consolidation Railroad Bill, and was also the author of the Joss Primary Law, which is now in force in Marion and Vanderburg counties, and which is the initial step in this State toward primary reform. In the session of 1899 he was one of the original Beveridge men, and was his manager on the floor of the Caucus, when he became the nominee of the Republican party for the office of United States Senator. Mr. Joss is prominent in the councils of the younger Republicans of the State, who have wrested Indianapolis from the hands of the Democrats. At present he is city attorney of Indianapolis. His comfortable and attractive home is at No. 226 East Tenth street, which is the center of many

warm and genial social and domestic relations and friendships. He has a fine summer home in Noble county. In Indianapolis Mr. Joss is a member of the following organizations: The Columbia Club, the Marion Club and the University Club; Das Deutsche Haus, and the Maennerchor.

FRANCIS WILLIAM BROWN, PH. D., Professor of Latin in Franklin College, at Franklin, Ind., is an educator whose ability and versatility are known in more than one State. Prof. Brown descends from old and honorable families of New England, who have taken prominent part in the political, educational and religious development of their communities. He was born Feb. 18, 1838, near Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, son of Laban and Dameris (Barney) Brown, and was one of a family of nine children.

The Brown family were early residents of the State of Vermont, where William Brown, the paternal grandfather of Prof. Brown, lived a quiet, useful life, performed his duties to family, church and country, reared a large and respected family, and died at the age of sixty-five years. On the maternal side the ancestry also reaches to Vermont, in which State the family is numerous. It has been particularly noted for its liberality in the cause of education. Dr. Edward Barney, the maternal grandfather of Prof. Brown, was, no doubt, in his earlier years, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His descendants were many. In 1835 his death occurred in Belleville, N. Y., at the age of eighty-six years, and there his burial took place. He was long a man of prominence there, and was one of the charter members of the Baptist Church.

Laban Brown, father of Prof. Brown, was born in Connecticut, moved to Ohio, and thence to Indiana in 1839, locating in Jackson county, where he purchased a farm. About 1870 he sold this property and removed to Seymour, Ind., where he died on his eighty-seventh birthday, Nov. 23, 1882. During the war of 1812 he had been one of the minute men, and through life was to be found ready when an emergency of any kind occurred, living up to the highest ideal of Christian citizenship. His wife died in January, 1871, aged sixty-nine years, a woman of estimable character, displaying through life the homely virtues of devotion to family, love of home and exercise of neighborly kindness. Both were con-

sistent members of the Baptist Church. Their surviving children are: Sophronia, widow of John Gibson, of Seymour, Ind.; John M., of Seymour; and Prof. Francis William.

The boyhood days of Prof. Brown were spent in Jackson county, Ind., on the farm, and he acquired his primary education in the old log school-house near Seymour. Later he became an ambitious student in Elutherian College, in Jefferson county, subsequently studying under private tutors, continuing during much of his college course. His entrance to Franklin College followed in 1858, and he would have been a member of the graduating class of 1864, had not financial troubles closed the school at this time. Later, upon its reorganization, he returned, and acquired the degree of A. M., and in 1887, the college conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. From 1867 until 1871 he was employed as a professor in this college, the duties of which position, after his long period of close mental application, proved, however, too exhausting. Nervous prostration followed, and he was obliged to seek an entirely different environment.

Prof. Brown then embarked in the mercantile business in which he continued for some twelve years. During a visit to the South, he was prevailed upon to enter again the educational field, and he took charge of the Covington Institute, at Springfield, Ky., going thence to Ewing Institute at Perryville, Ky. The following year was spent as president of the Bethel Institute, at Bath, Ky., where he received a telegram announcing the honor conferred upon him, by an election to the chair of Latin, in Franklin College. His return to the college was in 1887, since which time he has carried on his educational work here. His ability as an instructor is well-known, and he is one of the foremost men in the faculty of a college which has a national reputation. Since 1893 Prof. Brown has been a member of the American Philological Association.

On Oct. 27, 1863, Prof. Brown was united in marriage with Sarah J. McCoy, daughter of Spencer Collins McCoy, and two daughters were born to this union, namely: Ida, who died in infancy; and Mrs. Minnie Bruner, who has one daughter, Lena. Mrs. Bruner is a lady of education and cultivated tastes, and has charge of the music department in Franklin College. Both Prof. Brown

and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics the Professor affiliates with the Republican party.

The parents of Mrs. Brown were early settlers in Clark county, Ind., and were active supporters of the Baptist Church and liberal in gifts to Franklin College. Mr. McCoy was a farmer of large means and a most estimable man and valuable citizen. His family consisted of six sons and two daughters. Miss Eliza McCoy, an aunt of Mrs. Brown, was for many years a missionary among the Indians. She was a woman of wealth, who, at her death, left her fortune of \$60,000 to be divided equally between the Louisville Baptist Theological Seminary, and the Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Church.

ALLEN MILLER FLETCHER, for a number of years one of the most prominent figures in business life in Indianapolis, bears a name which has been a power in financial circles in the city for almost seventy years. The Fletcher National Bank is the successor of the private bank of the same name, so that the institution has flourished from its foundation, in 1839.

Mr. Fletcher was born Sept. 25, 1853, in Indianapolis, where his father, Stoughton A. Fletcher, Sr., had settled in young manhood. His grandparents, Jesse and Lucy (Keyes) Fletcher, were both born in Westford, Mass., and were pioneers of Ludlow, Vt., where they settled in 1783. Jesse Fletcher was a farmer by occupation, and he was active in the public affairs of his locality, which he represented in the State Legislature. Stoughton A. Fletcher, Sr., was born at Ludlow in 1808, and left his native place when a young man of about twenty-two, coming West to Indianapolis, where he passed the remainder of his life. He made a great success as a business man, acquiring a substantial fortune, and he was the founder of the Fletcher Bank in 1839. Mr. Fletcher married Julia Bullard, a native of Massachusetts.

Allen Miller Fletcher was educated at the Jacob Abbott School, in Maine, at the Swedemborgian School, Waltham, Mass., and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. He also traveled extensively before returning to Indianapolis to engage in the serious work of life. In 1875 he was elected vice-president of the Indianapolis Gas Company, and in 1878 president, and served as such until 1890, when he sold out his interest in that concern.

In 1893 he became identified with the Fletcher Bank, at that time a private concern, which he changed to its present standing, as a national bank, just before severing his connection therewith. Mr. Fletcher went to New York in 1899, but spent most of his time in foreign travel until the fall of 1900, when he established a private bank in New York City at No. 128 Wall street, opposite old Trinity church. Later he was located at No. 7 Wall street, where he remained in business until his retirement, in 1905. At that time he settled upon the old Fletcher farm, the home of his ancestors, near Proctorsville, Vt., where he has a handsome residence situated between Proctorsville and Ludlow. Mr. Fletcher has taken the keenest interest in the public affairs of that locality since he established his home there, and has given his services in the Vermont Legislature for three terms. He presented the Memorial Library at Ludlow to that town in honor of his father's memory, and various improvements in the vicinity testify to his interest in its welfare and his public-spirited efforts to enhance the natural beauty of the region.

On April 26, 1876, Mr. Fletcher married Miss Mary E. Bence, of Indianapolis, daughter of Dr. Robert F. and Caroline (Coburn) Bence, the latter a daughter of Henry P. Coburn, one of the most noted of the early residents of Indianapolis. He is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Fletcher's father was born in Brunerstown, or Jeffersontown, Ky., son of George and Elizabeth Hughes (McKeown) Bence, the latter the only child of Robert McKeown, of Brunerstown, and his wife Mary (Mayfield), of Carolina. Robert McKeown's brother John was the grandfather of Mr. Volney T. Malott, a prominent citizen of Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher have had three children, Mary C., Fannie B. and Allen Miller, Jr. The family attend the M. E. Church, although Mrs. Fletcher is a Presbyterian, belonging to the Second Church in Indianapolis. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HENRY COBURN, president of the Henry Coburn Warehouse & Storage Company, of Indianapolis, and previously the head of the Henry Coburn Lumber Company, of this city, is a man whose business standing has been irreproachable throughout an extended and active career. He bears a name

which has been a synonym for the highest ideals of citizenship in Indianapolis from its early days, and he himself is one of the representative, progressive business men. For over forty years from 1859 to 1903, he was engaged in the lumber business, and he has since been established in his present business on the site of his old lumber yard.

Mr. Coburn was born in Indianapolis Sept. 17, 1834, son of Henry P. and Sarah (Malott) Coburn, and was educated at the Marion County Seminary. In 1859 he engaged in the lumber business in which he was successful from the start. On May 8, 1862, he was married to Miss Mary Jones, who was born in Indianapolis, daughter of William H. and Jane (Simcox) Jones. They were born in the vicinity of Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. Jones came to Indianapolis in 1824 with his parents, and not long after was left an orphan, his father dying in 1827. He learned the trade of carriage maker, at which he was engaged for several years, when he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, Henry Coburn, in the lumber business. They continued together until the death of Mr. Jones, in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were members of the First Baptist Church. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife had three daughters: Anna, the wife of Fred B. Brownell, late of St. Louis, a manufacturer of street cars; Fannie J., who married James S. Cruse, a real estate dealer who has his office in the Lemcke building, Indianapolis; and Mary, Mrs. Coburn.

Mr. Coburn withdrew from the lumber business in 1903, and having the right of way and track, he conceived the idea of building his present large storage house, the only one of the city containing a railroad in which a train of cars can enter, unload and load merchandise, such as agricultural implements, etc. Mr. Coburn's enterprise has been directed chiefly to business ends, and outside of business he has been quite prominent among the best social organizations of the city, belonging to the Columbia and Commercial Clubs. He is also a member of the Board of Trade. Mrs. Coburn is equally prominent in club life and has been president of the Women's Club. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn attend the Second Presbyterian Church. Of their family of five children, (1) Mary is the wife of W. B. Allen, a real estate and fire insurance man of Indianapolis, representing the Home Fire Insurance Company. (2) Wil-

liam H., a lumber and coal merchant of Indianapolis, a graduate of Yale, married Miss Helen Erwin, daughter of Daniel P. Erwin, deceased, a wholesale dry goods merchant of Indianapolis. (3) Augustus, who owns the Michigan Lumber Company, is a graduate of Yale; he married Annie Peck, daughter of B. B. Peck, deceased, State manager at Indianapolis of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky. (4) Henry P., secretary and treasurer of the Coburn Warehouse & Storage Company, graduated from Yale; he married Louise Erwin, daughter of Daniel P. Erwin, deceased. (5) Myla L. is the wife of Frank F. Powell, cashier of the Coburn Warehouse & Storage Company; he was born and raised in Cincinnati, son of a hardware merchant of that city, and is a graduate of Princeton.

SIMON YANDES died on the 5th day of October, 1903, in the city of Indianapolis, at the ripe age of eighty-seven. He was born in Fayette county, Pa., Jan. 5, 1816. His father, Daniel Yandes, was of German origin, and his mother, Anna Wilson, was of Scotch-Irish descent, a Presbyterian of the strictest sect. His father and mother moved from Pennsylvania to Indianapolis on the 20th day of March, 1821. He was born in the birth year of the State of Indiana, and his parents located in the village of Indianapolis the year in which the town was laid out. Indianapolis continued to be the place of his residence until his death.

The opportunities for a thorough primary education in the little town of Indianapolis, when he was a boy, were not of the best; yet he availed himself of the best possible. His preliminary training was obtained in a private school kept by Mr. Ebenezer Sharpe. Later he attended the Indiana State University for one year. Subsequently he read law for a short while, and in 1838 went to the Harvard Law School, and obtained his degree in 1839. Judge Story and Simon Greenleaf were then the instructors. There was a notable list of young men who were his fellow students in the Law School. William M. Evarts, E. Rockwood Hoar, Charles Devens, William W. Story, Charles T. Russell, Nathaniel Holmes, John R. Shepley (of St. Louis), George F. Shepley, James Russell Lowell, Richard Henry Dana, Marcus Morton, Rufus King and George V. Lothrop were among the number. And we have the testimony of James



S. Yander

Russell Lowell that Simon Yandes made the distinct impression of being one of the best men in his class; and Judge Story predicted for him a future as a lawyer, took much interest in him, and corresponded with the young man several years after he left the Law School. The predictions of Mr. Yandes' friends and fellow students were justified by his subsequent career at the Bar of Indianapolis. On his return to Indianapolis he was invited into the firm of Fletcher and Butler, then the leading law firm in the State of Indiana; this was in 1839. He remained as an associate of these two distinguished lawyers for four years, when Mr. Fletcher retired. Subsequently Mr. Yandes practiced law alone for four years, and then Oliver H. Smith and Mr. Yandes formed a partnership, which took the lead in the State, and maintained it for four years. Mr. Smith then retired, and Mr. Yandes associated himself with Cyrus C. Hines, the latter becoming subsequently the associate of Gen. Benjamin Harrison for years in the practice.

In 1858 Mr. Yandes was candidate for the Supreme Bench, but was defeated at the polls. Just before the war he retired, having accumulated what was then deemed a fortune. Subsequently he devoted his attention to his business affairs. As a lawyer, his practice was extensive and varied in all of the courts, Federal and State, and when he retired from the practice he was regarded by the Bar as one of the most accomplished and able lawyers within the State of Indiana.

One who knew him well has stated that "he was precise, but not technical; logical, but not coldly analytical; well read in the law, but not embarrassed by precedents. His moral integrity was a granite rock, and his intellectual poise was akin to it. He did not have that large imaginative power that is needed for the making of an orator, but his full information, happy humor and power of accurate statement made him a strong speaker. As a counselor he was at his best. His fair-mindedness, his wide foresight, and his strong mental grasp, qualified him to see all sides of the question, and to advise a course which always proved to be the right one. * * * Intellectuality was the dominant characteristic of his mind. His moral fibre was without a flaw or twist. His mold was the mold of Abraham Lincoln. Under an exterior of reserve, he kept an equable and generous nature and courageous spirit."

Upon his retirement from the practice Mr. Yandes, by wise economy and judicious investments, accumulated money very rapidly. In this he had a definite purpose to accomplish; it was to accumulate a sufficient sum with which effective work could be accomplished in educational and religious matters. He avoided, therefore, frittering away his accumulations in little matters. Some years ago he was asked by an acquaintance for a contribution of a small sum to a cause that one would have thought appealed to him. This he refused, saying that the man who was diffuse could not concentrate; if he chose to aid by bits everything that appealed to him, he could never reach the position where he could do a thing greatly, and one or the other of these all men should do. In other words, there could be no diffusion and identification in small degrees with everything, and concentration for the purpose of larger effort. He chose the latter as his course.

Before he arrived at the age of seventy years, Mr. Yandes stated a number of times to the writer of this little sketch that three-score years and ten measured the compass of the average man's capacity, and that when he arrived at that age he proposed, as he put it, to quit business, and wind up his affairs. He never married. And when he reached seventy years, he began to administer upon his estate. In this he acted with great care, caution and critical examination. He looked long and carefully to see where he could put his accumulated wealth to the best advantage, regarding himself in the light of a trustee of his holdings; modestly, quietly, and even secretly, he began to make his gifts, and for fifteen years only those closest to him had any knowledge of his large benefactions. In the latter part of the spring of 1902 some of the facts concerning his gifts commenced to leak out. Curiously inaccurate and even untruthful statements were published in the newspapers—caricatures of the man and of his doings. One of the results was that hundreds of begging letters came to him from people of whom he had never heard, and for objects of which he knew nothing. It vexed him much, and he was advised to put an end to this by a published statement of his donations, and let the public know that he had practically given away his fortune. He objected, on the ground that these were private and confidential matters. The pressure, however, became too great, and he dictated a

short statement concerning his benefactions, in the following words:

"When I got to be seventy years old, I thought I ought to be settling up my estate, and in the course of a few years thereafter I gave to Wabash College \$150,000. Later, I gave a small sum to another college; and I have given away, from time to time, about \$400,000, to church and charities. During the period from 1886, when I was seventy years old, to the present time, I have given to relatives at least \$400,000. During this time I was accumulating what I could, and reducing my funds by gifts. And while I gave away \$800,000, or thereabouts, I have not had \$800,000 at any one time. Among these donations, I have given \$60,000 to the Indiana Missionary Society; I have given, at least, \$100,000 to the Foreign Missionary Societies—Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist. I have given \$40,000 or \$50,000 to Home Missionary Societies—Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist."

Commenting on this, at the time, the *Boston Globe* truthfully said: "Andrew Carnegie has given millions of dollars to found free public libraries, but he continues to receive sufficient dividends from steel stock to pay for a first-class passage to his castle in Scotland. He has millions left in his possession.

"John D. Rockefeller has contributed magnificently to educational and religious institutions, yet never has he reduced his principal or his income to a point where he would lose his power and prestige in the financial world.

"The Indianapolis lawyer, however, has, to all intents and purposes, stripped himself of an entire fortune, which he might to-day have counted in seven figures, and is content to live among his books, in a city block, on plain food, and clothed in raiment just fine enough to be respectable. * * * The Hoosier philanthropist practiced economy, as well as law, maintained his integrity, and has thereby been enabled to help the poor, educate aspiring boys and girls of parents who are strangers to him, spreading the gospel at home and abroad, and, without forgetting his own worthy relatives, making the world better and brighter."

Simon Yandes was of a profoundly religious nature. No man with his intellectual vigor, and the love of truth which marked him, could live long without inevitably being brought to investigate the great moral laws governing life; and few men studied more

critically and carefully, than he did, these matters. The two subjects of his most careful and constant study—and he was a bachelor student—were theology and economics—the laws governing moral life and the laws of business. He accumulated on these topics an admirable library. Few theologians had his learning on theology. Not many of the professors teaching the science of economics had his attainments on the latter subject.

He was much attracted by the life and writings of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and he made an exhaustive collection of Johnsoniana. It was Johnson's profoundly religious nature and powerful defense of the Christian religion, in an age of skepticism, that won the admiration of Mr. Yandes.

Simon Yandes was a strong man; a strong man intellectually, a strong man morally; successful in all he undertook; at the Bar he arose rapidly to the first place; in business, in an inland town, he accumulated a large fortune; and as a philanthropist acted so wisely and judiciously as to merit the approval of all interested in the welfare of humanity.

There was one quality in his nature of which mention should be made—one that was known only to a few. Reasoning from a knowledge of human nature, we would have a right to say that a man of his intellectual and moral character must have had strong affections; he did; and these ran quietly, but beautifully, in a channel almost out of sight. His dominant affection was for his mother. The writer remembers hearing, some years ago, a woman, now dead, who knew him as a boy, say of Simon Yandes that his relationship as a boy and young man to his mother, his affection for her, his respect for her, the beautiful understanding that seemed to exist between them, made him an ideal son. More than once, when sitting in his room, has the writer's eye been caught by a picture, framed, and hung where it could be seen from any point of the room—the picture of a woman, old and wrinkled, with a wise and gentle face—strong, clear, intellectual eyes—this was the picture of Mr. Yandes' mother. The writer has heard him say, with a strange sort of pathos, that this was a beautiful picture; that his mother was one of the strongest in character and intellect of all the persons he had known; and he added once, half jocularly, that if he, by Nature, possessed any particular merit of intellect or character, he owed it largely to her. He admired his younger

brother, George, and spoke of him often as a father would of a son. He was devoted to his near kin, and provided for them liberally; yet, it was to his mother that he gave his tenderest affection; he honored her, when living, and he cherished her memory, when dead, with an affection that was beautiful. We all know what a mother's love is. Simon Yandes was a living example of the absorbing power of a son's love for his mother. From boyhood to old age, to the last hour of his life, this was the one peculiarly tender sentiment of his soul. When the shadows of death were fast approaching, when the darkness was beginning to shut out the light, in a lucid interval, the thought of his mother came to him, and found utterance from lips that were about to be closed forever.

GEORGE WHITE SLOAN, M. D., PHAR. D., late president of the Sloan Drug Company, Inc., at No. 22 W. Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind., was a distinguished citizen and ex-soldier. He was born in Harrisburg, Pa., June 28, 1835, son of John and Mary (White) Sloan, natives of New York and Pennsylvania.

John Sloan, the father, was a cabinet-maker, and came to Indianapolis in 1837, where he followed his trade until his death in 1874, aged sixty-two years. His wife, Mary (White), died in 1847. They were both earnest and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of six children—three sons and three daughters—of whom two are still living: Mary R., widow of William Clark of Philadelphia; and Sarah M., of the same city.

Robert Sloan, the grandfather of George W., was a native of Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish descent, and died in Pennsylvania. He was also a cabinet-maker, and had three sons and three daughters. The maternal grandfather of George W. was George White, a native of Pennsylvania of English descent. In religion he was a Quaker. By trade he was a machinist and a builder of fire engines. He died in middle life, the father of two sons and two daughters.

Dr. George W. Sloan was reared in Indianapolis and attended the public schools. When thirteen years of age he began clerking in a drug store, later taking the course in Pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1880 Dr. Sloan received the

honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis. In 1891 he received the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy from Purdue University.

On April 3, 1866, Dr. Sloan married Miss Caroline Bacon, youngest child of Hiram and Mary Alice (Blair) Bacon, prominent pioneers of Indiana. They have three children: (1) George B., who was a partner in the firm of the Sloan Drug Company, and later the representative of Eli Lilly & Co., was married, June 28, 1906, to Miss Alice M. Spalding, daughter of George A. and Sarah C. Spalding, of New Albany, Indiana. On June 10, 1907, a son was born to them, George Spalding Sloan. (2) Frank T. is the Insurance Inspector for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and also for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of New York City. (3) Mary Alice is living at home with her mother.

Dr. Sloan enlisted for service during the Civil War, in Company B, 132nd Ind. V. I., for four months, and was made first lieutenant at the organization of the company. The captain of the company was taken sick, and Dr. Sloan was made acting captain in his absence. After the war he returned to the drug business in Indianapolis, and became a partner in the firm of Browning & Sloan, druggists. That firm failed in 1886, and in 1887, the Doctor started a drug business on his own account, which he conducted in his own name until March, 1897, when the Sloan Drug Company was organized. It was incorporated with the Doctor as president, his wife as vice-president, and his son, George, as secretary and treasurer. After the death of Dr. Sloan the company went out of existence, and the business with which he had been actively identified for more than fifty-five years was sold. In politics Dr. Sloan was a staunch Republican. He was actively connected with the Indianapolis Board of Trade from the time of its organization, was long a member of its board of governors, and for one year was its president. He was a member of the Marion County Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society, and a member of the Commercial Club. He filled the position of president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which includes both Canada and Mexico, as well as the United States. He was a member of the Indiana Board of Pharmacy, as president, and was its secretary

at the time of his death; a member of the board of School Commissioners, and president thereof.

Dr. Sloan and his wife became identified with Christ Church (Episcopal), where he was vestryman for thirty years. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity in the following lodges: Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, F. & A. M. (treasurer); Keystone Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite Masons; the Saraiah Council; Rose Croix Chapter, Indianapolis, Indiana Consistory; and was exalted to the thirty-third degree. He was always interested in the development of Indianapolis, which he had seen grow from a town of 2,500 to a city of 200,000 inhabitants.

In October, 1902, Dr. Sloan was stricken with apoplectic paralysis, and from that time was unable to attend to his business. He was bedfast most of the time from October until his death Feb. 15, 1903. There was a memorial service held in Christ Church in memory of Dr. Sloan, Nov. 15, 1903, nine months after his death. Many tributes were paid to his public services by those who had known him from boyhood. A beautiful memorial volume, a tribute to his valuable service on the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention, was presented to his family some months after his death.

HIRAM BACON was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1800, and attended Williams College, where he studied law. In 1820, on account of broken health, he gave up practicing law, and came West with a Government surveying party to Indianapolis. He entered and purchased a tract of land which is now known as Malott Park, then returned to Williamstown and in the autumn of 1821 married Mary Alice Blair. They came immediately to their new purchase to make a home, for at that time it was considered that the noblest thing the youth of the East could do was to become pioneers in the new country. When the young couple reached this region, there were only three log cabins where the beautiful city of Indianapolis now stands, and they were located on the banks of White River. The Miami and other Indian tribes were numerous when they first came to this part of the country, and Mrs. Bacon used to tell of some thrilling experiences with them. One day, ten Indian braves in their war paint

fled into the cabin home, brandishing their tomahawks and demanding food of the fair little eastern woman, who was alone except for the baby in the cradle. (This cradle was, by the way, the first cradle made in Indianapolis, and was constructed by Caleb Scudder, or Squire as he was called). When these braves saw the baby, they took it and passed it from one to the other, offering to buy it from her. After eating all the food in the house they relented and left the baby.

Hiram Bacon and his wife were two of the first six persons to join together to form the nucleus of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. The first meetings were held in Caleb Scudder's cabinet shop. When it was decided to erect a church building, Hiram Bacon gave the lumber, cutting the trees on his farm, hauling them to the mill, and delivering the lumber on the ground, ready for the building, which was erected on the west side of Pennsylvania street, just south of Market street. Mr. Bacon was always Justice of the Peace in his region, and always kept in advance of his neighbors in all enterprises for the good of the community. After some years, it was thought by the Presbyterians that it was his duty to build a church on his place. He did so, and maintained it for many years, taking out to his home from time to time such men as Dr. Isaac Coe, John Gurley, William McClung, Henry Ward Beecher (the last named the greatest Presbyterian preacher of his time) and others to preach in the "Washington" church, as it was called for the township in which it was located. Dr. Isaac Coe was a great man, and a distinguished Presbyterian of early Indianapolis, whose daughter married James M. Ray, the great Sunday school superintendent. Mr. Bacon was a close associate of Dr. Coe, Mr. Ray, Mr. James Gurley, and helped spread Presbyterianism throughout this section by his practical personal aid, donating material for the first three churches in Indianapolis, in addition to "Washington" church erected on his land.

Mr. and Mrs. Bacon had ten children—seven daughters and three sons—whom they reared and educated with unusual advantages for that time. They lived together for nearly fifty years on the farm where they first settled until Mrs. Bacon's death in 1865. Mr. Bacon lived until 1880. Their children were: (1) Harriet married Upton J. Hammond, son of

Rezin Hammond, the first M. E. circuit rider of this district. (2) Electa married Dr. William P. Thornton, of Logansport, afterwards of Cincinnati, founder of a medical college, an eminent man, who left \$150,000 to Wabash College. (3) Sarah Maria. (4) Hellen married Charles A. Howland, son of Powell Howland, a pioneer of Senate township. (5) George, a farmer, married Harriet Steers. (6) Hiram, Jr., a farmer and miller, married Priscilla Given. (7) Mary Alice, married Benjamin F. Tuttle, a wholesale grocer of Indianapolis. (8) William, a farmer, married Sallie James. (9) Caroline married Dr. George W. Sloan. (10) One died in infancy.

HON. MARCELLUS A. CHIPMAN, of Anderson, comes from Revolutionary ancestry. His great-grandfather, Darius Chipman, as well as the latter's brothers, Nathaniel and Daniel, participated in several battles, including the battle of Lexington and the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, and they also took part in a night attack upon a British battle ship on Lake Champlain. Nathaniel was with Washington at Valley Forge. Daniel, the eldest brother, lived at Rutland, Vt., at one time, and was a member of the Legislature of that State for twenty years.

Horace Darius Chipman, son of Darius, was born in Vermont, and he died in Cincinnati at the age of about eighty-five years. He was in a general commission business in that city.

Hon. De Witt C. Chipman, son of Horace D., at present residing in Anderson at the age of eighty-three, and father of Judge Chipman, is one of the best known men in the State, and is a pioneer lawyer. He was born in Middlebury, Wyoming county, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1824. His wife was Miss Cassandra Clark, born at Noblesville, Ind., daughter of Dr. Haymond W. Clark, a native of Virginia.

Judge Marcellus A. Chipman, son of the Hon. De Witt C., was born in Noblesville, Ind., Sept. 27, 1852. His early life was passed in his native town, where he attended school. He came to Anderson with his parents in 1870, and began the study of law with his father. In the fall of 1872, he entered the law department of Indiana University, at Bloomington, and was graduated in 1873, with the degree of LL. B. On returning from College he commenced the practice of his profession with his father, and after the latter removed to Richmond in 1875, he practiced

alone until 1876. He then entered into partnership with H. C. Ryan, and the firm of Chipman & Ryan existed until 1879, when it was dissolved. Later with Hon. James W. Sansberry a partnership was formed which continued until 1886, when Mr. Sansberry retired to become president of what is now the National Exchange Bank. Judge Chipman again engaged in practice alone and continued until Feb. 22, 1889, when he was appointed Judge of the Fiftieth Judicial Circuit by Gov. Alvin P. Hovey, to fill a vacancy created by an Act of the Legislature in constituting Madison county a Judicial Circuit. He held this position until Nov. 22, 1890, when his successor by election qualified. He was nominated by the Republicans for re-election, but although the Democrats controlled the county by five hundred and ten majority, Judge Chipman was defeated by only three hundred and forty votes. On Dec. 1, 1890, he entered into partnership with F. A. Walker, and the partnership continued until June 1, 1893. In 1893 the firm of Chipman, Keltner & Hendee was formed, making altogether the most formidable legal combination in this part of the State. Mr. Keltner was formerly of the firm of Robinson, Lovett & Keltner, and Mr. Hendee was for many years the partner of Charles L. Henry.

At the time of his appointment as Judge, Mr. Chipman was secretary of the board of trustees, also secretary of the Republican County Central Committee. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and American Bar Association. Judge Chipman as chairman of the Indiana commission, appointed by Governor Durbin, for the Codification of the Laws of Indiana, rendered most valuable service to the State. The most important of the many bills proposed was the one on Municipal Corporations, which was adopted by the Legislature to give uniform government to all cities of the State. The Commission prepared a bill on Eminent Domain, which passed the Legislature; revised the Criminal Code; a bill on Highways; one on Drainage, and one regarding Private Corporations; and all passed the Legislature except the last. It is doubtful if any other State Codification committee ever passed successfully so many bills.

Judge Chipman has been affiliated with the I. O. O. F. since 1875, being at one time grand master; at the present time he is a member of the board of trustees for the erec-

tion of the magnificent new fourteen-story stone office building, at the corner of Pennsylvania and Washington streets, in Indianapolis, the two upper stories to be occupied by the Grand Lodge. The building is about completed. The Judge is also a member of the K. of P., and the Elks.

On June 22, 1875, Judge Chipman was married at Paoli, Orange county, Ind., to Miss Margaret B. Buskirk, daughter of John B. Buskirk, a prominent merchant of that place. They are the parents of two living children, Katherine Carpenter and Mary C. Lennox.

PROF. CYRUS WILBURN HODGIN, who holds the chair of Professor of History in Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., is one who, by reason of natural inclination, scholarly attainments and years of practical experience has become one of Indiana's leading educators, and he belongs to a family which can trace its honorable ancestry back to the seventeenth century.

The Hodgkin family is of old English stock and nomenclature, the name having been derived from the noun "hodge," meaning a farmer, as the early representatives were mainly agriculturists. Probably from this branch came the similar names: Hodgson, Hodson, Hodgen, Hodgins and Hotchkiss. The American founder of the family was Robert Hodgson, a Quaker preacher, who with several zealous Friends and missionaries came to New Amsterdam in 1657. As recalled they were: William Robinson, Christopher Holder and Robert Hodgson, all of whom had crossed the ocean in Capt. Robert Fowler's vessel, "The Woodhouse," in 1657. Concerning their visit, William Robinson wrote George Fox from the Boston jail, where he was hanged in the next year on account of religious persecution. It is probable that Robert Hodgson was a native of Skepton, Yorkshire, England, and that he had suffered persecution in his native land as he subsequently did in New Amsterdam, being one of the sixty missionaries sent out by George Fox, the founder of the Quaker faith. Capt. Robert Fowler had also been a Quaker preacher in England. After landing at New Amsterdam Robert Hodgson began preaching his doctrines in the streets, which did not meet with the approval of the Manhattan governor, old Peter Stuyvesant, and the missionary was confined in a cold, damp and filthy

cell. It is told, however, of the impression which he had made on the people who had listened to him, and how they gathered around his cell window and listened as the missionary preached within. Before he was released he was provided for by devoted followers who brought him food. Robert Hodgson went to Long Island after his release, and later became connected with the New Jersey settlements of Friends under the general domination of William Penn.

The descendants of Robert Hodgson settled in Pennsylvania. He had many children, but this record is concerned with George, who went to Center, Guilford county, N. C., and became a member of New Garden Meeting, about 1750. He had four sons and two daughters: George, Robert, John and Joseph, Sarah and Susannah. George Hodgson and wife both died in Guilford county, N. C., the latter in 1764. Their son, Joseph, was born in Guilford county, and is next in the present line of ancestry. In Center he was one of the influential members. His occupation was farming, and the two-story frame house in which he lived, and which was erected early in the 1800's, is still standing. He married Hannah Williams, and they were the parents of fifteen children, namely: John, William, Joshua, Joseph, Jonathan, Isaiah, Jacob, Rebecca, Nancy Ann, Lydia, Susannah, Sarah, Jemima, Solomon and Peggy. His will is dated, 20th day of 4th month, 1826, and was filed at Greensboro, North Carolina.

Joseph Hodgkin, son of Joseph, and the grandfather of Prof. Hodgkin, was born in Guilford county, N. C., and was reared on his father's farm. He married Ruth Dicks, born at Dicks's Mills, now Randleman, N. C., daughter of Peter Dicks. The latter was a Welsh Quaker, and was an early settler in Guilford county. Joseph Hodgkin became a successful farmer for his day. In 1834 he removed with his wife and several of his younger children to Randolph county, Ind., making the long journey in a covered wagon in regular pioneer style. After reaching his destination, he bought land in the woods which he cleared, and erected a log house similar to that of his neighbors, in which he lived to old age, dying in 1850, aged eighty years. His wife was a victim of cholera in 1849. He was a magistrate, and the record has come down to his descendants that he was a man of straightforward life and excellent judgment. His

children were: James, Elizabeth, Elias, Asenath, Nathan, Benjamin, Tilnias and Rachel. After settling in Indiana he gave each of his children forty acres of land.

Tilnias Hodgkin, son of Joseph, and father of Professor Hodgkin, was born in 1817, at New Salem, Center Meeting, N. C. Although he had but limited school advantages, he became a man of high character, and was looked up to by his neighbors and friends. He was about seventeen years old when the family moved to Indiana, and he assisted in clearing the pioneer farm. He was married at Lynn, Randolph county, Ind., in the Lynn Meeting, to Rachel Hinshaw, born in Randolph county, N. C., in 1819, daughter of Jacob and Phoebe (Allen) Hinshaw. The Hinshaw children were: Nathan, Allen, Solomon, Elijah, Rachel, Hannah and Jacob. The widow Hinshaw's children cleared up her farm of eighty acres, on which she lived many years. She was later married to Jeremiah Cox, of Cox's Mills, Ind., with whom she lived to the age of eighty-five years, dying in 1868.

The father of Tilnias Hodgkin having given him a forty-acre farm in the woods, situated on Cabin Creek, two miles south of the village of Farmland, he built here a pioneer cabin of poles, with a stick and clay chimney, where he lived for two years, when he sold and bought another forty acres within one mile of Lynn, which property he completed clearing, residing upon it for six years, and when he disposed of it in 1850 he moved to Newport, now Fountain City, where he kept the toll-gate on the Richmond and Newport turnpike, residing at this place until 1855, when he removed to Richmond, and kept the toll-gate most of the time until 1884. For a time he was engaged in a mercantile business at Lynn, but subsequently traded it for a farm between Lynn and Winchester, where he lived for three years, and then resumed keeping the toll-gate. His death occurred at Richmond, Ind., Jan. 13, 1884, aged sixty-seven years. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a man of deep religious character. For a number of years he was an invalid, for five years being entirely bedridden, but he had an active mind, and was an excellent manager, having the judgment to choose the right people to serve him. He was greatly interested in seeing his children educated, and three of them reflected the greatest credit upon him in the educational line.

The children of Tilnias and Rachel (Hinshaw) Hodgkin were as follows: Cyrus W., born Feb. 12, 1842; Joseph N., born Jan. 27, 1844; Elias M., born Oct. 1, 1845; Eli Linden and Hannah Melvina, twins, born in 1847, died in 1849; Asenath Adeline, born in 1849, died in 1852; Phoebe Alice, born Aug. 11, 1853; James Orlando, born Aug. 27, 1856, died in 1864; Charles Elkanah, born Aug. 21, 1858; Emma Eldora, born March 24, 1860, died in 1864; and William Percival, born Jan. 10, 1863, died Jan. 10, 1904. Prof. Charles E. Hodgkin was educated in Hadley's Academy, the Indiana State Normal school, the University of Chicago, and the University of California, and is now Dean of the University of New Mexico, and principal of the Department of Education. Phoebe Alice Hodgkin was educated in the Hadley Academy, and the Indiana State Normal school, and was a teacher in the public schools of Henry county, Ind.; she is now (1908) in Pasadena, California.

Prof. Cyrus Wilburn Hodgkin spent his boyhood on the home farm and assisted in its clearing. His primitive education was secured in an old log schoolhouse standing near his father's home, but when he was fifteen years old he began to prepare himself for teaching and spent two years at Hiram Hadley's Academy at Richmond, Ind. Mr. Hadley was one of the well-known pioneer educators of Indiana, and an early student at Earlham, and is now Territorial Superintendent of Education in New Mexico. Mr. Hodgkin was then engaged with friends in a mercantile business for three years and after one more year of school attendance under Mr. Hadley became his assistant at Richmond. Later he taught the village school at Lynn, attending Mr. Hadley's Summer School at Richmond in 1864, and in the fall of that year entered the Illinois Normal University, near Bloomington, where he remained three years, working for his board at the home of Dr. Edwin C. Hewett. After graduating in 1867 he returned to Richmond, where he was principal of the Hadley Academy for one year, and principal of the Richmond high school for two years. His next engagement was as principal of a graded school in Dudley township, Henry county, Ind., the first township graded school in the State, where he remained for three years, and then became Professor of History in the Indiana State Normal School

at Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained from 1872 to 1881. He was then superintendent of the city schools of Rushville for one year, and upon his return to Richmond, in association with other competent teachers, opened the Richmond Normal School, of which he remained principal for four years. In 1887 he became Professor of History in Earlham College, a position he still fills. In 1892-3 he was given a leave of absence and spent the year in Chicago, doing post-graduate work under direction of the famous Dr. Von Holst.

Prof. Hodgins was married Aug. 22, 1867, at Kankakee, Ill., to Emily Caroline Chandler, born April 12, 1838, daughter of Robert A. and Mary Ann (Dodd) Chandler, and granddaughter of Andrew and Ann Elizabeth Chandler.

Andrew Chandler was born in Passaic county, N. J., where he owned a farm and his old homestead was recently occupied by his descendants. His children were: Robert A., born Oct. 28, 1798; John, born Jan. 29, 1801, died at New Orleans of yellow fever; William B., born Oct. 2, 1805; Sarah Ann, born Feb. 6, 1809; Henry, born July 1, 1812, died May 2, 1883, the last survivor of the family; Peter, born Aug. 10, 1814; and David, born July 31, 1819.

Robert A. Chandler, father of Mrs. Hodgins, was born in Passaic, N. J., and was a well-informed and well-educated man, although he had few advantages. His early ambition had been to enter college, but as he was the eldest of the family he knew that his father was not able to gratify his wish, and when sixteen years of age he left home to take care of himself. He worked hard and devoted all his spare time to study, educating himself in Latin and English, and was also a fine mathematician. He subsequently read law, and after his marriage settled at Orange, N. J., and later lived one year at Newark. In 1833 they removed to Indiana, and settled in Williamsport, Warren county, where Mr. Chandler practiced law and subsequently became one of the most prominent lawyers in the State. From 1849 to 1850 he served in the State Legislature, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party in this section, later voting for Fremont and Lincoln. At the time of his death he owned 1400 acres of land in Kansas, in addition to a section in Illinois and many acres in Indiana. He was one of the early Masons in the State, and had advanced to the office of High Priest. His

death occurred March 10, 1861, at Williamsport, Ind., when he was aged sixty-three years.

Mr. Chandler was married in New Jersey, Sept. 19, 1823, to Mary Ann Dodd, and their children were: Margaret Almira, born July 25, 1824, at Orange, N. J.; Lydia Ann, born April 7, 1827; David Dodd, born Oct. 24, 1828, died in infancy; Andrew Washington, born Dec. 26, 1829; Sarah Eliza, born Jan. 1, 1832; Maria Sophia, born March 29, 1834; William Augustus, born May 20, 1836; Emily Caroline, born April 12, 1838; Laura Catherine, born April 5, 1840; Lila Florence, born Oct. 3, 1844; George Dodd, born April 13, 1842, and Mary Ann, born Dec. 8, 1846. The above were the children born to the first wife, who died at Williamsport, Jan. 26, 1847. Mr. Chandler was married (second) May 29, 1849, to Deborah Fleetwood Bryant, born June 10, 1822, and died April 6, 1905. She was a daughter of James M. and Dorcas G. Bryant, and the children of this marriage were: Robert A., born May 24, 1852; Dorcas J., May 25, 1854; James Bryant, June 9, 1856; Henry Bryant, Sept. 10, 1860; and Ella Rose, in 1858.

Mary Ann Dodd, the first wife of Robert A. Chandler, was born May 5, 1806, at Orange, N. J., daughter of David and Lydia Ann (Ward) Dodd, the former of whom was a son of David and Sarah (Harrison) Dodd.

David Dodd, the first ancestor of this family in America probably came to this country in 1646, and died in the winter of 1664-5, and his wife died in 1667, both being buried at Bradford, Conn. Their children were: Mary, born in 1647, who married Aaron Blakeley; David, born in 1649; Ebenezer, who died in 1675; a daughter who died in infancy; Stephen, born in 1655, died at Guilford, Conn., in 1691, who married Mary Stephens; Samuel, born in 1657; and Ann, who married a Mr. Fowler.

David Dodd, Jr., had these children: Daniel, Stephen, John and Dorcas.

John Dodd, son of David, Jr., married a Miss Sampson, and their children were: John, David, Abigail, Mary, Phoebe and Elizabeth.

David Dodd, son of John, who was a farmer near Orange, N. J., was a Minute man in the Revolutionary war. He married Sarah Harrison, and they had these children: Polly, Zebina, Elizabeth, David J., Sarah, Abbie, Phoebe and Lydia.

David Dodd, Jr., son of David, followed farming on the old Dodd homestead. He married Lydia Ward, and their children were: John, Eliza, Mary, Chandler, Reuben, Jonah, Margaret and Almira.

Professor Hodgkin is a member of the Society of Friends, to which his wife also belonged, and he has been one of the clerks of Whitewater quarterly meeting. He is a recognized minister of the Gospel. In political opinion at one time he was a staunch Republican, but since 1884 he has been identified with the Prohibition party. He has always taken an active interest in public questions, especially when they have touched on peace or temperance. On many occasions he has delivered temperance addresses, and on numerous occasions he has made peace addresses before different yearly meetings and other assemblies. Professor Hodgkin is also known as an author, having contributed largely to the educational press of the day, notably a series of articles to the *Indiana School Journal*, and another series to the *Minnesota Journal of Education*. He has placed the following books upon the market, all of which have met with public approval: "Civil Government of Indiana," "Historical Sketch of Indiana," "Historical Sketch of Indiana," as supplement to Redway's "History of the United States," and in collaboration with Prof. Woodburn of the Indiana State University, "A Study of the American Commonwealth," being an edition of the speeches of Burke and Webster that have political reference to United States history. He also edited a revision of Page's "Theory and Practice of Teaching."

Professor Hodgkin has a pleasant home at Richmond, and takes part in the intellectual, religious and social life of the city. Mrs. Hodgkin was a Daughter of the American Revolution. She died Nov. 13, 1907, leaving one daughter, Laura Alice, born at Richmond, April 27, 1869.

LUCIUS LORENZO BALL, M. D., has been engaged in the general practice of medicine at Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., since 1894. He is a busy man, his wide patronage in and around the town, and his duties as surgeon of the Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company, fully absorbing his time. Dr. Ball is a native of Ohio, and comes of old Colonial stock well known in New England and Virginia, where there have been many illustrious representatives of the name.

Lucius Styles Ball, father of Dr. Lucius Lorenzo Ball, of Muncie, was born Jan. 6, 1814, at Ascot, Sherbrooke Co., Quebec, Lower Canada, and there he grew to manhood, receiving such schooling as was afforded in the days of his boyhood in a pioneer neighborhood. When twenty years old he left the home at Sherbrooke for the United States, first going to New York City, where he bought produce for his uncle, Silas Harvey. He then went to Florida, where he was promised a railroad position, but owing to a change of management he after a short time found himself without position or money. He concluded finally to learn the carpenter's trade, being handy with tools, and in this trade he became very proficient. He worked at it five years in Florida, and then visited his home in Greensburg, Trumbull Co., Ohio, whither his parents had removed from Canada, and he built a substantial frame house to make the old folks comfortable. Returning again to the South he was employed at his trade, becoming a master workman, at Natchez, New Orleans and other points. Returning once more to his home in Ohio, about 1845, he married Miss Maria P. Brigham, who was born Jan. 14, 1822, in Stanstead, Quebec, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Beebe) Brigham. She had been a very successful and popular teacher, having taught in several important schools. Mr. Ball purchased his father's farm and the young couple settled there, remaining two years. He then purchased a larger farm, which was known as the Dr. Bascom farm, and which was improved with a large two-story house, besides complete buildings for dairy purposes. Mr. Ball then began dairy farming, and besides his own dairy he engaged in the business extensively, buying all he could of neighboring farmers, and shipping in large quantities to New York City. In 1856-57, having rented his farm, he established a large and profitable produce business in Minneapolis, Minn., and planned to move his family to that State, but just when business seemed most prosperous came the panic of 1857, and the failure of his creditors caused him to return to his farm. Just about this time he invented and began the manufacture of the first horse rake on wheels in the United States. In 1860 he took two droves of breeding mares to be sold to stock breeders in Bourbon county, Ky., selling these on one year's time. He was also engaged with other parties from Ohio in developing oil lands in

Bourbon county. The Civil war breaking out in 1861, his southern creditors informed him that they had repudiated all northern debts, and at the same time they served notice upon him to leave the State within three days. This entailed such severe financial losses that he then returned to his farm in Ohio. In 1863 he sold his farm and moved to Grand Island, Erie county, N. Y., where he lived for two years on the farm of his brother, the Rev. G. H. Ball. He next moved to Tonawanda, N. Y., and engaged in the oil business and in shipping hay. In 1867 he went to Canandaigua, N. Y., and went into the grocery business with a Mr. Bates, under the firm name of Ball & Bates, this partnership lasting three years when it was dissolved. Mr. Ball then purchased a small fruit farm, upon which his family lived, and while there he invented a patent egg carrier and also a paper barrel. He died Jan. 25, 1878, in Canandaigua. He was considered a man of rare good judgment and intelligence, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He left a widow and five sons and two daughters, the children all born in Greensburg, Ohio, as follows: Lucina Amelia, born Aug. 20, 1847 (died Jan. 14, 1901); Lucius Lorenzo, March 29, 1850; William Charles, Aug. 13, 1852; Edward Burk, Oct. 27, 1855; Frank Clayton, Oct. 27, 1857; Mary Frances, Aug. 7, 1860; George Alexander, Nov. 5, 1862. Several of the sons are members of the Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company, of Muncie, Ind., Frank C., being president; Edward B., vice president; William C., secretary; and George A., treasurer of the Company.

Lucius Lorenzo Ball, a representative of the eighth generation of the family in America, was born on his father's farm in Trumbull county, Ohio, and attended the district school in the neighborhood, during the summer working on the home farm. He was seventeen years old when he removed with the family to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he studied at the old academy for about two years. In was an excellent institution, and many famous men of his generation and the one preceding there gained their literary training, the higher branches having been thoroughly taught. Lucius L. Ball later engaged with his brother, William C. Ball, in the manufacture of cigars, in which business he continued for about five years, also assisting his father in carrying on a farm for the raising of small fruit. In 1882 he went to

Buffalo, where he and his brothers Edward B. and Frank C. carried on the manufacture of oil cans. About this time he entered upon what has proved to be his life work, the study of medicine. He took the regular course at Buffalo Medical College, receiving his degree in 1889, and the same year began practice in the Adrian (Pa.) Hospital, where he was house physician and assistant physician to the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Iron & Coal Company. For three years he was physician and assistant physician to the Buffalo, Portland & Pittsburg Iron & Coal Company, and after that experience returned to Buffalo, where he practiced until his removal to Muncie in 1894. There he has built up a lucrative patronage, and is chief physician for the Muncie & Portland Traction Company, medical director of the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company (home office, Muncie, Ind.), which with his duties as surgeon to the Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company keeps him thoroughly employed. The last named company has two thousand employees, and the nature of the business makes expert medical attendance necessary. Dr. Ball is a prominent member of his profession in Muncie, and indeed enjoys high standing throughout Delaware county. He has a valuable medical library and keeps well-abreast of the times and modern research through the leading professional journals. He is an active member of the Delaware County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In politics he is independent, his professional labors occupying so much of his time that he has not interested himself in public matters or office. In fraternal connection he is a 32d degree Mason.

On June 1, 1893, Dr. Ball was married, in Bay City, Mich., to Sarah Rogers, a native of New York State, and they have had one daughter, Helen, born in Muncie March 23, 1895.

THE BALL FAMILY. During the days of religious persecution in England many Balls came to America, and Dr. Lucius L. Ball is a descendant in the ninth generation from the common English ancestor of the New England and Virginia Balls, William Ball, of Wiltshire, England. This William Ball of Wiltshire, formerly of Northamptonshire, is looked upon as the progenitor of both the New England and Virginia Balls, as the coats of arms preserved in both branches are

the same, differing only as to crests and mottoes. Arms have been granted to which the crest has never been added. Moreover, minor changes, say the authorities, were often made in the coats of arms to distinguish different branches of a family. In the present case, as the field and charges on the shield are the same, it is evident that both arms belonged to the same family, or the devices on the shield would not be similar. These arms are given by Burke, in General Armory, as those of Northamptonshire, granted in 1613, probably to the father of the William Ball (of Wiltshire) whose six sons came to America in 1635, and indicate that he was an esquire. The arms were displayed on the shield, as usual, and the crest surmounted the casque, or head piece. The six sons mentioned, Alling, John, Samuel, Richard, Francis and William, came to America in the ship "Planter" in 1635, the church of which most of them were members coming in a body. Alling Ball was the ancestor of the Ball Brothers of Muncie, and is said to be identical with the great-grandfather of General Washington, whose mother was Mary Ball.

There is other evidence pointing to this close relationship between the New England and Virginia families. In Col. William Stone's history of Saratoga county, N. Y., is found the statement (on page 379) that Rev. Eliphalet Ball, of Ballston, N. Y., claimed to be third cousin to General Washington, whose mother was Mary Ball, granddaughter of Col. William Ball, who was one of the six brothers from England. This claim is supported by the statement that when Washington visited Ballston in 1783 he was the guest of Rev. Eliphalet Ball and recognized the relationship. Washington spent a large portion of his time during the Revolution in New Jersey, and always recognized the descendants of the New England Balls as his cousins. There were many descendants of Edward Ball, of Connecticut, in New Jersey at the time, and more than thirty of them were connected with different branches of the American army. The fact that he recognized them as cousins is abundantly attested in their family records and traditions. After the war he wrote to Deacon David Ball, recommending a former officer in the army to his friendship, and addressed him as cousin.

The Ball coat of arms (the Northamptonshire arms) was brought to America by Alling Ball, and is preserved in the book plate

of his son, Col. John Ball, the grandfather of Rev. Eliphalet Ball. Col. William Ball (brother of Alling), the founder of the Virginia line, brought the same arms to Virginia. The most remarkable similarity of names and general family resemblance may be only circumstantial evidence, but it is very strong. It is usually understood that General Washington inherited his tall and commanding figure from the Balls, who were large and strong men.

(I) Alling Ball, born in Wiltshire, England, landed at Boston from the ship "Planter" in 1635, and thence went to various forts. One of the leaders of the church company to which he and his brothers belonged was William Tuttle, who came in the same ship with his wife, Elizabeth, and three children. This family was intimate with the Balls, and they intermarried, and thus the date of the arrival of the Balls in America is authenticated from the carefully prepared history of the Tuttle family. The Tuttle and Alling Ball and wife remained in Boston until 1639, when they removed with their church to Connecticut, locating in New Haven, where they owned adjoining property, now owned by Yale College. Alling Ball had charge of the farm of Rev. John Davenport, in East Haven, from 1640 to 1650. No record has been discovered of the births of children there until that of his son John, which occurred in 1649. After leaving the Davenport farm Alling Ball settled in New Haven, where he died. The Branford and East Haven settlements were practically one, with one Independent (or Congregational) Church, under one pastor.

Alling Ball married, probably in London, Dorothy Fogal, and their children were: Edward, born about 1642; John, April 15, 1649, at East Haven; Eliphalet, born Feb. 11, 1651, at New Haven; Alling, born June 27, 1656, at New Haven, and Mary, who married George Pardee. There may have been others, of whom no record has been found.

(II) Edward Ball, the noted Puritan, was according to Rev. George H. Ball, D. D. (editor of "The Union Record," the official record of the Ball family, founder and president of Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y.), a son of Alling Ball, but though the fact is almost conclusively proved there is no written evidence. He was born at East Haven, Conn., about 1642-43-44, during the time his father had charge of Rev. John Davenport's farm,

and married in Connecticut about 1664 Abigail Blatchley, of Connecticut. They became the parents of six children, namely: (1) Caleb was born probably about 1663, therefore in Connecticut, and the last trace of him as being alive is found in 1716, when he witnessed a deed. He owned the homestead at Newark, N. J., on May 1, 1704, returning it to his father. At the time of his death he was probably living with his sons, Caleb, Jr., and John, at Millbrook. The name of his wife, Sarah, appeared once only, on a deed dated Feb. 19, 1705-06. (From chart made Feb. 3, 1888, by Joseph Harrison Vance, Erie, Pa., from manuscript of John R. Burnet, of Northfield, N. J., deceased, and the authority on the early Ball families). (2) Abigail married Daniel Harrison, who died in December, 1738, aged seventy-seven years. (3) Joseph fell heir to his father's home lot, in Newark, N. J., which remained in the family until sold by his great-grandson, Joseph Hadden Ball, in 1849. He was twice married, first to Hannah Harrison, who died probably in 1711, and subsequently to Elizabeth (supposed to be daughter of Lydia (Ball) Peck); there were three children by the first union and four by the second. Joseph Ball died April 25, 1733, aged sixty years. (4) Lydia, who died Aug. 22, 1742, aged sixty-six years, was the wife of Joseph Peck, who died Jan. 9, 1746, aged seventy-one years, three months. Joseph Peck came from Connecticut. He was apprenticed to Mr. Alling or Allen, the first blacksmith in Newark, and lived on Washington street, Newark, on the northwest corner of Edward Ball's home lot. He was deacon of the First Presbyterian Church. (5) Moses, born about 1685, died April 20, 1747. He probably resided in Newark, N. J. He married Mary Tichenor, who was born in 1684-85, and died in December, 1747. They had no children, and numerous bequests were left to nephews, nieces, etc. (6) Thomas is mentioned further on.

Edward Ball, the father of this family, was in 1666 a member of the church at Branford, of which his father was one of the founders. Rev. Abraham Pierson, pastor of this church, led his congregation to emigrate to Newark, N. J., in 1666, naming the new settlement after Newark, in England, where he formerly was pastor. About thirty families had moved there from New Haven the year before. The East Haven and Branford churches were closely allied, and readily

united in the scheme of planting a Puritan city in New Jersey. The historical facts are as follows: East Haven, Milford, and Branford constituted a special settlement of Puritans who insisted that none but church members should participate in governmental affairs. About 1666 the Colonies of Connecticut and New Haven were united by royal charter, which admitted non church members to the privileges of voting and holding office. Alarmed by this license to worldliness, and attracted by promises from the lord proprietors of the Province of New Jersey, Rev. Abraham Pierson led a company of his church members to emigrate. They appear to have consisted of members of the Congregational Church of Milford and Branford, styled "Friends from Milford and the neighboring plantations thereabout." "It was agreed upon mutually that the aforesaid persons from Milford, Guilford and Branford, together with their associates, being now accepted of, do make one township that through God's blessing, with one hand, they endeavor the carrying on of spiritual concerns, as also civil and town affairs, according to God, and a goodly government, these to be settled by them and their associates." These emigrants signed what they called "The Fundamental Agreement, to provide with all care and diligence for the maintenance of the purity of religion." They carefully restricted civil power to those who should be members of one or the other Congregational churches. (The Congregational Church which these emigrants founded afterward became Presbyterian, being now the First Presbyterian Church of Newark.) Edward Ball was one of the signers of the "Agreement," Oct. 20, 1666, and an active and influential member of the new colony, he himself removing to Newark in 1667. He was then about twenty-two or twenty-four years of age. During his life he held many important offices, and did most valuable service. In a few years he became high sheriff of Essex county, N. J., and in 1693 he is mentioned as holding several public positions, such as commissioner on delicate and important trusts, committeeman on boundaries, on settlement with the lord proprietors and Indians. The territory selected for the city of Newark was laid out in sections, and a lot of six acres was assigned to Edward Ball. A portion of that lot is still owned by his descendants bearing the name of Burnet. The residence is No. 1 Warren

street, in the heart of the city, and the six acres assigned to Edward Ball lie between Broad and Washington streets, being now worth millions of dollars. The living descendants of Edward Ball probably number between two and three thousand. They are more numerous in New Jersey than elsewhere, but are found in large numbers in nearly every State in the Union. It is not known when Edward Ball and his wife died. The last record of him alive is in 1724, when he was eighty-one or eighty-two years of age.

(III) Thomas Ball, son of Edward, born in 1687-88, died Dec. 18, 1744. About 1710 he married Sarah Davis, who died Feb. 1, 1778, aged eighty-eight years. He was a blacksmith by trade, was constable of Newark in 1715, and removed—probably about 1718-20—to a tract of land between Hilton and Jefferson village, N. J., where he died, near the site of "Tuscan Hall," built by his son Ezekiel. Thomas Ball was the father of twelve children by one wife, his being the largest family of any of the children of Edward Ball. The record of this family is as follows: (1) Timothy, born Oct. 26, 1711, died Jan. 9, 1758. He was a farmer on the mountainside west of Maplewood station, near South Orange, N. J. In December, 1734, he married Esther Bruen, who was born Sept. 25, 1715, and died Oct. 10, 1803. (2) Aaron died Sept. 22, 1752, aged thirty-nine years. He married Hannah Camp, widow of Samuel Johnson, blacksmith, and resided near South Orange, N. J. Mrs. Ball married for her third husband Timothy Peck, and died Dec. 23, 1790, aged seventy-eight years. (3) Affie died in 1785, aged about seventy years. She married Simon Searing, who died in April, 1760, and they lived at Connecticut Farms, N. J. (4) Nathaniel died in 1780. He married Esther Osborn and lived at Connecticut Farms. He was a blacksmith by trade. (5) David, born in 1729, died April 19, 1789. He was a blacksmith, and resided at Springfield, N. J. He married (first) Phebe Brown, who died July 10, 1748, and his second wife was Joanna Watkins, who died Feb. 18, 1776. He was married (third) on Dec. 12, 1776. (6) Ezekiel, who died Dec. 19, 1804, aged eighty-three years, inherited the homestead, the site of "Tuscan Hall," at Hilton, N. J., which he built. He was a carpenter by trade. He married Mary Jones, of Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. J., who died March 25, 1810, aged eighty-four

years. (7) Jonas, who died about 1787, aged about sixty-four years, at Headleytown, near Irvington, N. J., was a cooper by occupation. He married Hannah Bruen, who died in 1805. (8) Mary, born June 4, 1726, died in 1817. She was first married to John Bruen, a sailor, who was lost off Newfoundland Sept. 24, 1758, and by whom she had three children. Her second husband was Thomas Longworth, Esq., of Newark, N. J., and three children were also born to that union. (9) Rachel, born in 1728, died in 1750. She was the wife of Samuel Headley, who died Nov. 7, 1787, at the age of sixty-four years. (10) Thomas, born about 1731, died May 20, 1806. He was a lawyer by profession. He married Mary Crane, who died May 27, 1806, and they made their home in Jefferson village, near South Orange, N. J. (11) Amos, born about 1733, probably survived the Revolutionary war, but the time and place of his death are not known. (12) Moses is the next in the line we are tracing.

(IV) Moses Ball, born about 1735, died about 1775. His home was in Springfield, N. J. His children were: Jonathan, Samuel, and others whose names are not known.

(V) Jonathan Ball was born in New Jersey, about 1759 or 1761, and married Sarah Stiles. In the year 1799 he removed with several Springfield (New Jersey) neighbors, to the northern wilderness, locating at the present site of the town of Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec. There he bought a tract of land from the English government, and improved his property, his sons helping him to clear two farms from the wilderness. He became a prosperous and prominent man of his community. Sherbrooke, now a flourishing manufacturing place, is built on one of his farms. He erected the first lumber mill at that point. A street in Sherbrooke is named for some member of the Ball family. Jonathan Ball was the father of the following named children: William, David, Moses, Alexander and Lucindia, of whom William was the grandfather of Dr. Lucius L. Ball, of Muncie, Indiana.

(VI) William Ball was born (according to the records in the family Bible) Dec. 31, 1784, at Sherbrooke, Canada, growing up among surroundings which made it necessary for him to become self-reliant and independent. He remained in his native country until about 1835, when he migrated with all his family except one son (Lucius S., who had gone to Florida about a year before) to

the United States, settling in Greensburg, Trumbull county, Ohio. He bought 150 acres in the timber, repeating his father's experience as a pioneer. Building a log cabin, he and his sons immediately began the improvement of the land, and when Lucius S. Ball returned from the South he joined the family and did his share of the work at home. He was a carpenter, and helped his father to erect a frame house. In about ten years William Ball sold this place and purchased a tract of 150 acres which had been partly improved, and upon which stood a frame house. Here he passed the remainder of his active days, the last few years of his long life being spent in the home of his son Lucius S. Ball, near Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Ball was a large man, standing six feet, was heavily built and very powerful, possessed an intelligent mind and held to sound principles. He was hard-working and industrious, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. MYERS, in his lifetime one of the most prominent members of the Madison county Bar, who also won distinction in lines outside of his profession, was born June 12, 1836, in Clinton county, Ohio, son of Samuel and Caroline (Cather) Myers.

The Myers family are of German Huguenot stock, the originators of this branch of the family coming through France to America and settling in North Carolina about 1768-9. Ralph Myers, grandfather of Captain W. R., was born March 6, 1785, son of Elijah Myers, and he lived and died in North Carolina. In religion he was a Quaker. He was twice married, his first wife being Prudence Baker, by whom he had these children: Nathan, who settled in Hamilton county, Ind., in 1836; Mary, who married Lin Jessop; and Samuel. He married (second) the Widow Elmon, who had by her first husband a daughter, Mahala, who married John Arnold. Ralph Myers was a substantial citizen and owned a considerable tract of land, and, although living in the South was not a slave owner. He located as a pioneer in Clinton county, Ohio, in early times and died there about 1820.

Samuel Myers, son of Ralph, was born Nov. 4, 1812, in Clinton county, Ohio, on his father's farm. He received a common pioneer education, but became a well-informed man, and took a great interest in educational

matters. After his first marriage Samuel Myers lived one year in Clinton county, Ohio. He had early been left an orphan by the death of his father, and when a boy was bound out to a weaver, which trade he had learned and followed in conjunction with school teaching. He located in Indiana in 1836, arriving in Anderson, in October of that year. Here he bought 220 acres of timbered land, east of where the asylum now stands and partly within the present corporation of the town of Anderson. He built a log house, which is still standing, covered with weather boards, and proceeded to clear up his farm. In 1849 he built a pleasant residence, in which he resided until his death, at the age of eighty-two years, in February, 1895.

Samuel Myers was twice married. His first wife was Caroline Cather, born in Rockingham county, Va., daughter of Robert W. and Rebecca (Johnston) Cather, the latter of whom was a full cousin of Joseph E. Johnston. Mrs. Myers died in May, 1839, and he married (second) Elizabeth Cather, sister to his first wife, and she lived to be about seventy years of age, dying in 1894, in Anderson. To the first union two children were born: William R., and Jasper C., both of whom were officers in the Civil war. The children of the second union were: Mary, Caroline, George, Oliver, Frank, Kate and Jesse. Samuel Myers was in the 100-day service in the Civil war, and took part in the Morgan Raid. Originally he was an old-line Whig, but he became an Abolitionist and voted for James G. Birney, the "Liberty" candidate. He supported and voted for John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President, and also cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. Samuel Myers was an honored citizen and was highly respected among the pioneers. He held the position of township trustee and school director, and took an active interest in anything pertaining to the welfare of his county. He was noted, even among the pioneers, for his liberal hospitality, and the saying was true of him, that his "latch-string was always out." He engaged extensively in contracting, and many of the old Anderson buildings were built on his contracts. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow, being one of the early members of the Anderson Lodge, and passed all the chairs, including that of Noble Grand. He was a man of broad views and was liberal in his religious beliefs. His

son, Jasper C., graduated from West Point in 1862, and entered the ordinance department as 2nd lieutenant. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant and served through the war. He was on the staffs of Generals Butler and Schofield, and had been a class-mate of the latter.

William R. Myers was about three months old when brought to Indiana, in 1836, by his parents. He was thus reared among the pioneers of Anderson and attended the old log cabin schools. He was brought up on the home farm, and at the age of nineteen began teaching school, working on the farm during vacations. On June 7, 1858, he married in Anderson, Mary F. Mershon, born Oct. 20, 1839, in Pendleton, daughter of William H. and Mary J. (Bourne) Mershon. William H. Mershon was the son of Franklin Mershon, of New York State, and was a class-mate of William H. Seward at Princeton. He moved to Pendleton in 1827, where he was one of the county judges, and a man of influence in the early days. His children were: John D., William B., Mary F., Emma S., Sonora and Henry. Mr. Mershon died at the age of seventy-eight years, in 1876.

Captain Myers enlisted at Anderson, in April, 1861, in the three months service, but as the three months men were not accepted he again enlisted in October, 1861, as a private of Company G, 47th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. He served until honorably discharged at New Iberia, November, 1863, and re-enlisted in the same organization for three years, becoming a veteran. He was honorably discharged in November, 1865, and was mustered out of service at Indianapolis, Ind. Among the battles in which Captain Myers participated were the following: New Madrid, Mo., March, 1862; Island No. 10, April, 1862; Riddle's Post, April, 1862; Arkansas Post, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg from April until July 4, 1863; the Red River expedition, being in several skirmishes during this arduous campaign; the battle of Champion Hills, and many minor battles and skirmishes. With the exception of eight days when he was confined to the hospital on Porcupine Island, Yazoo Pass, he was with his regiment every day of his enlistment and never missed an engagement of any kind. The history of the 47th regiment is the history of Captain Myers. He was promoted to second lieutenant for meritorious conduct, June 18,

1862, to first lieutenant in June, 1863, and for gallant and efficient conduct to the rank of captain, in November, 1863, commanding his company in the Red river expedition.

After the war the gallant captain returned to his home, to find that his only child, Claude, the son of his first wife, had died while he was serving his country. The Captain and his wife thereupon adopted two nephews—Captain Percy Myers Kesler and Claude H. Kesler, whom they brought up as their own children. Mrs. Myers died Feb. 23, 1892, and the Captain was married (second) in September, 1894, to Miss Florence M. Stewart.

Captain Myers read law with Davis & Goodkuntz in Anderson, where he practiced successfully up to the time of his death, in April, 1907, being one of the leading members of the Madison county Bar. He served as school trustee until 1878, and was one of the early county surveyors, being elected to that office in 1858. He was elected to the National Congress in 1878, on the Democratic ticket, and served on a special committee investigating the pension department, which exposed the conduct of the department under Pension Commissioner Bentley. The Captain was Secretary of State in 1882, and was re-elected in 1884. In 1887 he bought the *Anderson Democrat*, a weekly paper, which he started to edit in 1888. The same year he received the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, but was defeated. In 1892 he was again nominated on the Democratic ticket for Secretary of State.

In April, 1891, Captain Myers was in a railroad wreck on the Big Four railroad, near the insane asylum, and was badly injured. He was confined in the St. Vincent Hospital for 103 days, was on crutches for nine months, and never fully recovered from the injuries. He was one of the early members of the I. O. O. F., of Anderson, having joined that lodge in 1857, and was made Grand Master of the State in 1877, and represented the State at the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He was also a Scottish Rite Mason, and was an honored member of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion. He and his estimable wife were both devoted and consistent members of the First Presbyterian Church of Anderson, in which he was a member of the board of trustees. He was a man of unimpeachable honor and honesty, strong intellect and excellent busi-

ness ability, and though of few words was very popular with all who knew him. He was a strong speaker, an able thinker, and a clear-headed counselor.

IGNATIUS BROWN (deceased) was born Aug. 11, 1831, in Indianapolis, and lived to become one of the honored and distinguished citizens of his native place, having been identified with the movements in the direction of education and development which made the years of his active manhood fruitful ones for this prosperous city. His ancestors came from Wales, about the year 1700, the founder of the family in America having been Evan Bruen (as the name was then spelled); succeeding generations came westward from the coast, Thomas Brown having been the founder and proprietor of Brownsville, Pa., at the site of the prehistoric fortification known as Redstone Old Fort; and at Brownsville, July 18, 1782, was born Hiram Brown, son of Thomas Brown.

Hiram Brown was a man of strength, mental and physical; not only was he deeply read in the law (his preceptor having been the great Thomas Corwin, of Ohio), but as an advocate he was easily the most powerful man before a jury in central Indiana, in a day when oratory meant much more than it does now; when few people read the few newspapers and men's minds were swayed only by the personal appeal. Hiram Brown married Judith, daughter of Rev. Thomas Smith, one of the earliest and foremost of the Methodist preachers of this country. Of this union, Ignatius Brown was born.

With this heritage of intellectuality, the education of Ignatius began with Kemper and Lange, in the famous old Marion County Seminary, which stood for years in what is now known as University Park. The son of a family of lawyers, the young Ignatius chose to follow the law, beginning as a student in his father's office. Later, he entered the Law Department of the State University, at Bloomington, being graduated therefrom in 1852. From college he came home to practice law with his father; after the death of the latter in 1853, Ignatius continued alone; after the year 1868, he limited his field to the law of real estate, and to the preparation of abstracts of title, acquiring an enduring reputation for the excellence of his work. In this special branch of the law he continued until his death, July 8, 1903.

In his youth, like most young lawyers, Mr. Brown went into politics with great enthusiasm. He aided in organizing the Republican party, and in his home county he introduced and carried through the county convention the first anti-slavery resolutions adopted in Indiana. He was President of the Young Men's Republican Club in the Fremont campaign. In later years, he was content to leave active political strife to younger men. Though never the holder of an elective office, he served for two years as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, preparing the reports of that body for 1856 and 1857, the State Fair ground then being what is now known as Military Park.

In conjunction with Dr. R. L. Gatling (afterward widely known as the inventor of the Gatling gun) Mr. Brown organized the first Board of Trade of Indianapolis (not the present Board) preparing circulars and maps issued by the Board, setting forth the advantages of the town as a manufacturing and commercial center. At a subsequent period, in 1873, at the solicitation of a committee of the City Council, he prepared a large pamphlet with maps and statistics, showing the commanding position of Indianapolis for business purposes. This pamphlet was widely distributed by the City authorities and business men, and it aided in producing the "boom" of 1873-4-5.

It is, however, as the first and best historian of his own city that Ignatius Brown has earned his place in the memory of his fellow-citizens. In 1857, for the directory of that year, he prepared the first historical sketch of Indianapolis, with maps showing the extent of the town at successive periods of development. For the directory of 1868, the publishers asked a more extended article, and this Mr. Brown furnished, covering a hundred closely printed pages with a wonderfully compact statement of the history of this community from 1819 to 1867; so thoroughly did he do this work that every author who has since written upon this or any allied subject has gladly acknowledged his indebtedness to Ignatius Brown for the facts placed at his disposal. To his labors in this field Mr. Brown brought sterling honesty, accuracy, industry and that fine-fibred, evenly-balanced sense of justice without which real history cannot be written. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fairness, the lack of bias, and the absolute accuracy of Mr. Brown's his-



Ignatius Brown

torical works. His was a fine mind, well cultivated. All his life a student, of quiet and retiring nature, he avoided society and gave himself to his books. It may safely be said of him that he had read more of the books in the city Public Library than any other of its patrons.

Such recreation as Mr. Brown permitted himself, he enjoyed along the wooded banks of river and creek, fishing, with rods of his own making, and flies of his own tying; fishing, yet with much more thought of the joys and beauties of Nature than of the number of fish he might bring home. And this was really typical of his life, that he did what he could, for its own sake, without regard to the result when measured by any sordid standard.

On May 5, 1857, Mr. Brown was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Joseph Marsee, a Methodist minister of the good old pioneer stock; she died Nov. 30, 1873. To them were born four children: Hiram Brown, Lyndsay M. Brown, Mrs. Francis A. Carvin and Mrs. Herbert M. Adkinson, all of whom are living in Indianapolis.

WHEELER. The connection of the Wheeler family with the development of Indiana is almost contemporaneous with its history as a State, for the first Wheeler to join the pioneers reached Hamilton county in 1828, only twelve years after Indiana's admission to the Union. The Wheelers were an old Colonial family, but at what exact point along the coast they settled is not definitely known. The earliest records are of two brothers, William and Thomas, who were taken to Virginia in childhood and there grew to manhood.

The ancestor of the Indiana branch of the Wheeler family was William, who was born April 27, 1768. When in their early days both brothers pushed on to Kentucky, where William settled in Nicholas county, while Thomas remained only a short time and then went on to Ohio. He located near Chillicothe, married and reared a family, and many of his family are scattered throughout that section. William farmed in Kentucky for years, but in 1828 moved to Hamilton county, Ind., where a son had gone two years before, and he settled near him in the township of Noblesville, three miles from that village. The journey was made with horses and wagons and required considerable time. The rest of his life was passed on this farm, and he

died in February, 1833. William Wheeler was a typical pioneer, of strong physique, six feet tall and weighing about 180 pounds. During the war of 1812 he enlisted, with two comrades from Kentucky, John Stoops and George Burt, and saw considerable service in Canada. In politics he was an old-line Whig. William Wheeler was married three times. His first wife, whose name is not known, had two daughters, Margaret and Mary, of whom Mary died in Kentucky. He next married Miss Rose Ann Ishmaul, a native of Wales, who had come to Nicholas county, and she, too, died in Kentucky. Her children were as follows: John, born Sept. 29, 1807; Nancy, Oct. 3, 1809; Roseann, Jan. 2, 1812; and Thomas, Feb. 3, 1814. The third wife was a widow, Mrs. Sarah (Ferguson) Burns, and she bore him two children, namely: William, born Oct. 5, 1816; and Moses, March 11, 1819.

John Wheeler, oldest son of William, born Sept. 29, 1807, grew up on the Kentucky frontier and had no chance for even the rudiments of an education during his boyhood, but after his marriage his wife taught him to read and write. His main book was the Bible, and he became a close student of its teachings. His father's farm on Licking river was close to that of Philip Stoops, another pioneer, who had a daughter, Mary, and the two young people fell in love with each other and were betrothed. Early in September, 1826, Philip Stoops and his family started for Indiana, traveling with an ox team and a team of horses, and John Wheeler accompanied them. He drove the oxen, and led a two-year-old colt. The party camped out along the way in true pioneer style and were five weeks in making the journey, arriving at their destination Oct. 1, 1826. On March 5th, following, the young couple were married and began their long life together.

John Wheeler had taken an eight-year lease from Aaron Finch for twenty acres of heavily timbered land about three miles southeast of Noblesville. He built a log cabin and gradually cleared the land, and meanwhile, to support his family, did much clearing for others in the vicinity. There was no money in the community, so his work was paid for in small produce or barter, and altogether the family lived in a most primitive way. The log cabin, while warm and comfortable, was rough in the extreme, with puncheon floor, a door of clap boards with wooden hinges,

a single glass window, and a stick and clay chimney. The clothing for the family was made from the wool and flax which Mrs. Wheeler spun and wove. In 1834 Mr. Wheeler determined to follow the Indian trail to Fort Wayne, 100 miles distant, in order to get work there on the Wabash and Erie Canal. Provided with only simple provisions and a blanket to cover him at night, he set out on his journey. He secured the work, receiving sixteen dollars a month, and worked for three months, after which he walked home again through the woods. He had earned enough money to buy forty acres of forest land, two and a half miles east of Noblesville, and there he built a new cabin and settled down with his family. Industrious and thrifty, he prospered and was able to add to his property until he owned a fine farm of 224 acres. In time he built a frame house, and during the latter part of their lives he and his wife enjoyed all the comforts of life. He lived to be seventy-two years old, passing away at the home Aug. 17, 1880. His wife died April 7, 1881, while visiting her grandchildren, George and Eva Fisher, of Noblesville. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were converts to the teachings of Alexander Campbell, who often journeyed through Indiana in those early days. He founded a church at Noblesville, and the Wheelers were among the most interested and sincere members. John Wheeler was a deacon in it for many years. In politics he was a Whig at first, but later was a strong Abolitionist. In his locality he was noted for his sound judgment and was more frequently called upon than any other man there to serve upon both grand and petit juries.

Mrs. Mary (Stoops) Wheeler was in many respects a most remarkable character. While she had only an ordinary education, she had an excellent mind and retentive memory, and was very well informed for her times. She was especially familiar with the Bible and could readily quote almost any passage from it. She was really the educator of her children, and by her strong character exerted an influence over them to which was largely due their success in the world. Her word was law to them, and they all felt the greatest reliance on her judgment. A single incident will illustrate her force of character and ability to dominate a situation instantly. During her husband's absence in Fort Wayne, a deer that had been grazed across the back

by a bullet sought shelter in Stony Creek near her cabin, and was chased into the water by their hound "Tusmer." Mrs. Wheeler seized an ax, rushed out on a log, and as the deer came down upon her, struck it between the eyes and killed it instantly. Mrs. Wheeler's influence was not confined to her own family, for she had a wonderful knowledge of human nature, and became an authority among her neighbors, among whom she was very generally called "Aunt Polly." John and Mary (Stoops) Wheeler were the parents of eleven children, Margaret, Philip S., William T., Ann G., John H., George W., Jane, Sarah C., James W., Martha M. and Henry P. The oldest child, Margaret, was born Jan. 3, 1829, and died the same day.

Stoops. The Stoops family, from whom the posterity of John Wheeler are descended on the maternal side, has a history similar to that of the Wheelers, coming from the same State originally, and sharing like experiences on the frontier. Tradition has it that the first one of the name in America was Philip, and that he came from Germany. Although he settled in Pennsylvania he never learned to speak English. A descendant, Philip, the father of Mrs. Wheeler, was born June 17, 1768, probably in Virginia, and is thought to have been a son of Story Stoops. His old family Bible, containing many records, is now in the possession of a grandson, William Stoops, of Tama county, Iowa. It is bound in deerskin, and printed in English, and has been handed down from father to son.

Philip Stoops married Miss Mary Ferguson, of Scotch-Irish stock, and they settled in Kentucky, where he cleared a good farm from the woods in Nicholas county, near Alexander Blair's place. But he was strongly opposed to slavery, and finally left Kentucky to get his family out of its influence. On arriving in Hamilton county, as already narrated, he bought a half section adjoining the present corporation of Noblesville, built a cabin and went to work to clear the land from the heavy timber. He got his farm under cultivation, built a two-story frame house, and became one of the prosperous and influential men of that section. He died at home, Jan. 23, 1841. He and his wife were strong Presbyterians and helped to found the church of that denomination in their county. In politics he was a Whig.

Philip Stoops was married twice, both times in Kentucky. His first wife, Mary Fer-

guson Stoops, died March 12, 1811, leaving children as follows: John, born Sept. 10, 1793, who served in Canada in the war of 1812, with William Wheeler and George Berk; Ann Gray, born Oct. 1, 1795; Alicia, Nov. 29, 1797; William, Dec. 23, 1799; Philip, April 17, 1802; Rebecca, Sept. 30, 1804; Mary, March 3, 1807; James, April 3, 1808; and Judith, March 2, 1811. By his second union to Miss Agnes Morgan, who was born Sept. 16, 1778, Philip Stoops had five children: Thomas, born Sept. 2, 1812; Agnes and Sara, twins, June 22, 1814; Margaret, Sept. 16, 1816; and Jesse A., March 22, 1819. One of these children, William Stoops, became a specially prominent man in Hamilton county, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1848.

WILLIAM T. WHEELER, son of John and Mary (Stoops) Wheeler, was born on the farm first leased by his father, and as a boy and youth growing up on the frontier, he knew practically all of the sturdy men who laid the foundation for the present prosperity of Noblesville and the surrounding country. His first school days were spent in a log cabin school house some two miles from his home, which had been built for a home and then abandoned by some settler. Its structure and appointments were all after the rude fashion of the rude frontier, and it was lighted only where a hole had been cut out and the space covered with greased paper. Another school, to which he went next, was on the same primitive order, with slab desks and seats, supported by pins. This one he attended from forty to sixty days a year, but with all these disadvantages he learned to read and write well. When he was nineteen he spent one winter at a school near Noblesville, where the school house was a frame building with more conveniences. All through his early life Mr. Wheeler worked hard on the home farm, but when twenty years old he began hiring out to other farmers. His first job was in Noblesville township, grubbing for John Guilkey, at thirty-seven and a half cents a day. The money thus earned enabled him to pay for a license and settle down to married life. He was married in 1850 to Miss Christiann Burk, the ceremony being performed by Elias Caylor, a Dunkard preacher, who made the young people a wedding present of his services on the occasion. Miss Burk was born in Wayne county, Sept. 16, 1830, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Heiny) Burk, and as she was left

an orphan when eleven years of age, she was brought up by strangers. Her father, Jacob Burk, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., son of a farmer there, and his wife also came from the same locality; they moved to Wayne county, Ind., and entered 160 acres between Hagerstown and Cambridge City, on Simon's Creek. After clearing this land he sold out and moved to the northern part of Carroll county, where he bought 320 acres in the woods. There he died aged about sixty years, his wife surviving him. Their children were: Samuel, Jacob, Peter, Christiann, John, Barbara, Martha and Henry.

After their marriage Mr. Wheeler settled with his wife about half a mile from his father's home, on a tract of forty acres, partly cleared, which he had leased. There was a cabin already on it, with windows and doors, which was somewhat in advance of many of the cabins of that day. After two years there Mr. Wheeler began peddling clocks for Abner D. Bond, an old peddler, who purchased in Connecticut the Seth Thomas eight-day clocks, and had several wagons on the road. Mr. Wheeler did well at this, selling in Tipton, Howard, Cass, Fulton and Knox counties. He then bought fifty acres of land, three miles southeast of Noblesville, with twenty acres deadened, moved onto it a hewed log cabin, which stood just across the road and which he had purchased, and made his home there until 1862. By that time he had cleared thirty acres of the tract, but decided to leave it, and moving into Noblesville was engaged for three years in the stove and heading business. From 1865 until 1870 he had an interest in a brick making concern and also bought and sold stock, but he finally returned to farming, and from 1870 to 1889 occupied the 160-acre Evans place, northwest of Noblesville. On leaving that he bought fifty acres north of Noblesville, although this was almost in the woods, and life there would in many ways be like a return to the earlier times. There was a log cabin on the place, but his son Samuel settled in this, and the father bought twenty acres more for his own home. He built a good frame house there and moved into it in November, 1889. He still occupies this place.

In the eighteen years that Mr. Wheeler has lived on this farm he has continually been adding improvements and bringing it to a high state of cultivation. He has set out orchards and besides has five acres in various fruits and the place is known as the Glencove Fruit

Farm. In 1887 a remarkable gas well was struck on his farm. There was a six-inch casing in the well, and when on one occasion the gas was accidentally set on fire it rose with great force for eight feet without any flame and then suddenly bursting into a blaze threw a mass of fire into the air eighty-five feet in height and of an enormous fan shape. This burned six weeks before it could be brought under control. Soon after this more wells were struck but they were of less value than the first one.

Mrs. William T. Wheeler passed away at their farm home July 21, 1903, a woman of many virtues and one whose death was deeply felt. She was a member of the Christian Church, and her husband belongs to the same organization, in which he has served as treasurer. He has been a prominent man in his section, and from 1890 to 1895 was trustee of Noblesville township, besides serving four terms as deputy assessor. Mr. Wheeler's first vote was cast for Franklin Pierce, his next for Buchanan and his third for Stephen A. Douglas, but when Lincoln was a candidate the second time he voted the Republican ticket, and has done so for every Republican Presidential candidate since. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of Lodge No. 57, and he has been an Odd Fellow since 1863. He has filled all the chairs in this latter order, including Noble Grand, and has several times represented his lodge at the State Grand Lodge. Mr. Wheeler has the universal respect and esteem of the community in which his life has been spent, and is one of the finest types of citizens.

Four children were born to William T. and Christiann Wheeler, and three of these reared large families:

(1) Elizabeth, born Feb. 13, 1851, married Dec. 13, 1874, Henry Berg, a farmer of Noblesville township. They had children, born as follows: Daniel P., Oct. 8, 1875; Prof. William T., Jan. 26, 1877; Fannie, Nov. 10, 1879, who died in infancy; Benjamin, July 10, 1881; Christiann, Sept. 7, 1883; John H., Sept. 20, 1885; Walter B., Oct. 8, 1887; Ralph W., Jan. 9, 1889; and Elizabeth, Nov. 26, 1891. The mother died Dec. 6, 1891, and Christiann and Elizabeth, the latter only ten days old, were taken to their grandmother's home. Henry Berg died Oct. 6, 1895, and all but the two oldest children were brought up by the grandparents. Four still live at the homestead. Prof. William T. Berg married

Aug. 15, 1905, Miss Edith Kelly, born Oct. 18, 1882, and has two children: Myron A., born Oct. 29, 1906; and Alberta Louise, Sept. 15, 1907. Benjamin Berg married June 12, 1907, Mable Russell. Christiann Berg married May 11, 1907, Jasper E. Pickett. Daniel P. Berg was married Jan. 10, 1894, to Miss Mary E. Humbles, born March 4, 1871, and they have children as follows: Charles, born Nov. 15, 1894; Lorenzo, Dec. 11, 1895; Fredrick; William H., Oct. 17, 1898; Benjamin, March 18, 1900; Edna May, Feb. 8, 1902; Loretta, July 2, 1903; Walter, Aug. 12, 1905.

(2) John Wheeler, son of William T. Wheeler, was born Oct. 19, 1852. He was married Feb. 3, 1884, to Miss Kate Supple, by whom he has had the following children: Mary, born Dec. 10, 1884; Nellie, May 7, 1888; and an infant, born Sept. 23, 1889, deceased Sept. 26, 1889.

(3) Mary Magdalen Wheeler, daughter of William T. Wheeler, was born Jan. 26, 1855. On Feb. 22, 1877, she became the wife of Elmer Mott, and they have children as follows: Samuel, born Dec. 12, 1877, who married, Aug. 21, 1901, Miss Elsie May Lunn; William T., born Nov. 26, 1879, who was married June 7, 1900, to Miss Friedie Kliefoth, and has one daughter, Elsie May, born May 9, 1901; Christiann, born Aug. 29, 1881, a teacher in Noblesville; Mary, born June 14, 1884, who married Oct. 18, 1905, Orville Dye (she has two children, Wilmur, born Jan. 24, 1903, and Benjamin Dye, born Nov. 30, 1907); Harry, born Oct. 9, 1886, who was married Oct. 8, 1905, to Miss Clara Hammar; Carl, born Jan. 9, 1889; Forest, born Jan. 19, 1891; Maggie, born July 10, 1893; and Leah, born Oct. 30, 1895.

(4) Samuel Wheeler, son of William T. Wheeler, was born Sept. 18, 1856. On Oct. 11, 1876, he married Miss Sophronia Edwards, and is the father of eight children: Maggie, born April 2, 1880, married Nov. 9, 1902, Samuel Stern, and has two daughters, Nellie (born Aug. 24, 1903) and Ruby (born Nov. 10, 1904); Christiann, born Oct. 31, 1882, was married May 14, 1902, to Frank Shock, and has two children, Edna (born Dec. 1, 1902) and Thelma (born Aug. 7, 1904); Roy, born Jan. 1, 1884, married Theresa Fodrea, and has a son, Russel A., born Feb. 13, 1907; Carl, born March 26, 1886; Dora, born Feb. 22, 1889, was married Feb. 24, 1906, to Walter Galloway, and has a daughter, Erema, born Nov. 30, 1906; Guy was born Feb. 21,

1895; Bert was born March 17, 1897; and Verne, born April 25, 1899.

PHILIP S. WHEELER, son of John and Mary (Stoops) Wheeler, and brother of William T. Wheeler, was born Jan. 7, 1829, and died Dec. 29, 1898. His first wife, Rebecca D. Burcham, to whom he was married May 3, 1849, died March 10, 1871, the mother of three children, born as follows: Mary, born March 7, 1850; John, born Nov. 21, 1852; and Emma, born Feb. 9, 1857. The oldest daughter, Mary, married Benjamin Shoemaker, and had three children, Rebecca, Philip and John H. Mr. Wheeler was married (second) Nov. 14, 1897, to Caroline Bolton, now also deceased. Philip S. Wheeler was the owner of one hundred acres of fine land besides a number of houses in Noblesville. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for two years served efficiently as township assessor. It would, indeed be a great injustice to his memory not to mention his philanthropy. While his own family was not large, his house looked more like a kindergarten than a residence, as he reared several orphans. He aided the destitute to a marked degree—in fact none who appealed to him for help was refused, and he gave to charity more than many men ever made. His last intelligent expression was that he wished his brother, William T., to see that his own children did not exact any share in the property owned by his second wife, "For," he said, "my children would then have more than hers. Thus I will have made good my promise to her, which has been my chief aim." This was done as he wished.

ANN GRAY WHEELER, oldest daughter of John, was born Feb. 28, 1833. At the age of twenty, July 22, 1853, she married Henry Fisher. Both died in middle life, she Feb. 8, 1870, and he Sept. 5, 1876. They left three children: (1) Mary Eva, born Oct. 29, 1854, married Orlando Lock, May 1, 1882, and died ten years later, Oct. 16, 1892, leaving no issue. (2) George W., born Dec. 20, 1856, was married June 5, 1883, to Miss Mattie Bare, who died Aug. 5, 1890, leaving two children, Emma Pearl (born Feb. 11, 1885) and William H., (born May 12, 1888). George W. Fisher married (second) Rebecca Jones, June 30, 1901. (3) John H., born July 24, 1860, married, March 1, 1883, Miss Fannie Gascho, and they have had three children: Henry L., born Jan. 29, 1884; Nellie M., born Aug. 25, 1888; and Roland N., born Dec. 5, 1886.

JOHN H. WHEELER, third son of John, was born Dec. 17, 1834, and was reared on the old homestead near Noblesville. From an early age he showed a marked adaptability for business and became a dealer in hogs and cattle. He was very successful and was one of the substantial men of the township, in which his real estate holdings were 330 acres. During the Civil war he enlisted in the first company and regiment accepted in Indiana, the 6th Ind. V. I., for three months' service; and was in one battle in West Virginia. On Dec. 16, 1862, he was married to Miss Louisa Jones, who was born March 1, 1837, in Noblesville township, daughter of Abner and Nancy (Carlin) Jones. Two children were born to this union; Nancy A., May 16, 1868; and George, Aug. 14, 1878, who died March 20, 1887, in Noblesville. The daughter married C. B. Ward, of Indianapolis, and died Nov. 24, 1893, the mother of one son, Newell, born Oct. 19, 1889. Mr. Wheeler died Sept. 17, 1898, and his wife passed away Jan. 17, 1901, both in Noblesville. Mrs. Wheeler was a member of the Methodist Church, and her husband belonged to the Christian Church. He was a good Republican in his political views, and fraternally belonged to the Noblesville Lodge of Masons.

JANE WHEELER, daughter of John, was born Oct. 17, 1838, and became the wife of S. H. Foland, Oct. 27, 1857. She bore her husband six children: (1) John J., born Aug. 25, 1858, married Feb. 8, 1883, Miss Laura Ellen McKenny, who was born Feb. 22, 1861. They have had five children, namely: Dora M., born July 23, 1887; Walter E. Dec. 23, 1891; Blanche E., Nov. 30, 1893; Grace J., Aug. 28, 1896; and Pauline Anne May, July 14, 1898. (2) Dora was born Nov. 14, 1860, and died Jan. 5, 1880. (3) Philip S. was born July 22, 1863. On May 5, 1889, he married Miss Amanta James, who was born Jan. 17, 1870, and they have had children as follows: Maggie, born Dec. 11, 1890; Lester H., June 4, 1893; George R., May 3, 1895; Rex F., Aug. 22, 1900 (deceased May 7, 1903); and Cecil A., Aug. 13, 1903. (4) Henry O. was born Dec. 19, 1865. (5) Mary E., born March 26, 1870, died April 18, 1901. (6) Fred R., born July 8, 1873, married Maud (Duggins) Foland, who was born Feb. 5, 1876, and they have had three children: Opal F., born June 14, 1897; Otis S., Feb. 26, 1901; and Hugh H., Feb. 19, 1903.

SARAH C. WHEELER, daughter of John,

was born in January, 1840. She married Isaac Fisher, by whom she had two children: Henry and Belle, who married Watt Love.

JAMES W. WHEELER, fifth son of John, was born Feb. 27, 1843, and grew up amid the same influences as other boys of the frontier. His father and mother both did all they could to insure their children getting all the educational advantages possible, and they were all fairly well educated for that day. James W. Wheeler attended several of the subscription schools during the winters, and in summer worked on the farm. On April 20, 1864, he enlisted, at Noblesville, in Company B, 136th Ind. V. I., for 100 days, and was honorably discharged four months later, in August, in Indianapolis. He served mainly in Tennessee on guard duty near Murfreesboro, and on one occasion was detailed with ten comrades to guard the railroad thirty miles south of the city, being stationed at Bellbuckle. For two weeks he was sick in the hospital, but for the rest of the time was in active service. After returning from this experience, Mr. Wheeler engaged in business as a butcher, opening a meat market in Noblesville, which he ran until about 1866 or 1867. He then traded his property for seventy-two and a half acres on the Greenfield road, three miles southeast of Noblesville. There was a cabin on the tract and twelve acres had been cleared. Mr. Wheeler finished clearing it, drained the land and built a good frame house, besides adding to the land until he owned 320 acres. Later he became interested in real estate transactions, town property, sawmills and land in Arkansas and Georgia, and residence property in Noblesville, becoming quite wealthy. He is an influential man in the community and prominent in the work of the United Brethren Church, where he is president of the board of trustees. In politics he has always been a strong Republican, since the day when he cast his first vote for Lincoln for President. He belongs to Noblesville Post, G. A. R.

Mr. Wheeler's first wife, to whom he was married in Noblesville, Dec. 28, 1864, was Miss Sarah Ann Horsh Haverstick. She was born in Carroll county, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1847. The Haverstick family came from Lancaster county, Pa., and were of Dutch stock. Mrs. Wheeler's grandfather, Christian Haverstick, was a farmer and wagonmaker. He married Maria Gall, and they moved, in 1843, to Carroll county, Ohio, and settled on 200 acres of improved land. There Mrs. Haverstick died,

and in 1859 her husband traveled by wagon with all their goods to Noblesville, and located on a farm, adjoining the Wheeler place, where he died during the seventies, aged eighty-four years. He and his wife belonged to the German Reformed Church. They had an only child, Amos G., father of Mrs. Wheeler.

Amos G. Haverstick was born in Pennsylvania. While living in Ohio he married Sarah Ann Horsh, also of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and they had two children, Sarah Ann, Mrs. Wheeler; and Horsh A. His first wife dying, Mr. Haverstick married (second) Susannah, daughter of Stephen and Susannah (McFern) Staley, who was born in Carroll county, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1837. Mr. Staley was a son of Joseph and Zilpha (Fern) Staley, residents of near London, and when a young man accompanied his parents from England to America, and they settled in Carroll county, Ohio, where Stephen Staley lived to be about seventy years old. He married Miss McFern in Cambridge, Pa., and they had ten children: Mary, Zilpha, Nancy, Priscilla, Henry, Stephen, Joseph, Susannah, Benjamin, and a daughter who died young. Amos G. and Susannah (Staley) Haverstick had two sons: James B., born Jan. 6, 1858; and George W., born in 1863. Mrs. Sarah Ann (Haverstick) Wheeler died in 1885, the mother of fourteen children. She was a member of the United Brethren Church, and a woman of many virtues. After her death Mr. Wheeler married (second) Aug. 15, 1886, in Anderson, Ind., Miss Miranda Malvina Sample, who was born in Hancock county, Ind., Feb. 6, 1848. She was a daughter of John G. and Elizabeth (Darke) Sample, and a granddaughter of James and Mary (Barsett) Sample, pioneers of Indiana from Virginia. The children of James W. Wheeler were all by the first wife, and several died young. Eight are living: (1) Christian L., born Oct. 1, 1865, a lumber merchant of Memphis, Tenn., married Miss Nancy Landig, and has one son, James L., born in Noblesville Oct. 21, 1887. (2) Franklin A., born Oct. 23, 1868, was graduated from the Noblesville high school when only sixteen, and for the next three years taught school. He then entered Purdue University, but did not complete the course. He is now a farmer in Hamilton county. He married Sept. 21, 1886, Miss Ella Harris, daughter of Capt. James Harris, warden of the U. S. prison, in Washington, D. C. They have one daughter,

Vola Verne, born April 11, 1887, who married George Webster, a farmer of Noblesville, and has a son Harris. (3) Nellie D., born Oct. 18, 1870, was married Feb. 15, 1890, to Harvey Landig, in the real estate business in Noblesville. Their children are: Griffith W., born Aug. 30, 1891; Mary Rose, born March 17, 1898; and Aaron W., Jan. 9, 1906. (4) Polly Ann, born July 7, 1872, was married Sept. 6, 1898, to Eldon Robb, a lawyer in Greenfield, Ind. A daughter, Gladys Ione, was born June 16, 1899. (5) Amos G., born Aug. 6, 1876, was married Aug. 6, 1899, to Miss Jessie Epps, of Madison, Ark.; he is in the lumber business in that State, at St. Francis. (6) Sarah Caroline, born Dec. 9, 1878, has like all the family received a good education, being a graduate of the Noblesville high school and DePauw University, class of 1903. (7) Susannah A., born Dec. 11, 1880, is a graduate of the same institutions, being in the university class of 1904. (8) Hulda Verne, born Jan. 24, 1884, was graduated from the Noblesville high school, then taught in that town, and later attended the Metropolitan School of Music in Indianapolis, of which she is a graduate.

MARTHA M. WHEELER, youngest daughter of John, was born Feb. 28, 1845. At the age of twenty-four she was married, Aug. 12, 1869, to Joseph R. Bell. Mr. Bell, who was born June 4, 1844, was a soldier in the Civil war, and later was sheriff of Warren county, Iowa, for two terms. The family now resides in Alvin, Texas. Three children were born to this union: Orville J., born July 13, 1870; Mary L., born Sept. 7, 1877, deceased June 9, 1879; and Floss A., born Feb. 27, 1889, who married H. J. Hooper.

HENRY P. WHEELER, son of John, was born Sept. 29, 1847. His wife was Frances A. Boden, to whom he was united Dec. 29, 1869. Their children are: Linnie, born Oct. 11, 1870, wife of William Lindsay; Harvey M., born March 11, 1876, who married Miss Ettie Epps, and has three children, Henry R., Virginia and Frances; Zune, born June 29, 1881, who is the wife of Charles Eaton, and has a daughter, Dorothy; and Pansy, born June 30, 1885.

GEORGE W. WHEELER, another son of John, born Nov. 17, 1836, after finishing his own education in the public schools, began teaching, and held a position in Fishersburg, Ind., for several terms. An attack of lung fever compelled him to give up this work, and

he turned again to agricultural pursuits, with which he had been familiar in boyhood. In company with his brothers John H. and James W., he took up farming and stockraising. He and John H. had bought 120 acres of partly cleared land two and a half miles southeast of Noblesville, and while the second brother lived in town, George W. occupied the farm, living in a house of hewed logs. He finished clearing the land and continued farming there until 1873, when the two brothers divided their property. George W. bought more land until he owned 265 acres, 185 near Noblesville and the rest in Fall Creek township. He also, with his brothers, was engaged for sixteen years in manufacturing tiles. He was a pioneer in that industry, and has been a prominent member of the National Association of Tilemakers. Since 1905 he has resided in Noblesville.

Mr. Wheeler has always been a strong Republican, his first vote having been cast for Lincoln. He is influential among his fellow citizens in the township, and was one of the earliest men chosen as county commissioners. He, as well as his wife, belongs to the Christian Church. In physical make-up Mr. Wheeler, like all his brothers, is over six feet in height and weighs in the neighborhood of 200 pounds.

George W. Wheeler was married March 18, 1863, in Noblesville township, to Miss Hulda George, who was born in 1841, daughter of James and Maranda (Sinclair) George. They are the parents of six children, all of whom finished the common schools and then attended the Noblesville high school, but not all of them attended college: (1) William T., born Sept. 7, 1865, served three years and ten days in the Philippines in the 13th regiment, and although he took part in twenty-seven engagements escaped without injury. He married Sept. 6, 1886, Miss Emma Boden, and they have had two children, born as follows: A. Marie, Nov. 24, 1888, who graduated from the Noblesville high school in 1907; and Irwin Glenn, born June 14, 1890, at present a student in the Noblesville high school. (2) Laura M., born May 30, 1868, completed high school and began teaching at the age of seventeen years. She married, July 24, 1895, Albert Keiser, who has been principal in the First Ward, Noblesville schools, for thirteen years. (3) Charles J. was born Dec. 2, 1871. (4) Anna L., born March 9, 1874, graduated from the Noblesville high school in 1893, and

became the wife of Bedford Russell, Sept. 23, 1903; they have two children, Robert R., born Oct. 12, 1904, and Louise May, born April 15, 1907. (5) Orpheus H., born Jan. 24, 1876, also served in the Spanish-American war, in the hospital corps of the 11th ward, Porto Rico. On Nov. 25, 1901, he married Miss Myrtle Reed, and they have two children, Alice H., born March 29, 1903; and Orpheus C., born June 13, 1905. (6) Ella N., born Sept. 11, 1879, married June 11, 1907, Frank S. Campbell, a graduate of the Noblesville high school and also of the University of Michigan.

The GEORGE family, to which Mrs. George W. Wheeler belongs, was formerly of Virginia. The grandfather, James George, was a farmer there in Hampshire county, near Winchester. He was twice married, both times in Virginia. By his first wife, Hannah Youley, his children were: Lewis, Silas, Maria, Joel, James, Jesse and David. Ten years after the death of his first wife he was married to Mary Barrett, but they had no family. Somewhat later than 1820 he moved to Highland county, Ohio, entered land in the woods, and settled there in a log cabin, soon clearing up his property. He also went to the present site of Indianapolis, and entered land where the city now stands. His sons, David and Joel were early settlers in West Newton. James George died on his farm, advanced in years.

James George, Jr., father of Mrs. Wheeler, was born in Virginia in February, 1811, and received a much better education than usual then, besides being a great reader of books and newspapers and a close student of the Bible. For years he took the *New York Tribune*. Early in life he learned cabinet making from William Horsman, a very skillful workman. Before he had finished he went to Ohio to visit his father, who had moved there, and was so well pleased that he decided to settle there, too, though he returned to Virginia to complete his apprenticeship. Afterward he followed his trade in Ohio, residing with his parents.

In the fall of 1840 James George moved to Hamilton county, Ind., transporting his family and goods in wagons. He settled two and a half miles northwest of Noblesville, in a log cabin, on a woodland tract of 240 acres, which he had bought. He not only built his cabin, which was constructed wholly without nails, and with puncheon floors and clapboard

doors, fastened by wooden latch and hinges, but also made much of his furniture. Besides the table and cupboard, he fashioned a bedstead out of split rails with holes bored through for ropes. This primitive furniture was replaced by better later. After clearing his land he sold it and about 1853 moved to another farm of 240 acres, three miles southeast of Noblesville. There were some improvements on the farm, and he added others, and built a two-story frame house. In 1875 he moved to Kansas, bought 220 acres, extending half way round the city of Erie, county seat of Neosha county. Here the rest of his life was passed, and he died Aug. 9, 1875.

While living in Ohio Mr. George was married, in Barnesville, to Miss Maranda Sinclair. Her father, James Sinclair was of Scotch descent, and was in early life a farmer but was obliged on account of breaking his leg to give this up. He moved to Barnesville and kept a hotel there until he died, at a good old age. By his first wife, there were three daughters, but the names of mother and daughters are forgotten. By the second wife, Mary Bundy, there were seven children: Hulda; Dempsey; John; William; Emily, who died in 1906, aged ninety-one years; Maranda; and Matilda. This family were members of the Friends Church. The two first children of James George were born in Highland county, Ohio, and were named for the father's old employer and his wife, who had treated him like a son. Their names were Lydia, born Oct. 21, 1837; and William, born May 24, 1839. The other children were born in Indiana as follows: Hulda, born Aug. 23, 1841; Dempsey, April 5, 1843; Minerva, May 9, 1845; Rachel, July 9, 1847; Harriet, July 28, 1849; Isaac Newton, Feb. 5, 1852; and Maria, Sept. 5, 1854. William and Dempsey were in the Civil war, the former for the first three months and the latter for a three-year service. Mrs. Maranda (Sinclair) George died in Noblesville, April 2, 1879. She was never a member of any church, though a Friend in belief. Her husband was in early life a member of that Society but did not remain long in that faith, and he died a member of the Methodist faith. He was prominent in his community, and was for some time a trustee of Noblesville.

CHARLES J. WHEELER, son of George W., born in Hamilton county, Dec. 2, 1871, received a good education, as his father was deeply impressed with the necessity of giving all such advantages possible to his children.

Charles J. advanced from the grammar schools of Noblesville to the high school and was graduated from it in 1891 with the class honors. He was then sent to the Indianapolis Business University and after completing his course there returned home to relieve his father of the management of the farm. He proved himself well fitted for the task and has won the confidence of the community by the ability and integrity he has uniformly shown. He has always been active in local politics, and in November, 1902, was elected county clerk on the Republican ticket, receiving a good majority. He entered upon the discharge of his duties Jan. 1, 1904 and has been a most efficient county official.

On March 8, 1893, Charles J. Wheeler and Miss Etta M. Wheatley were joined in matrimony. Mrs. Wheeler was born in Noblesville, July 23, 1871, and was the daughter of William and Angeline (Neidigh) Wheatley. They have a family of two sons and two daughters, born as follows: Ruth A., Dec. 15, 1893; Thomas W., Dec. 1, 1895; Mabel R., April 5, 1898; and George W., Feb. 3, 1904. Mr. Wheeler and his family attend the United Brethren Church, and he is particularly active in its work. A trustee of the church he has also been a teacher in the Sunday-school for some time, is president of the local Young People's Society and also of the branch Y. P. C. U., White River Conference, and secretary of the Quarterly Conference. In fraternal work Mr. Wheeler is also prominent. He belongs to the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; and has passed all the chairs and held the State offices in the Jr. O. U. A. M. and belongs to the I. O. R. M., Modern Woodmen, Masons and Elks. In January, 1906, he was elected chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and in January, 1908, was re-elected by acclamation.

WILLIAM B. JENNINGS, one of the most prominent men of Franklin, Ind., and a man of wide influence throughout this portion of the State, was born in Franklin, Jan. 4, 1852, son of William H. and Margaret J. (Lyons) Jennings, natives of Kentucky.

Thompson Jennings, the paternal grandfather, was an early settler in Kentucky, where he died, the father of four sons and two daughters. The maternal grandfather, Robert Lyons, a native of Pennsylvania, was an early settler in Johnson county, and was a tanner and farmer in White River township.

Here he died aged about eighty-seven. His wife was a Van Arsdal, and four sons and five daughters were born to them.

Hon. William H. Jennings, father of William B., was a farmer and stock dealer, who came to Indiana at an early date, and settled in White River township, where he resided a number of years, and served as sheriff of the county two terms during the forties, and while in office removed to Franklin. In addition to this office, he was county treasurer two terms; joint senator by appointment; mayor of Franklin one term and re-elected to this office, but died Jan. 30, 1873, in his fifty-fifth year, while serving his second term as mayor. His wife died April 11, 1907, aged eighty-two years, in the faith of the Methodist Church. The father was very prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and belonged to Raper Commandery, in Indianapolis, and also took an active part in Franklin Lodge, I. O. O. F. In politics he was a Democrat, and took an active part in the deliberations of the party. Four sons and one daughter were born to him, four of whom are now living: William B.; Laura E., wife of Edward Cutsinger, of Amity, Ind.; Robert, deceased; Harry B., of Franklin; and Emil H., a book-keeper in Frenzel's bank, at Indianapolis.

William B. Jennings was reared in Franklin, attending the public schools of that city, and Hanover College. Returning home in February, 1872, he became deputy county auditor, under E. Newton Woollen, and served four years, after which he was for four years in the deputy auditor's office in Indianapolis, under William K. Sproule. While serving in this latter capacity, Mr. Jennings retained his residence in Franklin, and was honored by election to the office of county auditor of Johnson county, and re-elected, thus serving in this capacity for eight years, and giving his constituents as well as the county, a fair, honorable and satisfactory administration. Having confined himself so closely to his duties, at the expiration of his second term as county auditor, Mr. Jennings took a trip to California, and upon his return was called upon to take the office of deputy auditor for four years under Thomas J. Coyle. During this time he was elected county treasurer, and re-elected, serving four years. He then was assistant in the auditor's office for five years, until his election in 1906 as county auditor, and is still serving in that office. During his entire political career Mr.

Jennings has been steadfast in his devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, and in the several offices with which he has been honored, he has given the people good service, and brought about many desirable reforms. Pleasant, genial in manner, he has many friends, and all recognize his ability and personal popularity. In 1882 he and M. L. Johnson, now deceased, secured the franchise for the Franklin Water, Light and Power Company, which franchise they transferred to Mr. R. G. Reeves, of Chicago.

On Dec. 10, 1895, Mr. Jennings was married to Miss Claudia B. Cutsinger, daughter of Edward and Clara Cutsinger, and one daughter, Clara Margaret, has been born to this union. Mr. Jennings is a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Jennings and daughter are members of the Christian Church. Fraternally Mr. Jennings is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 107, F. & A. M., Franklin Chapter, No. 65, R. A. M., and Franklin Commandery, No. 23, K. T.

VOLNEY THOMAS MALOTT, a distinguished financier, president of the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis for the past twenty-five years, is a man of national reputation in his line. He has been associated with the banking business of the city since the early fifties, and the great institution of which he is the head ranks second in the volume of business transacted and has the greatest surplus of any bank in the city. Mr. Malott has been spoken of in New York by two men eminent in financial circles as the greatest banker west of the Alleghany mountains. Inheriting mental qualities of a high order, he has in the prosecution of his business interests developed a degree of prudence and foresight rare even among the men whom he counts as his noteworthy associates. His interests are numerous and varied, demanding a wide range of ability and understanding, and his long-continued active career has made him master of the commercial situation in Indianapolis to an extent which could scarcely be realized by one unfamiliar with the man himself.

Mr. Malott's life story is an interesting one, and he comes of an ancestry which has helped to make history in more than one section of the United States. His forefathers have been distinguished for intelligence, ability and patriotism. In the direct paternal line he is a grandson of Hiram Malott, a native of Maryland of French Huguenot stock. Hi-

ram Malott was reared to farming, and followed that vocation all his life, about 1785 or 1790 moving to Kentucky, where he owned and managed a plantation of considerable size in Jefferson county. There he passed the greater part of his mature life, and died at the age of sixty-three. He bore a gallant part in the war of 1812, in which he served as captain, and by reason of his services in the Kentucky militia after that war he was known as Major Malott. His brother, Col. Daniel Malott, was intimately associated with the political history of the State of Ohio in its early days and made the government survey of that State. Hiram Malott married a daughter of Peter Haas, and to them was born a large family.

Through Peter Haas, his great-grandfather, Mr. Malott comes from the Swiss Mennonite stock which has made certain sections of Pennsylvania justly famous. Peter Haas was a Swiss Mennonite pioneer of Lancaster county, that State, noted for his religious principles and patriotism. He was a man of influence, thrifty and wealthy, owning large bodies of land in Berks, Lancaster, Chester and Northampton counties, and he was one of the earliest advocates of the patriot cause in that section. He was chosen a member of the committee of safety and observation from Lancaster county, and to represent his county in the election of two brigadier-generals of Pennsylvania Associates. He was a zealous and fearless member of the committee, active in ferreting out and arresting those unfavorable to the patriots, and himself gave active service in the Revolution as a soldier from Pennsylvania [see American Archives and Pennsylvania Archives], being a member of the first company (1775) that passed the committee of observation. Peter Haas married Mary Boyer, who was descended from Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, which has borne so important and prominent a part in the development of Pennsylvania, her progress and history, and has formed the backbone of the intellectual strength of that Commonwealth.

William H. Malott, father of Volney T. Malott, was born in Kentucky. He was a farmer until 1841, when he came to Indiana to enter into business as a merchant with his brother, Maj. Eli W. Malott, under the firm name of Eli W. and William H. Malott. They engaged in what was called the "lower river trade," furnishing planters in Louisiana with

breadstuffs and provisions. The business had been established by Major Malott, and was very profitable. William H. Malott survived only a short time after his removal to Indiana, dying in November, 1845, at the age of thirty-two years. In religion he was a Methodist, and his wife also belonged to that denomination.

Mr. Malott married Leah Patterson McKeown, a native of Indiana, and they became the parents of four children, two of whom died in infancy, Volney Thomas and Mary Catherine living to mature years. The latter married Stephen Keyes Fletcher, of Indianapolis, and died in 1876. Mrs. Malott was married in 1847 to John F. Ramsay, and lived in Indianapolis from that time until her death, which occurred in May, 1904. By this marriage she became the mother of five children, all but one still living: John W., of Indianapolis; Ella R., the wife of Dr. Frank M. Chaplain, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elizabeth R., the wife of Augustus W. Ritzinger, of St. Paul, Minn.; and Robert C., of Indianapolis. Mr. John F. Ramsay died in 1884, at the age of seventy-five years.

On his mother's side Mr. Malott is related to the McKeowns and the Pattersons. She was a daughter of John and Catherine (Patterson) McKeown, granddaughter of Robert and Leah (Hughes) McKeown, and great-granddaughter of Capt. John McKeown, of Hanover township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa., who was a prominent man during the Revolutionary period, as a most active patriot and soldier. He was a member of the Flying Camp, having enlisted early, first in 1775. He was appointed adjutant of a Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment by the Pennsylvania Assembly May 25, 1776 [page 856, Vol. VI. 4th Series, American Archives]; was later a captain in the 1st Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, and also presumably in the 6th Pennsylvania Regiment, a Capt. John "McCowan" being given in the Pennsylvania Records as of that regiment. They are probably the same, as Capt. John "McCowan" took the oath of allegiance at Mt. Joy, Pa., while Capt. John "McKeown" took the oath of allegiance the second time, in Hanover township, Sept. 3, 1777. Capt. John McCowan was at Valley Forge in 1778. Captain McKeown is known to have served in various Pennsylvania regiments, was in the battle of Long Island, and saw active service in the Jerseys. He had represented Hanover township as a member

of the committee of safety and observation, being elected Nov. 8, 1775. He was a Revolutionary pensioner.

In the history of Kentucky by Z. F. Smith, we find (page 56) that John "McCown" was with Capt. James Harrod's party of surveyors, who made the first cabin improvements in Kentucky, at Harrodsburg, in 1774, and he was later associated with Col. Robert Patterson, at Lexington. The McKeowns were pioneers in Jefferson county, Ky. Robert, John and Morgan McKeown, sons of Capt. John McKeown, shared the most trying experiences of pioneer life in that section. Capt. John McKeown when he came into Kentucky was put in command of the blockhouse on the site of Louisville, to which the settlers were wont to repair for refuge on the occasion of Indian alarms and forays. He himself had a fort called McKeown Station, near Brunerstown, Kentucky.

Robert McKeown married Leah Hughes, and they had three sons, John, Robert and Morgan.

John McKeown, grandfather of Volney T. Malott, was a resident of Jefferson county, Ky., and was a saddler by trade, following that vocation at Jeffersontown. He took part in the Indian war in Indiana, serving in the battle of Tippecanoe. About 1808 he married Catherine Patterson, and his sudden death, in 1816, while he was still a young man, was caused by poisoned milk. At that time his daughter Leah (who became the wife of William H. Malott) was but an infant. When Corydon was made the capital of Indiana, John McKeown moved to that point, and there his death occurred. He and his wife had five children, Rachel, Delilah, Eliza, Leah (Mrs. William H. Malott), and Robert P. (who died just after ordination at Princeton College). Mrs. McKeown survived her husband with four children, and after the father's death the family returned to Kentucky.

Mrs. Catherine (Patterson) McKeown was born May 14, 1788, daughter of James Patterson, who married Miss Kinslow. Their children were: Peggy, Polly, John, Squire, Isaac, Delilia, Catherine (Mr. Malott's grandmother) and Zeruey. The McKeowns were of Scotch origin.

Volney Thomas Malott, son of William H. and Leah Patterson (McKeown) Malott, was born Sept. 9, 1838, in Jefferson county, Ky., and was eight years old when his mother brought her family to Indianapolis. The prin-

cial part of his education was secured at the seminary at Salem, Ind., which during his attendance was in charge of John I. Morrison, and later went to private schools, being a pupil for some time of Rev. William A. Holiday; he also went to the Marion County Seminary and the Indianapolis high school. Mr. Malott began his banking career in the banking house of John Wooley & Company, which subsequently became the Bank of the Capitol, and there he remained until 1857, when he entered the Indianapolis branch bank of the Bank of the State of Indiana, which had been recently organized, and of which he became teller. In this capacity he served until September, 1862, when he was offered the position of cashier. This proposal he declined, that he might accept the office of secretary and treasurer of the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Company, of which he was also chosen director. His connection with the bank was continued through his position as a director in its management.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Malott organized, in company with several others, the Merchants' National Bank of Indianapolis, which he served as cashier until 1870, meantime continuing to act as treasurer of the railroad corporation previously named. This road had, however, been reorganized, as the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad. In 1870 he left the bank to devote himself to the building of the Indianapolis & Michigan City Railroad, which was an extension of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago road, and in 1871 he was appointed assistant president of that corporation, in 1875 taking the general management. From that time he was general manager and vice-president, later acting as president, until 1881. That year the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago was sold to the Wabash Railroad Company, but Mr. Malott continued his connection with the road, acting as vice-president until 1883, when he was elected vice-president and manager of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company, a position he retained until August, 1889, when he resigned, having been appointed, in May of that year, by Judge Walter Q. Gresham, receiver for the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company. During his connection as executive with the Indianapolis Union Railway Company and the Belt Line the company was reorganized and the Union Station built. In 1890 Mr. Malott was elected president of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, a terminal line of Chicago, furnishing terminal facilities for six railroads

entering that city, and operating a belt line. The following year he resigned the office of president, but was made chairman of the board of its board of directors having charge of its principal financial affairs. While Mr. Malott was on the board several millions of dollars were spent in vast improvements of this line, and as a consequence it has become a very valuable property. Mr. Malott gave up this position in 1895, and, taking a long vacation, made an extended tour of Europe with his family. In 1896 Judge W. A. Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, appointed him receiver for the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, which with its leased lines is known as the Vandalia system.

Mr. Malott was elected president of the Merchants' National Bank of Indianapolis, in which capacity he served from 1878 until 1882, when he transferred his interests to the Indiana National Bank, of which he became president. This bank is the successor of the Indianapolis branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and it is with this institution that he is still associated.

The Indiana National Bank, which dates its inception back to 1865, during the dark days of the Civil war, is one of the leading banking corporations of Indianapolis. It is the direct descendant of an honorable ancestry, the State Bank of Indiana, one of the earliest and most widely known banks of the West, of which it is the successor, having been chartered by special act of legislature in 1834. Its managers were men of sterling integrity and great business ability. In those early days, when the State was slowly filling up with hardy toilers from the East and South, and when currency was scarce, an institution of such strength and character was a great aid in marketing the rich products of these new and distant settlements. Upon the expiration of its charter, in 1856, the State Bank of Indiana was succeeded by the Bank of the State of Indiana, with branches in Lawrenceburg, Madison, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Fort Wayne, Richmond and elsewhere. In an address before the American Bankers' Association at Detroit a few years since Mr. William C. Cornwell, a financial writer of eminence, in speaking of this bank said: "It was one of the best banks the world has ever known. A monumental bank, great and beneficent, it lived through two terrible panics, never suspending specie payments. From the day it opened in 1834 until it was shut out by

the operation of the tax on State banks it was the most highly profitable to shareholders and most advantageous to the public of any institution we have ever had." It is a matter of history that the Chemical Bank of New York, the State Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort, and the Bank of the State of Indiana were actually the only banks in the United States that did not suspend payment during the panic of 1857.

When the war of the Rebellion had reached its height, and the Government proposed the organization of National banks, and called all patriotic bankers to its aid, the directors of the local branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana organized the "Indiana National Bank," with George Tousey as president, and David E. Snyder cashier. From the beginning it has greatly prospered, its growth being one of the marvels of modern financiering.

In the fall of 1895 the bank received a baptism of fire. Nothing perhaps could more plainly show the enterprise of this institution than what then occurred. The fire started at six o'clock in the morning, and while the fierce flames were leaping a hundred feet high over the fire-proof vaults containing their books and securities, and their million dollar gold coin reserve, the officers were busily engaged looking for suitable quarters; and amazing as it may seem, the bank opened for business at nine o'clock, in a hastily improvised bank room, and began receiving deposits and paying checks as usual! The bank building, which had been recently refitted at a great cost, was, with the exception of the vaults, entirely destroyed. To prevent the recurrence of such a calamity, the directors now determined to build a new structure that would last for all time, and accordingly the present magnificent building was erected at a cost of nearly \$300,000. The building is of classic architecture, somewhat resembling the Bank of England, in London. It is conveniently located, and bears the distinction of being the only fire-proof structure of its kind in Indiana. Its immense vaults are built of laminated chrome steel overlapping plates, no cast steel or chilled steel entering into their construction. The business of the Indiana National Bank has increased very greatly since the new building was erected. The deposits, which then were about three million dollars, have now reached seven million, five hundred

thousand dollars, and the total assets exceed nine million dollars.

Mr. Malott is the third president the bank has had since the organization, in 1865. George Tousey having been at the head of its affairs from its foundation until 1875; he was succeeded by William Coughlin, who was president from 1876 to 1882, since when Mr. Malott has been the executive head. Mr. Coughlin served as vice-president from 1882 to 1893; was succeeded by George B. Yandes, who served until 1896, since which time Edward L. McKee has filled the vice-presidency. Mr. D. E. Snyder, the first cashier, was succeeded in 1866 by David M. Taylor, who held that position until 1882; William E. Coffin served from 1883 to 1884; and Edward B. Porter, the present incumbent, has served since 1885; he had been connected with the bank for several years previous to his promotion to the cashiership, as general bookkeeper and teller. The directors of the institution have included such eminent figures in the commercial and financial world of Indianapolis as Oliver Tousey, George Tousey, William Coughlin, George Merritt, Omer Tousey, Jacob P. Dunn, David M. Taylor, Frederick Rand, Daniel Stewart, John H. Stewart, George T. Porter, Frank A. Fletcher, Morris R. Eddy, T. B. Boyd, Robert S. McKee, William J. Holliday, Charles H. Brownell, Simon Yandes and George B. Yandes.

Mr. Malott was married Sept. 2, 1862, to Caroline Macy, daughter of Hon. David and Mary A. (Patterson) Macy, the latter a daughter of Robert Patterson. To this union have come six children: (1) Florence M. is at home. (2) Macy W., who is engaged in business as a merchant in Indianapolis, married Miss Anna Cotter, and they have two children, Caroline and Anna Macy. Their home is on North Delaware street. (3) Caroline Grace married Edwin H. Forry, and they have their home on North Meridian street. (4) Catherine F. married Arthur V. Brown, and is the mother of two children, Volney Malott and Arthur V., Jr. (5) Ella L. married Edgar A. Evans, and they live on North Delaware street. They have three children, Eleanor Macy, Mary Robertson and Caroline Malott. (6) Margaret P. married Paul H. White, and they have three children, Caroline Margaret, Volney Malott and Paul Helb. This family lives on Talbot avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Malott are members of

Meridian Street Methodist Church, and he is serving as president of the board of trustees. He belongs to the Union League Club of Chicago, is an honorary member of the Bankers Club of Chicago, president of the University Club of Indianapolis, and a member of the Commercial and Columbia Clubs of the latter city. He is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and is a director and chairman of the Finance committee of the Indianapolis Art Association. His handsome and well-appointed home is at No. 524 North Delaware street, where he has lived since he built the residence, in 1867.

Mr. Malott acted as receiver of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad and its leased lines, as previously mentioned, until Jan. 1, 1905, and is still a director of that road. He also operated for the owners, as trustee, the Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad and the Logansport & Toledo Railroad. He is a director of the Vandalia system, of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company and of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company, whose line is popularly known as the Monon Route.

This brief review of a career packed to the brim with interlacing activities and multiplied interests gives some hint and suggestion of a most interesting life story, that of a man who has taken a high position in the business affairs of Indianapolis and of the West, and has maintained through long and strenuous years an enviable reputation for ability, honesty, integrity and a most comprehensive grasp of affairs.

HON. DAVID MACY was the last of an old-time circle of brilliant men who made the laws and set the pace for progress in the early days of the Commonwealth of Indiana. A lawyer by profession, he devoted all his time to legal work during the early part of his career, and was in successful practice in several locations. Before his removal to Indianapolis he had sat in the General Assembly five terms, three from one district and two from another, and won notable honors as a statesman in the public service. Thus he was well known in the State as a legislator and professional man before his affairs took him into business life, in which he found his previous experience invaluable. It may be that he is best remembered by the present generation as the promoter and organizer of railroad companies, and as one of the ablest finan-

ciers of his time in the State, but nevertheless his way to success as such was paved by the evidences of reliable ability he had given in the discharge of every previous trust. A brief history of his early life and associations will be interesting as showing the possibilities open to the ambitious man, even in what may seem to be the most unpromising circumstances. Mr. Macy lived in the days when Indiana was coming out of pioneer obscurity to the advanced position her awakening industries and developing resources entitled her, and his enterprise broadened with the spirit of the times, keeping pace with the leading progressive movements of importance.

David Macy was born Dec. 25, 1810, in Randolph county, N. C., son of Albert and Nancy (Wall) Macy. Though of Southern birth he was of New England ancestry, being a direct descendant of Thomas Macy, who lived in the parish of Chilmark, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, until his emigration to America, in about 1635. He was living near Newbury, Mass., in 1659, when driven from his home charged with providing shelter and comfort to Quakers, who were obliged to flee for their lives from the persecutions of the Puritans. Unable to live in peace in Massachusetts Colony, Thomas Macy and nine others negotiated with the Indians and effected the purchase of the whole island of Nantucket, which has afforded a home for his posterity through all the intervening generations to the present, many of the name living there yet.

Joseph Macy, a direct descendant of Thomas, and the grandfather of Hon. David Macy, married Mary Starbuck, of Massachusetts, and lived in Nantucket until he was thirty years old, at that time moving South with his young family. They settled at Guilford Court House, North Carolina.

Albert Macy, son of Joseph, was born in Nantucket, Mass., in 1774, and was only a boy when the family went South. He married Nancy Wall, of Virginia, and they had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, David being the fourth in order of birth. He was only ten years of age when his father moved out to the then frontier region in the new State of Indiana, settling in Randolph county. His youth and early manhood were passed there and in the two adjoining counties of Wayne and Henry.

Thus David Macy received his early impressions in the two localities as distinct in



David Macy

elements and influence as might be found. His boyhood and youth were about evenly divided between his native State and that of his adoption, and his personality never lost the softening effects of the one nor the ruggedness of the other. His father was confronted with the customary work of the pioneer in those days, that of clearing a farm from the heavy forests which then covered the region, and the sons were obliged to take their share of the hard labor incidental to such an undertaking, David working with the rest. Felling trees, building log cabins, putting up fences, and performing the numerous other tasks necessary to transform the wilderness from its natural state to a cultivated condition, hardened his muscles and toughened his sinews, and taught him lessons of self-reliance and economy. When he was eighteen he went to learn the trade of millwright with his brother Hiram, but after an apprenticeship of three years he concluded that professional life appealed more strongly to him and he determined to devote his energies to work of his choice. Though his training in manual labor had been thorough and comprehensive he had received meager scholastic training, having been dependent therefor on the unpretentious district schools deemed sufficient by most of the backwoodsmen. But he had been a close observer, and had shown practical appreciation of the opportunities at hand, and accordingly he entered upon the study of law, at Centerville, Wayne county, with a due sense of the importance of steady application and the practical mind which was characteristic of the times. Lack of means and the consequent economy in physical matters produced a similar tendency with regard to the mental acquirements of the young men of those days—they cared little for knowledge that could not be directly applied. The same feeling, in a broader sense, possessed David Macy, and his eminently practical character made him a real student of law, not merely a reader of text-books. It was of no use to him except as it could be turned to account in the business or legislative affairs of the day and place, and he found meaning in every paragraph. By hard study he had fitted himself for admission to the Bar by the end of two years, passing a rigid examination, conducted by two of the prominent Circuit judges, Hon. Charles H. Test and Hon. Mr. Eggleston. It was under the old regime, when other qualifications besides good moral character and

the ordinary course of study were required of men who expected to be active practitioners of one of the most learned and honorable of the professions. Moreover, the Bar of Wayne county, to which he was admitted, was composed of an unusually strong and able set of men, association with whom was in itself an opportunity and a privilege, as well as a challenge to the best that was in a man to manifest itself. That he not only retained his place among these men, but gained honorable standing, speaks well for both his character and his ability. Mr. Macy first located for practice, however, at Newcastle, the county seat of Henry county, which adjoins Wayne on the west, moving thither from Wayne county in 1832, almost immediately after qualifying. After one year at the Bar he obtained his license to appear before the judges of the Supreme court in the argument of cases appealed. He was one of the early attorneys at Newcastle, and his strength received quick appreciation from his fellow-citizens, for he was soon given a foremost place in the public life of the town. In 1835 he was sent to the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1836 and again in 1837, his services in that body reflecting honor on his district. At that time there was an ambitious movement on foot in Indiana which had the double purpose of promoting internal improvements on a very large scale and bringing the State much needed revenues. The scheme was to construct turnpikes and canals, open highways across the State, and even railroads, which were then only remote possibilities, at the expense of the State, as the development of its resources seemed to be retarded by the lack of proper transportation facilities. The interior towns, with all their possibilities, were still regarded as frontier posts, and were likely to remain so, and leaders in the Assembly saw an opportunity to mend this condition of affairs and at the same time improve the fiscal condition of the State. A bill authorizing the loan of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out these plans was introduced into the Assembly, and Mr. Macy was one of its active advocates. The interest in transportation thus aroused undoubtedly awakened the commercial instincts in his nature which eventually caused him to give almost his whole attention to the railroad business.

In 1838, at the close of his experience as a legislator from Henry county, Mr. Macy was retained in the public service by being

elected prosecuting attorney of the Sixth Judicial district, which included Henry county, and in 1840, on the expiration of his term as such, he removed to the eastern edge of the State, settling in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county. There he remained for twelve years, active in the practice of his profession, and quite naturally, as in his former home, taking an important part in public affairs. He served two terms as mayor of the city, being the first incumbent of that position, giving an able administration, as had been expected of him, and in 1845 and 1846 he represented the district in the Legislature. In 1852 he removed to Indianapolis, with which city he was afterward identified to the close of his long life. He formed a partnership with David McDonald, but except for the legal work which his financial interests required he was not active in his profession from this time. It was the threshold of the great era of railroad building in the State, and as an organizer and promoter of railroads he proved second to none in his day. He had positive genius for the successful promotion of this particular utility, a genius which went beyond the inceptive stages and made him successful as manager and financier also.

In 1855 Mr. Macy was elected president of what was then known as the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Company, which had the seventy-five miles of railroad between those two points, now a part of the Lake Erie & Western system. He held the position for a quarter of a century almost continuously—the exceptions being one or two short intervals—voluntarily retiring from active railroad management in 1880, and during that period the office became vastly more important with the extension of the road, a line being built from Michigan City to Laporte and the control of a line already constructed, between Peru and Laporte, being acquired. These beneficial changes were all made under Mr. Macy's management and by his advice. He recognized the fact that the road was the principal means of transporting lumber from the lake ports to the interior of the State, and ice from the small lakes of northern Indiana to points in the southern part. His first accomplishment was to put the short line which was the nucleus of this system upon a paying basis, and then, as opportunity offered and patronage demanded, his policy was to increase the same by judicious purchase and carefully considered additions, until the com-

pany had a through line from Indianapolis to Lake Michigan, known as the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago road. Perhaps his judgment was never better shown than in his selection of his assistants in this work, for he rarely made a mistake in estimating a man's capabilities, and he relied upon the men he chose for the successful maturing of his plans. Neither was he slow to give them credit, and as a consequence he had the affectionate esteem of his subordinates to an unusual degree. They considered him their friend, and he repaid their confidence in kind. He was never arrogant in his position, nor indifferent to theirs, and he was always approachable and invariably kind. He had enough of the old-fashioned pride in their welfare to make it the object of an almost paternal solicitude, and men who had grievances, real or fancied, were sure of a reception from him devoid of ceremony or formality that awed or of conditions that humiliated and affronted their self-respect. He did not believe in imposing conditions or assigning a man duties that would involve the sacrifice of his manhood, nor did he ask for service without just compensation. And his employees, recognizing these traits, did their work with a readiness and efficiency which made his executive ability the more effective.

While directing his railroad interests Mr. Macy also became engaged in banking, and in 1876 he was elected president of the Meridian National Bank, continuing in that office by annual re-elections until 1889, when he declined, wishing to retire to rest in the enjoyment of the ample fortune which he had acquired. In this as in every other line which he entered Mr. Macy was highly successful. During his young manhood and middle age Indiana was passing through the most important stage of its development, a time when men of breadth and action were needed to lay the foundations of a prosperous commonwealth, and he had the faculty of penetration to an extent possessed by few, and the ability to grasp his opportunities, with the force to pursue them to successful issue. All his principal interests were centered in projects that benefited his fellow-citizens generally, and his personal affairs prospered accordingly. His tireless energy and large capacity were backed by an integrity that gained him universal confidence which was in itself an incentive to right-doing. It is said that every one of his investments yielded large profits; every important work he undertook was ac-

complished. The causes are as simple as the bare statement. He was a close observer of the principles that govern material things, and in business affairs manifested one of his physical characteristics that was noteworthy in a man of affairs—he was never in a hurry. He moved with precision at the proper time, and so he acted in business matters. Every detail was attended to, every precaution taken, and then he was content to wait for the maturing of his plans with the wisdom of those who know that forced growth is not generally healthy growth.

Mr. Macy's winning personality and high character reflected both the unassailable integrity of his New England ancestors and the graces of his Southern birth and influences. The granite was there, but its hard exterior was made beautiful by all the courtly dignity of the old-school gentleman, and an unstudied charm of manner which made him welcome socially wherever he went, in high circles or among the humblest. His manners were easy, but not suggestive of any lack of strength. An acute sense of justice, and a tendency to deep thinking which grew with his years, made him known as a man of rather few words and a good listener more than a talker. "He gave his ear to all men, his tongue to few," though he was naturally frank, and his reserve was cultivated of necessity. As "words half reveal, and half conceal, the soul within," so he comprehended more than he disclosed.

On Jan. 19, 1837, while attending a session of the legislature, Mr. Macy was married to Miss Mary Ann Patterson, and they had a happy wedded life of over fifty-five years. Their only daughter, Caroline, is the wife of Volney T. Malott, a leading banker and wealthy citizen of Indianapolis. The family home in Indianapolis is a spacious and well-built residence, and Mr. Macy was particularly blessed in his home life, which was marked by a rare depth of affection, gentleness and evenness of disposition, and generous hospitality, which endured until his death, on Sunday morning, May 29, 1892. He peacefully passed to rest at his home, surrounded by his devoted family, the last of the "old guard," the pioneer Indiana lawmakers of a former generation. Of his colleagues during his first term in the Indiana Legislature—1835—Col. Richard W. Thompson alone survives. Mr. Macy was a professor of Christianity, a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and

gave liberal support to that body and to objects of charity.

JUDGE MILTON HITE PARKS (deceased). The State of Indiana has many honorable names on the pages of its history, and the one borne by Judge Milton Hite Parks will be found among the early settlers, and among those which have been identified with much of the progress and development of Morgan county.

Judge Parks comes of combined Irish and Holland ancestry. His paternal grandfather, James Parks, was born in North Carolina, of Irish parentage, and as early as 1816 he migrated to Indiana and secured Government land in Monroe county, in the vicinity of Ellettsville. This land he cleared and improved, and here he reared his family. James Parks was twice married, first to Nancy Moore, and second to Frances Kendrick, the latter of whom lived to the age of ninety-eight years, while his life was extended to the unusual age of 102 years. James Parks was a man of affairs, a leading member of the Democratic party and was a member of the first Legislature convened in the State of Indiana. On the maternal side, the grandfather of Judge Parks was William Hite, a native of Kentucky but of Dutch ancestry. He also became an early settler in Monroe county, Ind. He was a miller by occupation, and he died in middle life. He married a member of the May family, an old and prominent one in Kentucky.

Judge Parks was born Oct. 29, 1842, in Martinsville, Ind., son of Perminter M. and Lucinda (Hite) Parks, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, and the latter in Kentucky. They had seven children born to them, five sons and two daughters, of whom Marietta is the wife of John Simpson, of Martinsville; Tilman H. resides at Martinsville; Milton H. is mentioned below; Perminter M. is also of Martinsville; Alice A. married Frank Branch, of Martinsville, and is deceased; and Paschal S. and Willard E. are also both deceased.

Perminter M. Parks, the father of Judge Parks, was a merchant in Morgan county, for many years, a man of substance and of prominence in business life. He came to Indiana in 1816, and grew to manhood in Monroe county, and a few years after attaining his majority, came to Morgan county. He organized the First National Bank of Martins-

ville, in 1865, it being one of the oldest in the State, and he continued its president until his death. He owned large tracts of land both in Indiana and Iowa, and was interested in farming and pork packing. In political life he was very active, and was twice elected to the State Senate from Morgan county, on the Democratic ticket. He died in 1867, aged fifty-nine years. His widow survived until 1875, dying at the age of sixty-four years. Both parents were most worthy members of the Christian Church, in which he was an elder. Mr. Parks with Gen. Ebenezer Du Mont and Hugh McCullough, was for twenty years, a member of the sinking fund board of the State of Indiana. He was a man held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens, as was his father, who was honored every year for fifteen years prior to his death, by a visit of prominent men from all over the State, to pay their respects on his birthday anniversary.

The venerable Noah J. Major says of him: "Perminster M. Parks, Sr., came from Kentucky to Monroe county, Ind., and to Morgan county about 1836. He was a distinguished pioneer citizen of Morgan county. He was very energetic, was a merchant and pork packer and shipper to New Orleans. He was a leading politician, and a man of great ability. He was one of the ablest men Morgan county has ever had. He was an able member of the State Senate. He was interested in public education, and was one of the earliest advocates of the free public school system. He was a liberal contributor to the Church. I regarded him as one of the most useful and able men of Morgan county and Indiana. He was a great financier. He started in life with limited means, but accumulated a fortune of \$250,000."

Judge Milton H. Parks was reared in Martinsville, and in boyhood he attended the district schools. Later he became a student at the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis and the State University at Bloomington, and graduated from the law department of Harvard University in 1865. This was a notable class, numbering among its members some distinguished men, the names of William C. Whitney, Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina and William Evarts appearing on the roll with Judge Parks. When Nebraska was admitted into the Union as a State, Judge Parks was then a young lawyer at Omaha. In 1875 he returned to Indiana

and formed a partnership with A. M. Cuning, who afterward became Judge here, and that legal combination lasted for several years. Then a second partnership was formed, with Judge George W. Grubbs, and this continued for sixteen years, being severed by the election of Mr. Grubbs, on the Republican ticket, to the position of Judge. Judge Parks continued to practice alone for a number of years and then became associated with W. S. Shirley. Eight years later this partnership came to an end by the election of Mr. Parks to the Bench, a position he filled with dignity and efficiency for two years. Judge Parks was president of the First National Bank for about six years, and afterward continued as one of its directors.

On Aug. 10, 1871, Judge Parks was married to Miss Ida Griggs, daughter of Judge Algernon Sidney Griggs and Phoebe (Hutchinson) Griggs. Five daughters were born to this union, namely: Edna G. died in infancy; Gussie S. married William Yakey, of Bloomfield, county clerk of Greene county, and they have two sons, Joseph Parks and Milton Hite; Blanche M. married Karl I. Nutler, assistant cashier in the First National Bank, and they have one son, Parks A.; Georgia A. married Frank Eubank; and Scottie G. married Frank Crone, and resides with Mrs. Parks. Mrs. Parks is a member of the Methodist Church.

Judge Algernon Sidney Griggs was a native of Maryland, a son of Ebenezer Griggs, who is recalled in the mechanical world as the inventor of the governor for engines. Judge Griggs and his wife were early settlers in Indiana, and about 1840 he was made probate judge in Morgan county. His home was in Martinsville where he died in 1886, aged seventy-three years. During the Civil war he served as a soldier with the 33rd Ind. V. I. He was twice elected to the State Senate. Judge Griggs married Phoebe Hutchinson, daughter of Jonathan Hutchinson, who was a native of Iowa and a farmer there. The wife of Jonathan Hutchinson was Mary Jordan Walden, and they reared ten children. Mrs. Griggs died in 1873, aged forty-nine years, her birth having taken place in Iowa in 1824. The children of Judge and Mrs. Griggs were eight in number, two sons and six daughters, the four survivors being: Kate I., wife of John R. McBride, of Washington, D. C.; Viola, wife of Judge George W. Grubbs; Ida, widow of Judge Parks; and Phoebe, the wife of W. O. Smith, of Punxsutawney, Pa., con-

gressman from the 27th district of Pennsylvania.

Judge Parks was a life-long Democrat. He was widely known in his official position as judge of the 15th Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana, and enjoyed a large measure of public confidence. He died Jan. 9, 1907, of paralysis. His fraternal connections were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HON. CALEB B. TARLTON. Nothing in all the world evokes so much admiration and enthusiasm as a man who has reached the full zenith of an able and successful political career, unstained by questionable dealings. Such a leader, of undoubted integrity, of talents far beyond his fellows, stands, as it were, the admired of all admirers. To attain to such a position in a country of democratic customs, bespeaks a surpassing ability, a knowledge of men and things, and that rare faculty of winning the confidence and love of the public at large, without which no man can aspire to become the chosen one, who shall lead and mold the thought of his constituency.

In this order of genius, Caleb B. Tarlton of Franklin, Johnson county, Ind., fills a unique and brilliant place. He was born in Fayette county, Ky., May 27, 1827, his parents being Merritt and Catherine (Hutchinson) Tarlton, both natives of the same State. He had four brothers and six sisters, of whom five are now living: John, of Hendricks county; Miss Catherine, who lives at home; James, of Indianapolis; William, of Greenwood; and Susan, widow of Capt. Wightman, a soldier in the war of the Rebellion.

Merritt Tarlton was a successful stock man and farmer, and came to Indianapolis in the year 1833, where he bought a fine farm of 160 acres, about eight miles south of Indianapolis. This he improved, clearing it of the heavy timber, and here he lived until his death, which occurred in the year 1877, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife survived him until 1885, her death occurring that year at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Both were influential members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he was throughout his life an ardent Democrat.

The paternal grandfather of the Hon. Mr. Tarlton, also bore the name of Caleb, and was born at Hagerstown, Md. He married Nancy Bean and removed to Scott county, Ky., in 1806, buying a farm adjoining that of his brother Jeremiah, about three miles east

of Georgetown, and one mile from Johnson's Mill. In 1809 he sold that tract, and bought 160 acres in Fayette, where he built a home which is now owned by his grand-daughter Ella Nichols. Some two years later he purchased additional land, and died there in the year 1841, at an honored old age. His wife followed him two years later. He was a grand old man, and held up as a model by later generations in his family. Twelve children were born to him, his youngest child Jackson being a soldier in the war of 1812.

A recent competent authority states that the Tarlton family is of Saxon origin and takes its name from Tarlton parish, Lancashire, England. The early home of the Tarltons was near Liverpool, and the eldest sons in the family were heirs to landed estates, and were living there until recent times. There were also other members of the family living in other parts of England, and also in London, prior to the year 1600, which shows that the Tarlton family is one of excellent ancestry and descendants of nobility.

Sir Banistee Tarlton, a son of John Tarlton, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1754, and at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he left the study of law, in which he had become deeply interested, and purchased a cornetcy of dragoons, and in December, 1776, commanded the advanced guard of the patrol which captured General Lee in New Jersey. He also served with Howe and Clinton in the campaigns of 1777 and 1778. After the evacuation of Philadelphia, he commanded as Lieutenant-Colonel, a cavalry corps of regulars and Tories, called the British Legion. This corps was constantly rendering important service to Lord Cornwallis in the South, until he and Tarlton surrendered at Yorktown.

The maternal grandfather of Senator Tarlton was Archibald Hutchinson, a native of Scott county, Ky., where he died at an old age, leaving a large family. He was successful and widely known as a hotel keeper, being familiarly called "Captain" Hutchinson.

Senator Tarlton was only six years of age when his parents moved to Indiana, and he was raised upon his father's farm in Franklin township, Marion county. He received his early education in the old fashioned subscription schools of that day, and remained at home until reaching his maturity, when he began his life-work by renting land for one year.

On Nov. 13, 1849, he was joined in wed-

lock to Evelyn M. West, a daughter of Marine and Sophia (DuVall) West. He began his early married life by running her father's farm in Pleasant township, Johnson county. This farm Mr. Tarlton now owns, and it is situated about two and a half miles east of Greenwood, originally containing 225 acres, to which he has subsequently added fifty acres, so that it now contains 275 acres of highly productive and valuable land. He and his wife resided there for about twenty-five years, and then moved to his present home, just east of the corporate limits of Franklin, in order to get the benefit of the excellent educational facilities offered by Franklin college, for their children. He has a beautiful home and about twenty acres of land in this place, and takes great pride in keeping it in excellent condition and entertaining his many friends there.

Seven children were born of this union, six sons and one daughter, John H., Merritt William, Eva, James A., Charles W., George and Caleb, the last named dying in infancy. All of the six survivors are now doing excellently in their varied walks of life. John H. is cashier in the Citizens' National Bank in Franklin, and bears the title of Major, having served in the Spanish-American war as captain of a company at Chickamauga, and was afterward promoted to the rank of Major; he married Jessie Gibson, and has two children, Marcia and Charlotte. Merritt W. married Mary Bell, and they reside in Greenwood. Eva married Hervey McCaslin, and lives in Franklin, having one child, Ethel P., now the wife of Edward Bailey. James A. is with L. L. Ayers in the dry goods business in Indianapolis; he married Jeanie Needham. Charles W. is a carriage trimmer in Franklin, married Elizabeth Funk, and has one child, Caleb B. George was an invalid, and lived at home, until his death, March 9, 1906.

Senator Tarlton's wife died Dec. 19, 1898, at the age of seventy-four years. She was a member of the First Baptist Church of Franklin, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. Senator Tarlton is a member of the same church. He has been, since the year 1855, a Master Mason. In political affiliations he has always ably supported the Democratic party, being elected as joint representative of Johnson and Morgan counties in the year 1870, and serving in the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature one term. Six years later he was elected to represent Shelby and Johnson counties, and served for four years.

In addition to his successful career as an agriculturist and stock raiser, he has been exceedingly active in the political world. Throughout his career he has maintained the highest standard of honesty and integrity, and it has been said of him: "He is quiet and dignified in bearing, and is one of those men upon whom it can be depended that they mean just what they say, and will perform what they promise." He has been a resident of Johnson county since the year 1849 and in 1857 was elected president of the Johnson county Agricultural Society, which office he held for some eight or ten years.

Now, in the beginning of his journey toward the setting sun, the golden gleams of that luminous orb seem to have surrounded his head as in a halo of light and benediction, after his long life of usefulness in both public and private life. Of unassailable honesty and integrity throughout his strenuous career, Johnson county may well point with pride to him, and counsel the rising generation to emulate such qualities and a life of such completeness and success.

ELDER NOAH J. MAJOR. In recalling the representative men of Morgan county, Ind., one of the most respected and admired citizens, one of the best known men in the locality, and one whose influence has been felt in many phases of its development, is Noah J. Major. Although Mr. Major has devoted much attention to agriculture he has been prominently identified with other lines of activity. In political life he has been an important factor, while his long and devoted service of more than half a century in the ministry of the Christian Church entitles him to high respect.

Noah J. Major was born Aug. 14, 1823, in Brookville, Ind., a son of William A. and Rebecca (Clark) Major, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The Major family is of Welsh descent, but representatives of the name have lived in America for five generations. Eddy Major, the grandfather of Elder Major, was born in Lancaster county, Pa. He was a trooper in the little army that suppressed Shays's rebellion in Pennsylvania, and when the war of 1812 broke out took part in that conflict, barely escaping with his life at the time of Winchester's defeat and the Indian massacre. By trade he was a stone-mason. He was a pioneer near Brookville, Ind., and died there at the age of fifty-four years.



Truly Yours
A. J. Majors.

Mr. Major was a high tempered man, given to very plain speech. His wife, Isabella (Applegate), was a woman of high character and good common sense, a rare good mother. Their family consisted of eight daughters and four sons, eleven of whom lived to maturity, and ten were married, as follows: Sally married John Coe, and had fifteen children. Polly married William Elliott and also had fifteen children, nine of whom were living when she died, at the age of ninety-four years. William A. married Rebecca Clark and had seven children. Hathea, who married J. G. Randall, had six children. Devore married Ruth Leslie and had eight children. Bessie married David Shoup and had six children. Harriet married Martin Shoup and had seven children. Isabella had seven children by her first husband, John Clark, and three by her second, William H. Craig. Robert B. married Sally Lanphere and had eight children. Susan married Nathan Wiere and had eight children. Isabella and Harriet were the only ones of the ten who married twice.

William A. Major was born in western Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana with his parents about 1810. Here he learned his trade of plasterer and brick-mason, in the prosecution of which he built the first brick court house in Connersville. Later he engaged in farming until 1832, in which year he left Brookville and located in Morgan county, where he entered 160 acres of Congress land. He also bought 520 acres, of Section 16, Town 12, Range 1, east (school land), in Washington township, about four miles north of Martinsville, and there he lived until his death, which occurred in 1847. He was only forty-eight years old at the time. Although Mr. Major died at a comparatively early age, he had accomplished great results in the improvement and stocking of his land, which even to the present is regarded as one of the fine farm properties of the township. He was not only energetic in the promotion of his business interests but likewise active in the politics of the day. About 1836 he was made county commissioner, and held that office for several terms. He and his wife were influential members of the Christian Church. Seven children were born to their union, two sons and five daughters, of whom three still survive, namely: Noah J.; William Sims, of Chicago; and Genevieve, wife of Dr. Charles Seaton, of Martinsville, Ind. Martha Jane, deceased, was the wife of William Williams, of Washington township; Emeline was the

wife of Dr. Tilford, of Martinsville. Mrs. Rebecca Major died in 1856, at the age of fifty-four years.

The Clark family, to which Mrs. Rebecca (Clark) Major belonged, was of English origin, and her father, Joshua Clark, was born in Pennsylvania, east of the Alleghany mountains. He married Hannah Parsons, and they had nine children. In 1814, when their daughter Rebecca was twelve years old, the family moved out to Indiana, and settled among the pioneers in Brookville, where Mr. and Mrs. Clark spent the remainder of their lives. He died at the age of fifty-eight years. Their trip west was typical of the times, having been made by way of the Ohio river from Pittsburgh, whence their household belongings and wagons were conveyed by boat, the horses being sent around by land to Cincinnati, where they met the goods. From that point the journey was continued by wagon to Brookville.

Until he was nine years of age Noah J. Major lived near Brookville, where he had the common advantages for schooling available at the time. In 1832, when his parents removed to Morgan county, he continued in the winter schools of that day, finishing at the old County Seminary, under Prof. Edmondson, in 1842, after which he taught three years in the winter schools. He and his present wife became members of the C. L. S. C. (Pansy Class), receiving diplomas of high grade for a four years course of reading.

However, in spite of his early labors as a professional man, Mr. Major has always been deeply interested in agriculture, and with the exception of two years spent in Martinsville has enjoyed the pleasures and comforts of rural life. It has been his aim and delight to excel in agricultural pursuits. Since 1844 he has never missed raising a corn crop or feeding stock, and is still at it, in his eighty-fifth year. Until his marriage he lived at home, and his father then gave him a good start in life. For two years he worked his father's farm, at the end of that time buying eighty acres of the old homestead; he received fifty-six acres more at his father's death. This land was nearly all cleared, and he erected a house thereon, as well as barns and other buildings, and there made his home until 1878. During the year 1879 he lived in Martinsville, in 1881 returning to the country. At that time he settled on his present home, the property of his wife and her children. Together they own 340 acres of finely improved land, the home being situated in Section 13,

Town 12, Washington township, five miles from Martinsville. They have every convenience enjoyed by the modern farming class, with the privileges of free gravel road, telephone and rural free delivery service.

On Sept. 5, 1844, Noah J. Major was married to Miss Hannah Hastings, daughter of Job and Keziah (Norcross) Hastings. Mrs. Major died when her first-born, Shelburn, was but eighteen days old, and he also passed away at the age of nine months. On Oct. 15, 1846, Mr. Major married (second) Miss Mary Eva Rudicell, daughter of John and Sarah (Stipp) Rudicell, and five children blessed this union, namely: (1) Isabella died in her fifty-first year. She was twice married, her first husband being Jared P. Hadley, by whom she had two sons, Clayton M. and Noah J. By her second union, to Benjamin R. Green, she had two daughters, Ora and Eva. (2) Sylvanus, who is a farmer on the old homestead, married Ella Hendricks, and their children are Horace, Isis, Otis, Mary, Noah J. and Marguerite. (3) Amanda died at the age of twenty-two years. (4) Harriet died in infancy. (5) Laura married Nathan H. Gilbert, and they live in Brown township. They reared four children to maturity, Earl, Don, Ralph and Floy, but Don died at the age of twenty-one years and Ralph at the age of twenty-two.

Mrs. Mary Eva Major died July 7, 1872, aged forty-four years, and on Nov. 4, 1875, Mr. Major was married (third) to Mrs. Margaret Ann Piercy. No children were born to this union.

At the time of her marriage to Mr. Major Mrs. Major was the widow of Joseph W. Piercy, and she was the youngest of four children of Dr. Samuel W. and Margaret R. (Coke) Brown, and granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Brown, of pioneer Methodism. She was born in Brandenburg, Ky., June 1, 1840. Her life from her fourth until her twelfth year was passed in Leavenworth, Ind., but in 1852 she returned with her parents to Kentucky. Her school days were spent in Owensboro and Hardinsburg. In December, 1859, she came to Cloverdale, Ind., where she made the acquaintance of Joseph W. Piercy, to whom she was married Jan. 12, 1862. In the winter of 1866 Mr. Piercy moved to Martinsville, where he and his brother John H. Piercy engaged in the drug business, purchasing the store now owned by William H. Tarleton. In 1870 Mr. Piercy was elected clerk of the Mor-

gan Circuit court, and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death.

To Mr. and Mrs. Piercy were born five children, four sons and one daughter. Two sons died in infancy. Those surviving are: (1) Watt B. Piercy, of Boise, Idaho, was united in marriage with Miss Magdaline, third daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. Eb. Henderson, Feb. 1, 1888. Their children are Alice, Philip H., Joseph Ebenezer and Esther. (2) Joseph W. Piercy, Jr., resides in Indianapolis. On March 9, 1892, he wedded Miss Mary A., only daughter of Rev. John H. and Martha (Stark) Ketcham. They have one daughter Josephine. (3) Eleanor Piercy became the wife of Arthur Cunningham, of De Pauw University, Sept. 5, 1888, and closed her earthly life May 9, 1892, leaving one daughter, Eleanor.

Joseph W. Piercy, Sr., served for a time in the war of the Rebellion, as first lieutenant of Company K, 97th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. He was honorably discharged on account of disability. He died July 6, 1872.

Mrs. Major is a woman of superior mind and training, and known throughout her acquaintanceship for high qualities of intellect and womanhood. She is a member of the Christian Church, the W. C. T. U., and the Martinsville Woman's Club.

Mr. Major became a member of the Christian Church when nineteen years of age, and has been preaching for over fifty years. His services have been sought in times of grief, and his words of encouragement and cheer have been welcomed at hundreds of marriages, while his sympathy and comforting help have lightened the gloom of many funerals. He has held the position of elder for over half a century.

Mr. Major is a man of deep convictions on political questions as well as in religious matters. Originally a Whig, he eventually became a Republican. The only political office he ever held, however, was that of representative in the State Legislature, of which body he was a member for four sessions—entering first in 1865, as a Republican; in 1870, as an independent; in 1878, as a Greenbacker. Since 1884 he has cast his ballot in support of the principles of the Prohibition party, and in the year mentioned was the only man in Martinsville who so voted. Mr. Major has been a total abstainer for sixty-five years, and he has the courage of his convictions. Where he sees a conscious leading, he follows. He does

not hate the man that makes whiskey, nor the man that sells whiskey, nor the man that drinks whiskey, but the *infernal* whiskey.

Elder Major is a remarkable man in his community. He is a man of the backwoods, with something of the present day finish. There is no phase of the development of this section, from its primitive state, with which he is not familiar. The experiences of pioneer life are the realities of his youthful days, and the recollections of his intimate association with those vital forces of the early times are among his most cherished memories. Born in a log house, schooled for the most part in a log house, he courted and was married in a log house, and began housekeeping in a log house. He has carried up the corners of many log dwellings and log barns. He has plowed among roots and stumps, rolled logs, made rail fences, reaped wheat with a sickle, trod it out with horses, helped to build flat-boats and take them to New Orleans, laden with pork and lard. Notwithstanding this, he is an up-to-date man in the best sense of the phrase. His intelligence and business instincts have proved equal to every demand made upon them. He served the public as guardian, executor, administrator and assignee for forty-one years consecutively, until he utterly refused further appointments. In that capacity, and as a continuous resident of this section for so many years, he had the opportunity of acquiring valuable and reliable data concerning local affairs and families, which he has carefully preserved, and much of which he has published for the benefit of an interested public. Few men have been as highly regarded as authorities on such matters as he. He has written a number of pioneer sketches which from time to time have appeared in the *Martinsville Republican* and the *Morgan County Democrat*, and proved of great interest to the readers of his own and adjoining counties. It is quite probable they will appear in book form in the near future.

Elder Major believes in squaring every act of life by the Golden Rule, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. His influence on the moral development of his community has been a recognized factor in that growth for many years, and he is beloved, respected and admired, throughout a wide circle of friends, to a degree enjoyed by very few men. His counsel and aid now, as always, are highly regarded by all who have the privilege of seeking his help on any matter.

Judge George W. Grubbs writes of Mr.

Major, under date of April 13, 1908: "Noah J. Major is regarded as one of the best, most reliable and well informed citizens of Morgan county. He is of the highest character as a man and citizen, foremost in all movements for the best interests of the community, a man with probably the largest acquaintance and best historical knowledge of the people of his section of the State. He is a man of the highest moral character, foremost in all movements for the elevation and betterment of the community—a man universally respected and beloved by all the people of his section of the State."

The following sketch, from Mr. Major's pen, will be of interest to our readers:

MORGAN COUNTY was organized in 1822 with Martinsville as the county seat. Joshua Taylor, John Gray, James Cutler, Samuel Scott and Joel Furgeson were, jointly, the donors of 160 acres of land upon which the town was platted. Cyrus Whetzel is generally supposed to be the first settler (1818). Philip Hodges was the first land-owner (1820) and Humphry Roberts the first white child born in the county, date of birth unknown. He lived to be about sixty-nine years old; was a gunsmith by trade.

Among those born in Morgan county who have attained to some distinction is Franklin Landers, farmer, stock-feeder, merchant, politician, State senator and Congressman. A close second is Ebenezer Henderson, farmer, stock-feeder, pork packer, politician, county treasurer, State senator, auditor of State (four years), chairman of Democratic State Central Committee and presidential elector.

Among the eminent divines born in the county were W. B. F. Treat, Joseph Woods, D. D., and Urban C. Brewer. Mr. Brewer began preaching at sixteen years of age, and fairly won the distinction of the foremost boy preacher in the county.

Of native born lawyers we may name F. P. A. Phelps, Judge Milton H. Parks, Hon. E. F. Branch (Speaker of the House of Representatives), C. G. Renner, Oscar Matthews, Karl Minton, Murray Bain and S. C. Kivett. Of distinguished lawyers not born in the county, but local practitioners in the Morgan Circuit court, we may write W. R. Harrison, W. S. Sherlev, ex-Judge G. W. Grubbs, and James H. Jordan, now on the Supreme bench of Indiana.

Among the physicians, those born in the county are Drs. John and D. P. Kennedy, Drs.

U. H. Farr, H. C. Robinson and son Frank C., A. S. Tilford, E. M. Sweet of the National Sanitarium, Grant Monical, Otis Sweet, W. E. Hendricks of the Home Lawn Mineral Springs, Keylon Williams, Dr. Spoons and others. Among the old-time physicians who rode horse-back from house to house, night and day, in fair weather and foul, were Drs. John Sims, F. A. Matheny, McCorkle, B. F. Barnard, Walters, Freeman, Hoyt, Cal. Hendrix, Tilford, Blackstone, Tarleton, Clymer and Dozier, Tompkins, Thwing, H. W. Cure and Dr. Bradley. Dr. Hussey was about the first in Mooresville; then Fridinger, Hiner, Dr. Hawk and son, G. B. Mitchell, A. M. Reagan and others. Dr. Fridinger practiced for a time at Waverly, but Jeremiah Vincent was the principal physician for many years. Dr. White practised in Greene township, and Dr. Trower located in Morgantown in 1836. R. C. Griffith, another prominent physician, is still living in Morgantown. Dr. Lindley of Brooklyn, Dr. Wright, the well-beloved physician of Monrovia, Stogsdell, a good doctor, but an "undesirable citizen" who left the county for the county's good, Drs. Charles, Grafton and Guy Seaton are products of Hall.

MOVING IN. Men with their families came from their old homes in Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas, over mountains of difficulties, landing in Marion, Morgan, Johnson and Hendricks counties in the spring and fall of 1820, some coming as late as the last days of November, to begin the settlement of central Indiana.

James Hadley and John Jones, from North Carolina, arrived in Monroe township, Morgan county, on the 20th day of November, 1820. They were brothers-in-law and members of the Friends Church. Their wives and children were kindly received, for the time being, in the scattered homes of the early settlers. Mr. Hadley with his hired man and four others began the erection of his log cabin the next day, and completed it in seven days, sawed a nail, a pane of glass or a strip of sawed timber, and the family moved in on the eighth day after their arrival. Mr. Jones' cabin was built in the same manner. Jones and Hadley were good representatives of the early settlers and their way of starting things in the wilderness was typical of all early settlers. The winter of 1820 found about fifty-four families in Morgan county to be trained to pioneer life, acclimated and have their "meat hardened."

There was a "nigger-head" corncracker on White Lick, where the town of Brooklyn now stands, but the hand-mill and hominy-mortar got most of the trade. It was up to the breadwinner to find something to "crack" for the first year. These fifty-four families numbered some two hundred and fifty souls. Within two years they were re-inforced by one hundred and twenty other families, giving a population of about eight hundred.

Peter Monical was, perhaps, the first local M. E. preacher in the county. Thomas Lockheart was a minister in the Christian Church, and Hiram T. Craig of the Baptist. Benjamin Bull was first local lawyer at Martinsville, Dr. John Sims first physician, Dr. Hussey first physician at Mooresville. Samuel Moore was the founder of Mooresville, and the first merchant and trader. Washburn, Allison and the Cutlers were first merchants at Martinsville.

The first commodities for export were ginseng, beeswax and bucks' horns, wagoned to Louisville, Ky. "Sang" was legal tender—also coon-skins and deer-skins. The cash system in those days was hardly known. Bartering and the credit system prevailed everywhere. What little there was of money consisted of gold, silver and later on paper. Nevertheless, the people succeeded in business fairly well, with their "bits" (twelve and one-half cents), picayunes (six and one-fourth cents), and Mexican dollars. The old-time copper cents were of little use, other than a plaything for the children and to tie around the necks of the babies, of which there was a good crop every year, wet or dry. "Uncle Sam," who was in the real estate business, absorbed most of the gold at \$1.25 per acre, cash in hand. When a North Carolinian or Kentuckian had saved \$100 in gold and landed in central Indiana on a 160-acre tract of land, he was "happy as a clam at high tide." He was now assured of a good home for himself and family in the near future, mixed up with enough adventure, privation and hard work to make life worth living.

Morgan county lies at the head of flatboat navigation on West White river to New Orleans, a distance of 1,800 miles. This mode of transportation began in 1825 and continued until the railroads were built in 1853. It has been computed that not less than 345 boats were sent along this water-way between 1829 and 1853. 4,500,000 feet of lumber were used in their construction, most of which

was the finest poplar that ever grew on White river. They cost about \$80,000, and the cargoes were worth \$1,350,000. These boats were sent about fifteen in number once per year, in March and April, with sixty men to man them. When unloaded in New Orleans they were sold for about \$25 each. They were loaded with pork, wheat, flour, corn and lumber, but pork was the principal commodity. For twenty years more money came to this county through this mode of transportation than through all other channels combined.

GRIST MILLS. Colonel Lyon bought and remodeled the Brooklyn Mills early in the '20's. Several other mills were soon started on White-lick Creek, by Messrs. Moon, Moss, Samuel Moore and Sutliff. Some of the remains of Moon's mill are still standing and visible from the I. & N. railroad bridge looking west, about a furlong's distance. John W. Cox built the first mills on White river about the year 1824 or 1825, at a point now called High Rock, or Kirkwood. These mills were in active operation for more than forty years. Cornelius Free built the celebrated Waverly mills in 1837. It was one of the finest mills in central Indiana. All of White river could be turned on the wheels of a dry time, with an eight-foot fall, given by the feeder-dam and a short section of the old Indiana Central canal. Mrs. McKinsey, daughter of Cyrus Whetzell, says she has seen as many as 100 wagons around this mill in one day. Other mills were built on White river, southwest of Martinsville, in a very early day, by Mr. Pumphrey, Freidrick Buckhart, Joshua Evilsizer and Mr. Myres. Myres' dam broke the back of many a flat-boat in its time. The mills on White river ran the year round, excepting during high tides, when they were stopped by back-water. The mills on the creeks were frequently closed on account of long periods of dry weather.

The first carding machine at Mooresville was built and operated by Mr. Worth. Tolbert and Israel Gilpin built the first carding machine in Martinsville, propelled by an inclined wheel with three blind horses.

HOME MANUFACTURES. Tanyards, hatter shops, blacksmith and wagon shops, tailor and shoe shops were established in various parts of the county in a very early day; also tin shops and potteries. John J. (Jeff) Graham is said to have had the first shoe store

in Martinsville, connected with his tanyard, hiring journeyman shoemakers to make the shoes and boots. After the sheep industry and flax raising got under way, the every-day clothing was made at home, with the addition of cotton yarn shipped in by the merchants. Early in the spring the sheep were sheared and the wool washed and picked and sent to the carding machine to await its time, which would often be two or more weeks. Meantime the flax, having been rotted, dried, broken, "scutched" and hackled, all by hand, was ready for the distaff, from which it was transferred by deft fingers to the "flyers" of the little wheel, where it was made into thread and wound on the reel—120 threads to the cut. The little wheel was propelled by means of a treadle, much as the present-day sewing-machine, the spinner sitting on a stool or chair. Our mothers did not make "Irish" linen, but a good quality of Hoosier linen, which, fitted to a boy's back on a frosty morning, relieved him of the necessity of a shower bath. Towels, table-cloths, shirts, pillow slips and sheets were for many years made of flax. Tow-linen was used for straw-ticks, ropes, grain sacks and pantaloons. The flax fabrics of the pioneers gradually gave way to cotton cloth, as it was cheaper and more comfortable. But jeans, flannel and linsey stayed with us for years. When the rolls came from the carding machine, all neatly packed in a sheet, pinned together with thorns, our mothers ordered the big wheel set on the back porch and the girls became "floor walkers." When a girl could reel off eighteen cuts per day, and help mother do the kitchen work, she was fitted for marriage, with all the accompanying festivities. Where now is the bare-foot girl in the cotton dress, surrounded by morning glories and "touch-me-nots," turning the wheel or banging the loom, meanwhile humming "Old Sister Phoebe how merry were we," while her big brother went whistling to his plow, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," all lending enchantment to pioneer life? We have seen hundreds of lovely girls, good and true, all furbelowed, frilled and frizzled, but none more charming than the girl of old "in her calico dress," turning rolls into thread, and thread into cloth.

Slowly her shuttle swings to and fro,
Catching the hum of the river's flow,
Culling the song of the birds and bees,
Gleaning the murmur of forest trees.

Now she is blending the blush of rose,
Weaving it in as the shuttle goes;
Tips of the trees by the sunlight kissed,
Jewels of dew that the sun has missed.
God and contentment and love and play,
These are the skeins she wove every day.

The reader will perceive that we have woven in some of Byron William's "Dreams," changing the form so as to fit our girl of the loom.

For nine years after the county organization we were joined to several other counties for representation in the General Assembly. From 1822 to 1831 the senators were John M. Coleman, James B. Gregory, Levi Jessup and Lewis Maston; and the representatives were Hugh Barnes, Eli Dixon, Daniel Harris, Thomas J. Mattock, Dr. Hussey and Alex. Worth; the two last named were citizens of Mooresville, at the time of election. Under the old Constitution the elections were held once a year—first Monday in August—for representatives, and every third year for senators. The Legislature met once every year—generally in the fall season—until 1852, when the present Constitution was adopted, changing the election to once in two years. The date and order of their election from 1831 is as follows: John W. Cox, R., 1831-32; Grant Stafford, R., 1833-34, and senator, 1836-40; W. H. Craig, R., 1835; Hiram Matthews, R., 1836; Dr. John Sims, R., 1837; Jonathan Williams, R., 1838; John Eccles, R., 1839; Perry M. Blankenship, R., 1840; P. M. Parks, S., 1841 to 1847; Dr. Francis A. Matheny, R., 1841-42; A. B. Conduitt, R., 1844, S., 1848-56; Isaac W. Tackett, R., 1845-54; Oliver R. Dougherty, R., 1846-47; Alfred M. Delevan, R., 1848-49, S., 1850; William P. Hammond, R., 1850; Enos S. Taber, R., 1852; Algernon Sydney Griggs, S., 1854, Joint R., 1868; Cyrus Whetzel, R., 1858; John W. Ferguson, R., 1860; Jarvis J. Johnson, R., 1862; Franklin Landers, Joint S., 1860; Col. Samuel P. Oyler, Joint S., 1864; Ngah J. Major, R., 1864-70-78; Capt. John E. Greer, R., 1866; James V. Mitchell, R., 1868; Ebenezer Henderson, Joint S., 1868; James J. Maxwell, Joint S., 1872; Dr. Harvey Satterwhite, R., 1872; William S. Sherley, Joint R., 1872; Dr. John Kennedy, R., 1874; Major George W. Grubbs, 1876, S., 1878; Capt. David Wilson, R., 1880; Gabriel M. Overstreet, Joint S., 1882; James F. Cox, Joint S., 1886; George A. Adams, R., 1882-84-88; Alfred W.

Scott, R., 1886; William Harvey Brown, R., 1890; William Davidson Bain, R., 1892; Joseph J. Moore, Joint S., 1890; Adam Howe, R., 1894; Quincy Adams Blankenship, R., 1896-98; William E. McCord, Joint S., 1894; F. A. Joss, Joint S., 1898; James M. Bishop, R., 1900; D. P. Smith, S., 1900; E. F. Branch, R., 1902-04-06, elected Speaker of the House, in 1907.

From the beginning until 1854 the voters were divided into Whigs and Democrats, and the party lines were strictly drawn from 1828 to the last named date. The Democrats were: Cox, Williams, Eccles, Parks, Matheny, Delevan and Tackett. The Whigs were: Stafford, Matthews, Sims, Craig, Blankenship, Conduitt, Taber, Hammond, Dougherty and Griggs. After the Republican organization, Craig, Blankenship, Matthews, Dougherty and Griggs espoused the Republican cause, while Taber and Conduitt affiliated with the Democrats. Of the last named forty-three members, sixteen were members of the M. E. Church, twelve of the Christian Church, three Presbyterians, three Universalists, one Baptist, and one member of the Dutch Reformed Church. There were five doctors, fourteen lawyers, one miller, one blacksmith, one pastor and evangelist, four ministers, six farmers, who followed no other business, sixteen who connected farming with merchandising and other callings. The general character of the foregoing fifty-three men would compare favorably with that of any delegation sent to the State capital during the eighty years past since the county's organization.

We cannot yet lay claim to the birth and education of any great man, as men count greatness, but he may now be going to school or soon will be going, and when the supreme hour comes, he may arise and flash a story or a poem across Indiana's literary horizon as bright and lasting as a comet's tail. Or he may develop into a "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" or a later Albert Jeremiah, "spell-binder." He is bound to come.

[NOTE—The writer has had the honor of a personal acquaintance with almost all of the members of the Legislature elected from this county during the last seventy-five years, and is glad to pay this little tribute of respect to their patriotism and moral worth, and preserve their names a while longer from inevitable forgetfulness.

N. J. MAJOR.]

DR. SAMUEL W. BROWN was born in Barren county, Ky., March 17, 1811. He was one of eleven children born to Rev. Samuel and Cassandra (Watt) Brown, and the eldest of three sons who, in time, became successful physicians. His father was a pioneer Methodist preacher, at one time a colleague of the Rev. James B. Finly. His labors were chiefly confined to Kentucky and Tennessee, but in the year 1820 he was appointed to what was then called "White Water circuit," with Arthur Elliott. This is believed to be the only year he preached in Indiana. He was a man of winning presence, possessed of a genial nature, a preacher of ability and ranked with the best theologians of his day.

The labors of the itinerant were arduous and required the absence of the husband and father a greater part of the time, it often taking weeks and even months to "make the rounds," for the Conference in those days included several States, or parts of States. An increasing family and a desire to give his children better educational advantages caused the elder Brown to locate in Brandenburg, Ky., where he practiced his profession, that of medicine, but continued to preach when not professionally engaged. He was a citizen of marked influence and died regretted by all. He was of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side, and had a strain of French blood on the mother's side, she being a Montgomery.

The mother of S. W. Brown belonged to an old and sturdy Scotch family, noted for industry, intelligence and piety. She was eminently fitted for the life of an itinerant preacher's wife. When or where duty called she followed, with the unquestioning faith and courage of the true heroine.

As the son of a pioneer preacher, Samuel W. Brown passed his early years as the lives of all such were passed, in moving from place to place, as the interest of the cause seemed to demand. His education was obtained from the schools he attended wherever his father's lot was cast. After his father's location his advantages were better. He spent several years in the study of medicine with his father, making due preparation for his chosen profession.

On March 11, 1832, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret R. Coke, of Breckinridge county, Ky. She was one of a family of twelve children, all of whom reached maturity. Her father, William Coke, was of English stock, born either in Virginia or

brought there from England at an early age. He married Miss Elizabeth Gore, of Nelson county, Ky., a member of a family of fourteen children. The Gores were prominent citizens of the above mentioned county. Mrs. Brown was a woman of sterling qualities, not easily discouraged, and a true helpmate. Indeed, much of the Doctor's success in his profession was owing to her interest in his work, and her sympathy and assistance in all matters pertaining thereto. She was of sound judgment and a safe counselor at all times. Early in his professional career Dr. Brown moved to Leavenworth, Ind., where he soon became popular as a physician and where he formed a partnership with his younger brother, Albert Brown. But the latter's career was short though promising, for he soon fell a victim to consumption, and passed away almost in the beginning of his professional life. Dr. Brown's oldest daughter, Elizabeth C., was also smitten with the same fatal disease, and died in her eighteenth year. His only surviving child is the wife of N. J. Major. One daughter, Nancy, died when four years of age. The son, William C., died in infancy.

In the late summer of 1852 Dr. Brown returned to his native State, and located in Daviess county, where he purchased a farm and continued the practice of medicine with his usual success. Then after a few years there came a time when the political horizon became threatening and the Doctor disposed of his property and came North, locating in Cloverdale, Putnam county, Ind., in December, 1859. Although born and educated in the South and loving her people, yet he never could bring himself to believe in the "divine" right of one man to own and rule over another without his consent. Consequently he was anti-slavery in principle. Believing that trouble was coming to this nation in the near future, he left the South in time to escape personal strife, though at a financial loss.

As a physician Dr. Brown was sympathetic and conscientious, always responding to the call of the sick and suffering when not practically impossible. He did not stop to inquire what remuneration he was to receive for his services. He believed it to be his duty, as it was his greatest pleasure, to minister to the relief of suffering humanity. Not only that, but he frequently provided such comforts for his poorer patients as their condition demanded. As a citizen he was law-abiding, his influence being always on the side of right

and justice. As a Christian his life was consistent. While a Methodist in every fibre of his make-up, yet he was large-hearted, and recognized all good men as brethren. He was, to quote the words of his friend, Rev. William C. Smith, "A man of commanding presence, a noble, dignified, Christian gentleman." The last five or six years of his life were passed in Martinsville, Ind. His death occurred in February, 1879. He won many friends during his short residence here by his qualities of mind and heart. He was devoted to his church, his friends and his family. "He loved his fellowman."

WILLIAM RIPLEY HARRISON, one of the last of the pioneer lawyers who practised in the circuit courts of Morgan and Owen counties, Ind., died at his home on North Jefferson street, in Martinsville, Ind., on Monday, Oct. 15, 1905, at eleven o'clock, in his eighty-third year, after a life of professional activity covering over sixty years. He was born in Knox county, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1822, but removed with his parents to Kentucky in early youth, being reared in Maysville, Mason county. In his seventeenth year he was thrown upon his own resources. His early education was obtained in the country schools of Kentucky. Thence he went to Ohio, where he attended an academy in Delaware county, taught school and kept books, meantime employing his leisure moments in reading law and assisting lawyers. After this experience he was first admitted to practice in the Mason county (Ky.) Circuit Court in 1846. A business trip to Indiana in May, 1848, led to his locating in Martinsville in June of that year. Compelled to live in the State one year before he could be admitted to the Bar, he spent the intervening period in teaching school, furthering his law studies and familiarizing himself with the Indiana code, and in 1849 he passed the required examination, and received his certificate entitling him to practice law from Judge David McDonald. From that time until the close of his long life, he was continuously engaged in the practice of law in Morgan and adjoining counties, being for a long period the senior member of the firm of Harrison & Shirley, later of Harrison & McCord, and for perhaps the last fifteen years of his life doing business in his own name.

Mr. Harrison was a marked man both as a citizen and as a lawyer. His angular and somewhat ungainly figure, his homely but

strong and aggressive face, his ready wit and characteristic humor, his striking personality, made him an attractive figure at the Bar, and, joined with his learning in the law, his matchless nerve, his persistency, his power of clear statement, his homely logic and strong invective, his singular faculty of riveting the attention and convincing the judgment of the jury, gave him a reputation, standing and success enjoyed by few of his associates at the Bar, and made him a most formidable antagonist even when pitted against the ablest members of the Bar of the State. By his well known and accepted cognomen, "Rip" Harrison, he was known far and wide, not only among the members of the bar, but by others who did not enjoy his personal acquaintance. He was a most companionable and entertaining man. His fund of anecdote and humorous stories was inexhaustible, and with his quaint humor, his homely and irresistible mannerism, the twinkle of his eye and the droll expression of his mobile face, he was unequalled as an entertainer in whatever company he was thrown. He was so able and successful as a lawyer that for many years he was the acknowledged head of the Morgan County Bar, a Bar upon whose rolls were the names of many distinguished lawyers of Indiana. He met in important cases such distinguished legal lights as Benjamin Harrison, Joseph E. McDonald, Jonathan W. Gordon, Solomon Claypool, Delana E. Williamson, Pink Fishback, John T. Dye, Judge Byron K. Elliott (of Indianapolis), Gabriel Overstreet (of Franklin) and others of like fame, and they one and all recognized in him a foeman worthy of their steel. To the very last he was accorded their fellowship, friendship and respect as a lawyer. He had no specialty. He was an all around lawyer, one of the best and most successful the State has produced. He was a thorough trial lawyer in every sort of a case, civil, criminal, or equitable. He would give the same close attention, thorough preparation, vigorous prosecution and inimitable logic to the case of a poor widow or a wronged girl, where there was scanty hope of fees, as to that of the richest client or great corporation. It is within the memory of his associates at the Bar that perhaps his greatest speeches, bristling with logic, eloquence and invective, tinged with humor and incisive ridicule, seasoned with tenderness and pathos, spontaneous and natural, in which he swayed juries at his will, and compelled the wonder and admiration of all

who heard, were made in such cases as these. He was the master of the art of accurate and strong pleading. He could state the most complicated cause of action in clear, logical and vigorous language. He wrote with care in a characteristic and beautiful hand. He was a master of good English, and his pleadings were ordinarily proof against demurrer, and rarely subject to criticism. If his opponent, in presenting a demurrer to his pleading, suggested any defect or absence of any probable material allegation, he did not wait for any ruling of the court but would promptly amend and express his thanks for the suggestion.

Mr. Harrison was aggressive but courteous, brusque in speech and manner, given sometimes to outbursts of apparent anger, impotence and irritability, but at heart he was as tender as a child and without capacity to hold malice. Toward the court he observed the deference and uniform courtesy of the old time lawyer, and, while a resolute fighter, he never failed in due consideration for opposing counsel. As a lawyer he was loyally and thoroughly true to his client, and whatever the cause of that client demanded, and the ethics of his profession warranted, he was ready to do; and he did with all his might irrespective of public opinion or criticism. In the fiercest legal contests he exhibited superb nerve and unflinching courage. He gave and received hard blows and did not flinch if overthrown. He always fought to a finish. His resources of attack and defense were unflinching, and in the conduct of a case he exhibited consummate tact and generalship.

Taking William R. Harrison altogether, he was a great lawyer, and his personality was unique and attractive, his mannerisms so characteristic, his power of eloquent and incisive statement so peculiarly his own, so "Harrisonian," that his name and fame as a lawyer and man are destined to live longer in the memory of those who knew him than that of probably any other man who since 1840 has practised in this judicial circuit. His brethren of the Bar in that circuit and elsewhere will miss him from the forum, which he so long graced and adorned.

The following words close the article written by his friend, George W. Grubbs, from which the foregoing was also taken: "We give this hour and service as a deserved tribute to him as an honored member of the Bar, and in our hearts and memories we will keep alive

and treasure the many qualities he exhibited, the kindly life he lived, and the loyalty to duty and the right that marked him as a man, a friend and a lawyer. If Mr. Harrison was great as a lawyer, he was also great in the higher relation of citizen; for citizenship in a Republic is the highest and most responsible public relation. He was always alive to the best interests of the community in which he lived. He saw Martinsville grow from a struggling village to a flourishing city. He helped to attract its railroads, its industries, and, better than all, its substantial citizens. He was constantly alive to the moral welfare of the community, to its social life, to the purity of its home life, to the safety of its boys and girls. He was a courageous and wise leader in movements for social and political reforms, for law enforcement, and could always he depended upon when the forces of right and wrong were contending for mastery. His instincts and his convictions were for 'whatsoever things were true; whatsoever things were honest; whatsoever things were just, and whatsoever things were of good report,' and he thought upon these and stood by his convictions. He stood for noble living and a square deal. He was not a fanatic nor a hypocrite, but a clean, wholesome, attractive man of tact, resource and individuality, and fortunate was that movement for higher and better things that enlisted his heart, conscience and devotion. His presence and counsel will be missed in the gathering of the good people of Martinsville, when met to consult of the public good and to devise things that make for public weal and for purity. He lived to see many of the great ideals he cherished and loved realized in our home and public life, and then content he passed beyond, 'like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.'

"WILLIS HECKAM,
"SAMUEL O. PICKENS,
"W. S. SHIRLEY,
"GEO. W. GRUBBS,

"Committee."

As intimated Mr. Harrison was very public spirited in the promotion of beneficial projects and progressive movements. He and "Jeff" Scott began the construction of the Fairland & Martinsville branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad. Mr. Harrison was attorney for the Big Four railroad for twenty or twenty-five years. He served frequently as judge of Courts by

appointment, and about 1853 was nominated on the Republican ticket for the State Legislature, but met with defeat. In 1871-72 he was secretary of the State Senate. Although nominally a Republican, Mr. Harrison was in fact a very independent type.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. William R. Harrison was made a Mason in Kentucky, and about a year later was sent as delegate to the State Grand Lodge. He was initiated in Minerva Lodge, No. 116, F. & A. M., of the town of Minerva, Mason Co., Ky., in 1843, and after coming to Martinsville, Ind., helped to organize Martinsville Lodge, No. 74, of which he was the first worshipful master, although under the dispensation of James Perham, W. M.; Mr. Harrison was also a member of Osceola Chapter during its existence. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and served as trustee.

Mr. Harrison was three times married. On Oct. 15, 1850, he wedded Miss Elizabeth J. Park, but the duration of their felicity was brief, as Mrs. Harrison was called away Oct. 20, 1851, leaving a child, Walter J., of whom further mention will be made. On Nov. 20, 1852, Mr. Harrison married Miss Mary Wilson, who died June 2, 1863, the mother of two children, Effie J. and Mary Ellen. For his third wife Mr. Harrison chose Miss Mary J. Crawford, a daughter of James and Delilah (Gray) Crawford, and to this union were born three children, Delilah, Martha C. and Agnes Virginia. Walter J. Harrison is a farmer and dairyman living on West Morgan street; he is married to Miss Emma Bishop, and has a family of four children, Bettie Jane, Maude, William Ralph, and Blanche. Effie J. Harrison was married to Prof. John Hesler, and died the mother of two daughters, Mary Rachel and Lelah Ellen. Mary Ellen Harrison is unmarried and is a cottage matron at the Soldiers & Sailors' Home at Knightstown, Ind. Delilah Harrison is the wife of Henry Goss, lives in the Southern part of Morgan county and has four children, William Ripley, Bessie, Fay and Ephraim. Martha C. Harrison is the wife of Odin R. Smith, of Martinsville, clerk of Morgan county and has three children, Mary V., Sidney H. and William Bartholomew. Agnes Virginia Harrison is attending school in Indianapolis, but her home is in Martinsville, Indiana.

Mrs. Mary J. (Crawford) Harrison died July 2, 1901, in the faith of the Cumberland

Presbyterian Church, of which all the family are members.

Mr. Harrison's ancestors, paternal and maternal, were of New England. His parents, William and Martha (Hitchcock) Harrison, were natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and through his mother he was a grandson of Benjamin Hitchcock, a native of Wales and a weaver by trade, who came to America from England and settled in Connecticut. He was a patriot in the Revolution. About 1784 he married Mary Johnson, who long survived him, dying in 1835. Mr. Hitchcock passed away Nov. 19, 1817, in Connecticut. They had a large family, all born at Bethlehem, Litchfield Co., Conn., of whom we have the following record: Samuel Johnson, born Feb. 4, 1786; Lowly, Aug. 6, 1787; Lucy, April 23, 1790; Delia, March 9, 1792; Mary (or Polly), Dec. 19, 1793; Martha, Dec. 3, 1795; Alma, Dec. 2, 1797; Abigail (or Nabby), Oct. 16, 1799; Sarah (or Sally), Feb. 23, 1802; Betsy, Aug. 10, 1804; Benjamin R., Aug. 5, 1806; Sophronia, Oct. 4, 1808. One of the daughters married a Platt and became the mother of Senator Orville C. Platt, of Connecticut, who was thus a full cousin of William Ripley Harrison. Both the Hitchcocks and the Platts were very prominent families of the East.

William Harrison, father of William R. Harrison, prepared for the ministry when young, but he never followed the sacred calling. He became a teacher and went to Ohio, where he met and married Mrs. Martha (Hitchcock) Clark, about 1820. Her first husband, Thompson Clark, whom she married about 1818, died about 1820. Mr. Harrison then went to Louisiana, and did some business at Baton Rouge and New Orleans, and was afterward in the mountains of Tennessee for a year or two. He next went to Kentucky, and followed his profession of teacher at various places, but his residence was in Pendleton county, Kentucky, where he died in 1840. His widow then returned to Ohio, and later came to Martinsville, Ind., passing the last four years of her life with her son, William R. She expired in 1880, in her eighty-fifth year. Mrs. Harrison was reared an Episcopalian, but later became a Methodist, and she died in that faith. William Harrison was a Presbyterian.

To William and Martha (Hitchcock) Harrison were born children as follows: William

Ripley; Frederick A., late of Martinsville; Virginius (or Jake) of Colorado; Oscar, also of Colorado; Mary R., who died in infancy; and Martha, who married Marks Smith, and died in 1866.

ODIN R. SMITH, who has been clerk of the Circuit court of Morgan county, Ind., since Jan. 1, 1907, was born Oct. 5, 1867, on his father's farm near Spencer, Owen Co., Ind. His grandfather, Marcus Smith, a native of Virginia, was a pioneer farmer of Owen county, where he died at about the age of eighty-two years. He and his wife, Malinda (Pierson), were members of the Christian Church. They had a family of seven children: Bartholomew, Samuel, Doctor Presley, Jesse H., Juretta (who married Robert Percy, and resides in Morgan county), Marietta (unmarried) and Francis (who married Charles Maderias and resides on a farm near Spencer). The mother of this family died when about seventy-eight years old.

Bartholomew Smith, father of Odin R. Smith, was born Feb. 5, 1837, in Owen county, Ind., but for many years he has been a prominent resident of Morgan county. He was sheriff of this county for four years, 1890 to 1894, and has successfully followed farming, still owning a farm in Clay township. He and his wife now reside near Brooklyn, Morgan county. In August, 1861, he married Mary J. Hancock, who was born near Frankfort, Ky., daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Gilpin) Hancock, both also natives of Kentucky, and of old Virginia ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born five children: Odin R.; Beatrice, wife of Leslie McNeff; Miss Bertha, who is deputy county clerk of Morgan county; Rosetta, who died unmarried at the age of eighteen; and Lora H., a farmer of Clay township, Morgan county. Bartholomew Smith is a Mason, belonging to Brooklyn Lodge, F. & A. M. During the Civil war he was a soldier in the 10th Indiana Battery, 4th Corps.

Odin R. Smith was educated in the common schools and the State Normal School at Terre Haute. Until he was twenty-one he followed his father's calling, farming, and then began to teach school. After two terms he became deputy sheriff under his father. Again he taught two terms, in a country school, and was then appointed deputy county clerk, under William A. Conner. He served two years, 1897 and 1898, and then after

teaching two years in Martinsville he was elected principal of the ward schools there, continuing in that position three years. In 1902 he purchased a farm near Martinsville, in Jefferson township, consisting of 370 acres, 330 of which he still farms. In November, 1906, he was elected to the office he now holds, that of clerk of the Circuit Court of Morgan county. Mr. Smith is a Republican in political sentiment, and a Mason in fraternal connection, being a member of the Blue Lodge and of Osceola Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Martinsville. Mr. Smith's reputation as a citizen, an intelligent agriculturist, a teacher and a public official has been creditable to himself and to the excellent family to which he belongs. He is progressive, public-spirited and substantial, the kind of man that can be depended upon to serve his community well.

On Jan. 26, 1893, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Martha C. Harrison, daughter of William R. and Mary J. (Crawford) Harrison. They have had a family of three children, Mary Virginia, Sidney Harrison and William Bartholomew. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Martinsville.

BENJAMIN F. ASKREN. The death of Benjamin F. Askren removed from Warren township and Marion county a prominent farmer and an upright citizen who was well and favorably known over a large extent of the county. He was born June 17, 1840, in Warren township, a son of Thomas and Mary (Demoret) Askren, early settlers in Marion county.

Benjamin F. Askren was reared on his father's farm and attended the local schools. In 1863 he enlisted for service in the Civil war, in the 70th Ind. V. I., and was wounded in the battle of Resaca, and returned to his home in 1865.

On Jan. 15, 1874, Benjamin F. Askren was united in marriage with Martha J. Perry, born in 1844, a daughter of John and Margaret (Heizer) Perry, the former of whom was born in Illinois, later moved to Indiana and still later to Iowa, where the father died. The other members of the family came to Lawrence county, Ind., just prior to the Civil war, the father having died in 1860. Mrs. Askren's maternal grandfather was born in Pennsylvania and removed from there to Illinois and later to Indiana. Mrs. Askren's

mother passed away in 1885. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Perry were: James married Mary Hensley, and is a farmer near Kokomo; Martha J. is the widow of Benjamin F. Askren; Mary is the wife of Asa Newhouse; Lizzie married Thomas Speeze, a farmer of Marion county; Edward married Kansas Shank and they live at Irvington; Howard, deceased, married E. Perry; William married Ida McVay; Drucilla, deceased, married Henry Newhouse.

The late Benjamin F. Askren was a very successful farmer and fruit grower, and owned an estate of 475 acres, almost all of which is under the plow. Few farms in this township can boast of more fruitful orchards, Mr. Askren taking a great deal of interest in his large peach and apple orchards, and devoting much time to their care. He was a man who loved his home, and he took pride in having comfort and attractiveness in his surroundings.

Mr. Askren is survived by his wife and six children, namely: John, who married Lizzie Ruark, is employed as a stenographer in the recorder's office; Samuel is a farmer and married Leona Baxter; Annie married James McConnell, who farms on the old McConnell place; Charles carries on farming for his mother; Benjamin H. is at home; and Laura, is the wife of Albert Cotton, a corn inspector. In politics Mr. Askren was a Republican, and he always took an active interest in party matters. He belonged to the local G. A. R. Post, and was valued by his comrades. He was a man who was highly esteemed by all who knew him and lived an honorable, useful life.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of Indianapolis, was one of the prominent pioneers of this part of Marion county, having purchased the farm where he lived so many years in May, 1847, and made his location there in September of that year. The place was then known as the "Sam Houston" farm, and was slightly improved when it came into the possession of Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Armstrong came from Muskingum county, Ohio, a few miles east of Zanesville, where he was born April 10, 1811, son of James and Isabella (Foster) Armstrong, pioneers of Muskingum county. His father was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. After the birth of their son John, James Armstrong and his wife removed to a location about four miles

north, where John was reared to manhood.

John Armstrong was married in 1837 to Frances Ann Rowe, a native of Pennsylvania, after which he was engaged as a merchant at Adamsville, Ohio, for some four years. During this time he passed through the noted panic of 1837, and he felt it wise to exchange his interest in the stock of goods for a farm on the Muskingum river, where he lived for some years, improving his land. This place he sold to Joel White, a native of Virginia, and the land is still held by the White family. The sale was made in 1846, and the following year Mr. Armstrong came to his place in Marion county, Ind., which contained originally 240 acres. A few years later he and Martin Williams bought a tract of ninety acres to the east of this farm, paying eighty-five dollars an acre, and this was one of the first real estate transfers that took place in the vicinity after the location of Mr. Armstrong. The price was supposed to be exorbitant, but he cleared forty dollars an acre when he sold it to Mr. Condy. Mr. Armstrong always led an active and vigorous life, and was a very successful farmer and stock raiser. In former years he was also an extensive stock dealer. He was one of the oldest residents of Indianapolis, as was also his widow, who died March 1, 1906, in her ninetieth year, having been born June 4, 1816.

Mr. Armstrong and his wife had three children, only one of whom, Edwin J., survives, James W. and Mary J. (Mrs. Batty) being deceased. James W. Armstrong, the eldest, born in Muskingum county, Ohio, died in June, 1901, aged sixty-two years. He served as a soldier in the Civil war, being captain of Company I, 17th Ind. V. I. He was in partnership with his brother in the ice business and like him was a Scottish Rite Mason, attaining the thirty-second degree in the fraternity. He married Ida Ocorr, daughter of Henry Ocorr, a manufacturer of Indianapolis; they had no children. Mary J. Armstrong married George W. Batty, a farmer of Muskingum county, Ohio, and they had one child, Jessie A., who is the wife of Karl A. Gunder, manager of the wholesale drug supply house of the Whitall, Tatum Company, Chicago.

In politics Mr. Armstrong was a Whig in early days, and in later life became a Republican. He was a worthy member of the Robert Parks Methodist Church, to which his widow belongs, their association with the



John Armstrong

Methodist Church covering sixty years. Jesse Rowe, Mrs. Armstrong's father, was a Methodist minister, and the Armstrongs have always been liberal contributors to the support of the Gospel. They have been numbered among the most esteemed citizens of Marion county. The changes that time has wrought since their coming to this county, over fifty years ago, have been marvelous. Indianapolis, then a straggling hamlet, is now one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful cities of the Union, with a population exceeding two hundred thousand. North Indianapolis, for many years a farming section, has now become one of the most pleasant parts of the city. As Mr. Armstrong remarked, many people remove to the city when they retire from the more active duties of life. But in his case the city came to him, the farm being surrounded by pleasant homes and business places. The land that composed the farm has been divided into city lots, and on many of these have been erected fine homes. He erected a beautiful brick residence at No. 1036 West Thirtieth street, where he and his wife enjoyed their declining years in the benefits of an industrious and well-spent life. He was a man of large intelligence and possessed a fine memory notwithstanding his advanced years, for he had just reached ninety-one at the time of his death, April 10, 1902.

EDWIN J. ARMSTRONG was born Aug. 6, 1845, on his father's farm in Muskingum county, Ohio, and was but two years old when he came with his parents to Marion county, Ind., and to the farm on a portion of which he still lives. He attended private and public schools and concluded his studies at Asbury University, now DePauw University, at Greencastle, Ind. For many years he was engaged in business with his father, with whom he carried on farming until 1880, when he engaged in the ice business, as a member of the Indianapolis Ice Company. In 1901 he sold out, and, owing to ill health, practically retired, but later took up the real estate business with his father, handling their own real estate. He is still occupied in this way. Mr. Armstrong's title is quite remarkable, as his land was purchased in 1847 and has had but few transfers since its purchase from the United States Government. Mr. Armstrong is a prominent Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, A. F. & A. M., and Raper Commandery, both of Indianapolis.

Mr. Armstrong was married in Indianapolis on April 12, 1882, to Miss Charlotte Sherbonda, a native of Philadelphia, who died Sept. 14, 1892. She was a member of the Methodist Church.

ELI JAY, A. B., A. M., now past four score years of age, and practically retired from the educational work that filled so many years of his bright, busy and useful life, has, by precept and by example, wielded a great and healthy influence over the lives of the young people with whom he has been brought in close contact. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1826, son of Walter Denny and Mary (Macy) Jay.

William Jay, his great-grandfather, was probably born in Maryland about 1720, but little is known of him or of his ancestry. About 1743 he married in Frederick county, Va., Mary Vestal, who was born in Chester county, Pa., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mercer) Vestal, who moved with their family from Pennsylvania to Frederick county, Va., about 1730, and who were members of the Society of Friends. William and Mary (Vestal) Jay were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, all born in Virginia between 1744 and 1765. William Jay died in Virginia, and it seems that his widow and her children joined in the large migration from the Northern Colonies to the Southern Provinces a few years before the Revolution. From 1750 to 1780 these homeseekers, many of whom were members of the Society of Friends, made large settlements in the newer portions of the Carolinas and Georgia. The Jay family with others of the name of Brooks, Brown, Coate, Compton, Cook, Coppock, Elleman, Embre, Evans, Furnas, Hasket, Hollingsworth, Jenkins, Jones, Kelly, Neal, O'Neill, Patty, Pearson, Pemberton, Pugh, Thomas, Thompson and Wright, mostly from Virginia and Pennsylvania, formed a large settlement on Bush river, then in the District of Ninety-six, now Newberry county, S. C., about forty miles west of Columbia.

John Jay, son of William and Mary, was born in Virginia, Oct. 26, 1752. On March 4, 1773, he married Elizabeth Pugh, who was born Sept. 6, 1755, daughter of Thomas Pugh (born in 1731) and his wife, Ann Wright (born in 1725). The Pugh family moved from Pennsylvania to Frederick county, Va., about 1750. Ellis Pugh, the founder of the family in America, was born in Wales in

1656, and emigrated in 1687 with his family to Pennsylvania, where he died in 1718. He was an approved minister of the Society of Friends, preaching in the Welsh language both in his native land and in America. Thomas Pugh, son of Ellis, was born in Wales in 1686, and his son Jesse, born in Pennsylvania in 1711, became the father of Thomas, whose daughter Elizabeth married John Jay. After living for more than thirty years in South Carolina, where their eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, were born between 1773 and 1795, and where three of their children married, John and Elizabeth Jay moved, in 1803, with all their family (except one son who came three years later) from South Carolina to Ohio, settling in Warren county. The father engaged in a mercantile business at Waynesville, and also carried on farming operations with his boys. He made two trips to Baltimore, Md., for goods, taking with him the products of the new country, such as peltries, with his own five-horse team, and bringing his goods back in the same way. On both these trips he was accompanied by his son, Walter Denny Jay, as teamster and companion. In 1808 the family located on heavily timbered land in the southwest corner of Monroe township, Miami Co., Ohio, about forty miles north of Waynesville, where John Jay, the father, had entered a considerable tract of land. In a short time the families of nine of his eleven children were settled either on land adjoining or nearby, and in a few years the forest lands were changed into productive farms. It had been the father's intention that his son, Walter Denny, should be his associate and eventually successor in the store, but the indoor life was irksome to the young man, and he chose rather to take his axe and clear the newly purchased lands. John Jay died in 1829.

Walter Denny Jay was born in Newberry county, S. C., July 15, 1786, son of John and Elizabeth (Pugh). On Jan. 8, 1810, he married Mary Macy, and their married life lasted fifty-six and one-half years. Mary (Macy) Jay was born in Guilford county, N. C., Dec. 7, 1787, daughter of Thomas Macy (1765-1833) and Anna Sweet (1768-1840), both natives of the Island of Nantucket, Mass., whence they moved with their parents to North Carolina about 1773. Early in 1787, Thomas Macy and Anna Sweet were married in North Carolina, in which State they made their home until after the birth of five of their children. In 1797 they moved to East Tennessee, where

five more children were born, the remaining two being born after the removal to Ohio in 1807. In the latter State they located in Miami county, on land adjoining that of John Jay. Their daughter Mary was their oldest child, and was of the seventh generation of the family in America. The ancestor of the Macy family in the New World was Thomas Macy, born in Wiltshire, England, in 1608, who came to Salisbury, Mass., between 1635 and 1640, residing there until 1659. Being one of a company that had purchased Nantucket for homes, he went there with his family in October, 1659, with two other white men, and spent the winter there in the midst of 3000 Indians, who received them kindly and assisted them in getting a living by fishing and such pursuits as were familiar to the aborigines. Thomas Macy died in 1682, and his wife Sarah Hopcott, born in 1612, died in 1706. From him, the line is through John Macy (1655-1691) and Deborah Gardner (1658-1712); Thomas Macy (1687-1759) and Deborah Coffin (1680-1760); and John Macy (1675-1751) and Judith Worth (1689-1767) (the line here doubling the grandson of Thomas (1687), Paul Macy, marrying Bethiah Macy, the granddaughter of John (1675); Joseph Macy (1709-1772, son of Thomas) and Hannah Hobbs; and John Macy (1721 son of John, died after 1795) and Eunice Coleman (1724-1768); Paul Macy (1740-1832, son of Joseph and Hannah) and Bethiah Macy (1744-1810, daughter of John and Eunice); to Thomas and Anna (Sweet) Macy, mentioned above.

Mrs. Anna (Sweet) Macy was of the sixth generation of the Gardner line in America, this family being also early settled in Nantucket. Richard Gardner (1626-1688) married Sarah Shattuck (1632-1724). Their son, Richard Gardner (2) (1653-1728), married Mary Austin. Their son, Solomon Gardner (1680-1760) married Anna Coffin (died in 1740). Their son, Stephen Gardner (1718-1792), married Jemima Worth (1710-1780), and they removed about 1770 from Nantucket to North Carolina. Their daughter, Mary Gardner (1751-1798), married John Sweet, a native of England. Their daughter, Anna Sweet (1768-1840), married Thomas Macy (1765-1833). Their daughter, Mary Macy (1787-1868), married 1810, Walter Denny Jay (1786-1865).

Eli Jay, son of Walter Denny and Mary (Macy) Jay, was born as above stated in Miami county, Ohio, and was brought up on a

farm under the care of parents who early trained their children to habits of industry and usefulness. Amusements and sports were not considered the main objects of living, but came incidentally as occasion seemed to require, and were enjoyed more because unexpected than if planned and worked for. Rainy days and times of slack work were more apt to be passed with good books in the quiet home, than in the excitement and frolic where idlers meet to kill time. The remembrance of these strenuous years of work, where correct habits were formed, sweetened by the beneficial results accomplished, is still very pleasant.

While the schools, as far as they went, were a great blessing, they had little to offer to the bright pupil, who after he had completed the very few branches taught could find nothing fresh with which to feed his hungry mind. Mr. Jay's experience was typical of the studious pioneer boy. The five years following his fourteenth year, during which time he attended the three months' winter school monotonously reviewing what he had thoroughly learned before, were practically wasted so far as educational advancement was concerned. A keen taste for reading gratified by the few books that came his way redeemed somewhat the intellectual barrenness of that period. Mr. Jay's father then, influenced by his three younger sons (of whom Eli was second), hired a young man of advanced education who opened a good school in a comfortable settlement school house for four months two winters, where the pupils could push ahead as fast as they pleased. Ambitious young men and women gathered here, and much real work was done. Mr. Jay here mastered pretty thoroughly nearly all the mathematics of an ordinary college course, and acquired a knowledge of Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Zoology, Chemistry and Geology. As he himself has expressed it, the eight months in this school made a "refreshing oasis in his intellectual life." The next two winters, he himself taught a similar school in an adjoining neighborhood, and the summer between (1848) he attended for five months Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, Ohio, where among other worthy classmates were Benjamin Harrison and Murat Halstead, whose influence has been left on our country's history.

On Oct. 24, 1849, Mr. Jay was married to Mahalah Pearson, born Dec. 7, 1827, who had been his schoolmate in the eight months'

school referred to. For the three previous years she had taught public schools in the summer and attended private schools in the winter. Her ancestors came from England to the Province of Pennsylvania under William Penn. Thomas Pearson was married in Cheshire, England, Feb. 18, 1683, to Margery Smith, and they came to Pennsylvania, arriving in August of that year. Their fourth son, Enoch Pearson, born 1690, married in 1719, Mary Smith, and three of their sons moved, about 1770, with their families, to Newberry county, S. C. Samuel Pearson, one of these three sons of Enoch, had lived, on his way South, several years in Frederick county, Va., where in 1762, he married Mary Rogers. Their eldest son, Benjamin Pearson, born in Virginia in 1763, married in South Carolina in 1790, Esther Furnas (1770-1835), whose parents were natives of the county of Cumberland, England. Their son, Moses Pearson, born in South Carolina in 1798, married in Ohio in 1823, Sarah Pearson (1805-1844), and their daughter, Mahalah, married Eli Jay. Sarah (Pearson) Pearson, mother of Mrs. Jay, was a great-granddaughter of Thomas Pearson (1728-1820), son of Enoch and brother of Samuel Pearson mentioned above. In 1751 at Philadelphia he married Ann Powell. Their second son, Enoch Pearson (1761-1839), married in South Carolina in 1784, Ann Evans (1763-1836). Their son, Robert Pearson (1785-1860), in South Carolina, in 1804, married Charity Galbreath (1788-1811). Their daughter, Sarah Pearson, born in South Carolina in 1805, married Moses Pearson as above stated. The Pearsons moved from South Carolina to Miami county, Ohio, in 1806.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Jay has come one daughter, Mary A., born at Richmond, Ind., Jan. 4, 1871, who married, July 31, 1895, Edgar H. Ballard, who died Aug. 14, 1901, leaving his widow with two children, both born at Richmond: Juanita, Aug. 2, 1896, and Eleanor, Oct. 11, 1897. Mrs. Ballard is a graduate of the University of Michigan, A. B., 1891, and is a successful teacher, being now connected with Earlham College. She and her children reside with Mr. and Mrs. Jay.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jay began teaching in a school house he and his brother William had built the previous summer near the village of Fredericksburg, on their own land. There seemed to be a real need of such a school as had been conducted

by Mr. Jay the two preceding winters, but the school houses were not well adapted to the purpose, hence the new building with its commodious school room and recitation room, suitable for the work of two teachers. This was patronized far beyond their expectations, and was very successful in every way. After conducting this school two years, both Mr. Jay and his wife felt the need of a better education for their work, and realized they would never be satisfied without it, so they determined to give up teaching—their financial condition then warranting this—and enter upon a complete college course. They spent two years at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, then the only co-educational school in the country, doing there work in Latin and Greek, and such other studies as were necessary to enter college. Their four years' course was pursued at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, a co-educational institution opened in the fall of 1853, under the presidency of the Hon. Horace Mann, a noted educator. They graduated in 1857 with the degree of A. B., and in 1860 received the degree of A. M., Thomas Hill, later president of Harvard, being the president then. During all their six years of study, they kept house, most of the time having with them some relative they were assisting in getting an education. They had so thorough a foundation for their work, that they found their studies did not occupy all their time, but that they could also do some teaching. Mrs. Jay taught a large class in Latin in the Preparatory Department of the College all through her senior year, and continued teaching Latin and other studies in that department for more than two years after graduation, while Mr. Jay taught in the public schools of Yellow Springs two years, and one year in an academy near Lafayette, Ind. Together they taught two years at Spiceland, Ind., and one year at Tippecanoe City, Ohio. After this they returned to their home at Yellow Springs, expecting to rest for a year, but the demand for teachers was so urgent, owing to their scarcity in that war time, that they taught for part of the year.

In the summer of 1864 both Prof. and Mrs. Jay accepted positions at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and soon after sold their property at Yellow Springs, and since then Richmond has been their home. Their work at Earlham began in 1864 and closed in 1884. During most of these years Mrs. Jay taught Latin and other studies in the Preparatory Department and a good part of the time was

Principal of that department, which included two-thirds of all the students in the school, and the last year she had charge of all the essay work in the College classes. Prof. Jay himself held several different positions, teaching for several years Mathematics, Natural Science and History in the Preparatory Department; was acting President in 1874-5 during the absence of the President on a visit in the Sandwich Islands, and the last five years was Professor of Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy in the College. They were away from the college about five years, resting, traveling, and one year working among the Indians at Fort Sill, now Lawton, Okla., and two years teaching a township high school in Henry county, Indiana.

Since 1884 neither Prof. nor Mrs. Jay has engaged in much regular teaching. One winter they spent in Florida and taught a small five months' school. From 1888 to 1891 they resided at Ann Arbor, Mich., while their daughter took a literary course in the University of Michigan, and at the same time they pursued several lines of study, attending many lectures and recitations, although not enrolled as regular students.

For the past twenty years Mrs. Jay has devoted a large part of her time to missionary work, having made three trips, of several months each, to Mexico, in the interest of the Friends Missionary work in that country. For thirteen years she has been secretary of the American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, which has been a Bureau of Information for all American Friends' mission work, and which has for about eight years been carrying on successful field work in northeastern Cuba. In the past twenty-four years both Prof. and Mrs. Jay have given private instruction in their home to many who have sought their aid. To close this brief outline of the vast work accomplished by these earnest teachers, no better resume of the whole could be found than in the Professor's own words: "In the years of our semi-retirement we have found sufficient employment and plenty of lines of research and study to prevent the rust of either physical or mental inactivity. We are now both past four score years, and we rejoice to be in a fair state of health and strength for people of our age. As we look back on our past years we are deeply thankful that they have been so full of joy and usefulness and peace as they have. Our lives and work have brought us in contact with many thousand young people

in the formative time of their lives, and we trust, through divine grace, our connection with them has been for their good and that we have been of benefit in the communities where our lot has been cast. Such at least has been the motive which has inspired and sustained us during all these years."

HON. JAMES J. MAXWELL (deceased). For many years the late James J. Maxwell was one of the leading men of Morgan county, prominent in promoting movements for its benefit, a public-spirited citizen, a factor in political circles and one of the large and successful farmers. He was born Feb. 27, 1839, in Morgan county, Ind., where his parents were pioneers, son of John and Catharine (Graham) Maxwell.

John Maxwell came from Ireland and settled in Morgan county in its early days, following farming for many years in Washington township. His death occurred at Martinsville when he was aged sixty-five years. He married Catherine Graham, who came from Scotland, where her father, James Graham, lived and died. She was one of his two children. She lived to be eighty years of age. Both she and her husband belonged to the Catholic Church. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: Robert; Susanna, wife of Josiah Burton, of Martinsville; and Catherine, wife of Paul Murphy, of Alabama.

The boyhood of James J. Maxwell was passed on the farm in Morgan county which was his home through life. His education was superior to that of the majority of his companions, and he attended the Martinsville high school, and later had advantages in Cincinnati. His vocation was farming, and he owned five hundred acres of land four miles south of Martinsville. During a long period Mr. Maxwell was a leader in the Democratic party, and was its chosen representative for the State Legislature for two terms. His services as a legislator reflected credit upon himself and his constituency. In the Masonic fraternity he was widely known. With his wife he belonged to the Christian Church and at one time was one of the deacons in that body.

On Feb. 15, 1866, Mr. Maxwell was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia Hodges, daughter of John and Lucy (Newland) Hodge, and the following children were born to them: Josephine, one of the

successful teachers in the Martinsville public schools, now taking a course in Emerson College, Boston; Minnie Myrtle, who died aged two years; Otto, who died aged three years; Frank Robert, a physician in Martinsville; Howard H., formerly a science teacher in the Normal School at Chillicothe, Mo., now Superintendent of Schools at Valley City, N. Dak.; Mitte May, who married Jesse Randall, of Franklin, and died Aug. 19, 1905; and John, who operates the home farm for his mother. The death of the father of this family, the Hon. James J. Maxwell, took place Dec. 8, 1901.

John Hodges, father of Mrs. Maxwell, was one of the six children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Parr) Hodges, who came at a very early day to Indiana, and in Washington county, near Salem, entered land from the government, later coming to Baker township, Morgan county. Thomas Hodges was a son of a kid-glove manufacturer in England. He died near Salem, Washington county, when near eighty years of age; his wife died in Baker township, Morgan county, aged seventy years.

John Hodges accompanied his parents to Washington county, Ind., and later, on his own account, entered government land in Baker township, Morgan county, where he died in 1846, aged forty-six years. His wife, Lucy Newland, was a native of Kentucky, but was reared in Washington county, Ind., where she married, and she and husband soon after settled in Morgan county, where she died in July, 1882, at the age of seventy years. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges had a family of six sons and four daughters, the surviving members being: William, of Baker township; Louisa, wife of Presley Johnson, of Paragon, Ind.; Sarah, wife of John C. Duncan, of Indianapolis; and Cynthia, wife of Mr. Maxwell. Mrs. Lucy (Newland) Hodges was a daughter of William Newland, who came to Washington county, Ind., from Kentucky at an early date; he married Nancy Booth, reared a large family, and died at the age of ninety years. All these names represent old established families of the county who have been prominent in the development of this part of the State of Indiana, and are among its wealthiest and most respected citizens.

ELLIOTT A. NELSON, one of the leading florists of Indianapolis, has had a career that well illustrates the value of persistent

enterprise and tireless energy in this age. Although he had to start at the very foundation of his business in 1893, he has now ten houses, covering 34,000 feet of ground, his being by far the largest establishment of its kind in the city today. The business which he transacts compares very favorably with that of any other florist in the West.

Mr. Nelson is a native of Indianapolis, born Feb. 21, 1868, at the home of his parents on Madison avenue. James Nelson, his father, was born in Denmark, where his parents, Niels Christopher Frederickson and Susie Pierson, were farming people. James Nelson followed the custom of his native land and added the "son" to his father's given name, hence Nielson, or Nelson as it is now written. He learned flour-milling, and coming to Indianapolis in August, 1865, with a friend who had settled in the city, he found work in a mill on the canal, south of the town, called the Underhill Mill, at the end of the canal and half a square west of South Meridian street. He is at present with his son in the florist business, and has been ever since it was started. James Nelson has been twice married. His first wife, Christina Jacobsen, died nine months after their marriage, and in 1867 he married Marie Hansen. To this union have been born seven children: Elliott A.; Sena, who is at home; Thorena, wife of Edward Schoen, cigar and tobacco dealer of Indianapolis; Clara, Hutter, Walter and Albert, all at home. Mr. Nelson is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Court of Honor.

Elliott A. Nelson began to learn his present business in 1888, with James Larson, whose reputation as a superior florist was well established, and with whom he served an apprenticeship of two years. He was engaged at the business for seven years before he started for himself. To a thorough knowledge of all branches of the florist's field Mr. Nelson adds an enthusiastic love for his work. His enterprise and energy have overcome all obstacles, and have brought him in a very brief period to the very front of his calling. It is a pleasure to visit his beautiful grounds and beautiful greenhouses, at Nos. 3503-07 North South avenue. It is hard to realize that so much can be accomplished in so short a time. Mr. Nelson has a very complete and general stock, making, however, at the present time, a specialty of roses and carnations.

Mr. Nelson married Miss Rose Green, daughter of Henry C. and Harkey (Lee)

Green, natives of Indiana. Mr. Green was a school teacher, was a soldier in the Civil war, and died in December, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are members of the University Place Baptist Church. Mrs. Nelson is a woman of much worth and high character. She and her husband have many friends in the city, and their associates and patrons include some of the best people of Indianapolis.

WILLIAM N. JACKSON, who was "Uncle Billy" Jackson to the thousands of people in Indianapolis who called him friend, was probably one of the most widely known men who have ever lived in that city. He was one of the characters of his day, known best for his kindliness and unstinted generosity, though aside from his reputation as a philanthropist he had high standing as a business man and was popular wherever known. He aided thousands, in many ways. Gen. John Coburn said of him: "I have known William N. Jackson since I was a boy. He came to Indianapolis in an early day and engaged in the mercantile trade, was also secretary and treasurer of the Madison and Indianapolis Railway Company, and was later connected with the Bellefontaine railroad. He was an active Presbyterian, a generous, kind-hearted bachelor gentleman of the old school. He was a good friend and fond of society, a man upright and moral and an unpretending Christian, universally respected, beloved by everybody."

MYRON DICKSON, clothier and farmer, one of the leading business citizens of Martinsville, Ind., was born Oct. 16, 1845, in Fulton, Ill., son of James Clarke and Sibyl (Kendall) Dickson. The former was a native of Vermont and the latter of Massachusetts. Myron was one of seven children born to them, the other survivors being: Carlos, of Chicago, Ill.; Wallace E., of Martinsville; and Alice Josephine, wife of A. W. Hester, of Chicago, Illinois.

The Dicksons are descended from Richard or Dick of Keith or Keth, a son of the family of Keith or Keth, Earls of Marshall, one of the most powerful families of Scotland, at a time when with the sole exception of the royal family the rank of Earl was the highest in the kingdom. This family had such great possessions that it was formerly said that they could journey from the north to the south of Scotland and sleep every night in their own castle.

The mother of Richard of Keith or Keth was a daughter of Douglas. Richard was born in 1247. His sons were styled Dick after him. Thus the origin of the name, the word son being affixed in the Lowlands in the same manner as Mac was prefixed in the Highlands. Descendants of the family are settled mostly in the counties of Peebles and Berwick, also in Lanarkshire. The Dickson Clan was one of the most prominent of the Border Clans. Most of the clansmen were "Lairds," many occupying high positions in Parliament, the Scotch Government and local affairs. The Border Clans were Hume, Elliott, Johnston, Graham, Irving, Armstrong, Cranston, Cockburn, Maxwell, Gladstone, etc. Archdeacon Barbour writes at length of them in 1375. Blind Harry, the famous minstrel, sings of the exploits of Thomas Dickson in 1381. Robert Dickson married into the Douglas family and his coat-of-arms carries three stars of the Douglas coat. These stars are called mullets in heraldry. Its motto: "Fortune favors the brave." The two other coats of arms in the family are first: "A human heart in blood, red color, with silver wing on either side." Motto: "Heavenward." Second: "A deer couchant (lying down) with its head up in a wreath of laurel." Motto: "Though lying down I am on the watch." Thom Dickson of the 15th century, was a famous man, was lord of two baronies, and a governor of Douglas castle. The family includes several clergymen and professors of Edinburgh University. Robert Dickson, of Bouchtrig, County Berwick, was one of those who fell on the Field of Flodden in 1513. Robert Dickson, another descendant, the paternal grandfather of Myron Dickson, came to America in 1773 with a Scotch Colony from Glasgow, and purchased a tract of land at Ryegate, Vt., on the Connecticut River, where he settled with his family. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. He married Jean Lindsay (paternal grandmother of Myron Dickson), a descendant from the Niord King of Sweden (B. C. 40), deduced from the Danish and Swedish archives, has been fully compiled by Harrison, the historian of the West Riding of York. According to Harrison (see History of York chart) Niord is descended from Odin, King of Ascardia, who came out of Scythia with an army of Goths, conquered northern Europe, settled Sweden, reigned and died there. Odin was forty-first in the descent from Eric, King of the Goths in Scandinavia, living in the same time as Seruc, great-grandfather of "Abraham." The

Scotch name of Lindsay dates from 1116 in the reign of David I. Walter de Lindsay, son of Baron Baldric de Lindsay, was an Anglo-Norman, and one of the great Barons of William the Conqueror, related to and contemporary with him, was Baron Baldric de Lindsay, a Norman gentleman. The family is an offshoot of the noblest family of the Normans and of a common male stock with Rollo and the Dukes of Normandy, and is descended from the royal houses of Denmark, Gothland, and Sweden, tracing (by chart) to Niord, King of Sweden (40 B. C.), William de Lindsay of Ericldun First of Scotland, 1133, Walter Lindsay of Ericldun, 1150, William Lindsay of Ericldun and Crawford, 1236, married Marjory, daughter of Henry, Prince of Scotland, sister of "William the Lion," descendants of Malcolm Canmore and the Saxon princess Margaret of England, sister of Edgar, the last heir of the Saxon line. Jean Lindsay was a descendant of this line. Sibyl Kendall Dickson, the mother of Myron, was a descendant of the Wilder family. Nicholas Wilder, a military chieftain in the army of the Earl of Richmond, at the battle of Bosworth in 1485, came from France with the Earl and landed at Milford Haven, England, with him. On April 15, 1497, being the twelfth year of the reign of Henry VII, the King gave him as a token of his favor a landed estate and a coat of arms. John Wilder, his son, was in possession of the estate in 1525, and died in 1588. He married Alice Keats, daughter and heiress of Thomas Keats of Sulham House. Thomas Wilder, his son, heir to the Sulham estate, in Berkshire, England, married Martha, and sailed for America in 1638 in the ship "Confidence," from Southampton, for Massachusetts Bay. They landed at Hingham, Mass. Thomas Wilder, a son of the former, settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1639, later removing with his family to Lancaster, Mass. He was one of the subscribers to the Courts grant for Lancaster as a settlement in 1659. In the Military Annals of Lancaster, Mass., his name appears as lieutenant on the roll of Colonial soldiers. Joshua Wilder, a descendant of this family, born in May, 1759, died March 14, 1849. He served in the war of the Revolution, and reared a family of thirteen children. His oldest daughter, Anna, born in 1782, married Luke Kendall, the maternal grandfather of Myron Dickson. Joshua Wilder's brother, Sampson, settled in Bolton, Mass. The following is from a clipping from a Boston paper, of Nov. 17, 1900, on the sale

ci his old home: "McKinley's Summer Home. The Mansion that was to have been Napoleon's Refuge." "Agreements have been signed for the sale of the magnificent old estate in Bolton, Worcester county, known as the Sampson Wilder Mansion, situated at the crest of the Wottoquotie Hill, to J. Wyman Jones, of Englewood, New Jersey, brother-in-law of Mark A. Hanna. It is pretty certain that this will serve as the summer home for President McKinley. This property, aside from being one of the most picturesque and elegant in that part of the country, possesses many historic associations. It is a well established tradition that it was arranged that the Wilder Mansion should be an asylum for Napoleon after his defeat at Waterloo. Passage had been engaged for him on a vessel that was to bring him to America, but he waited too long and was unable to sail, and gave himself up as a prisoner of war."

Dr. James Clarke, Dickson, the father of Myron Dickson, married Sibyl Kendall, at Boston, Mass., and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1830. He moved from there to Indianapolis about 1840, and then removed to Fulton, Ill. There the family lived for a number of years, and there most of the children were born. He later returned to Indianapolis, remaining several years, then going to Paola, Kans., where they resided until after the close of the Civil war. Coming again to Indianapolis, and giving up the practice of medicine, he entered into a partnership with his son, Carlos, in the firm of C. Dickson & Co., engaging in selling agricultural implements and woolen mill findings. He made Indianapolis his home during the remainder of his life, his death, however, occurring in Martinsville, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died in Indianapolis some years previously at the age of fifty-eight years.

Until the outbreak of the Civil war Myron Dickson remained with his parents, attending school in the various localities where the family was established. As a member of Company F, 14th Kansas Cavalry, he served three years in the war, taking an active part in many battles, and in the constant skirmishing, and acting as scout for eight months. His brother Wallace served three years and then re-enlisted as a veteran. His brother Alonzo served almost three years and was killed in battle. After the close of the war Myron Dickson returned to Indianapolis and entered business college, afterwards taking a position

as bookkeeper with the firm of W. P. & E. P. Gallup, later embarking in the grain trade at Martinsville, Ind., and with C. Dickson & Co., Indianapolis. Prior to Mr. Mitchell's death Mr. Dickson held the position of paying and receiving teller in the Mitchell bank for seven years.

On Dec. 27, 1871, Mr. Dickson married Miss Catherine Mitchell, daughter of the banker, the late Samuel M. Mitchell, and Anne (Sandy) Mitchell, of Martinsville, Ind. Four children have been born to this union, namely: Samuel M. died aged six months. Anne May, a graduate of Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., near Boston, married James Spencer Adsit, general agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at Kansas City, Mo., and they have one son, James Spencer, Jr. Dr. Giles Mitchell Dickson, a graduate of Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass., and of the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, married Miss Elizabeth McCracken, second daughter of Calvin A. and Mary (Mathews) McCracken, of Martinsville, Ind., and was associated with his uncle, Dr. Giles S. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the practice of medicine until his death, when he returned to Martinsville, and became a partner in the clothing business with his father; he has had two children, Robert Spencer, who died at the age of eleven months; and Mary Catherine. Harold Benton Dickson is a student at Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts.

While Mr. Dickson has never had any desire to serve the city or State in any official capacity he has been recognized as a force in the community in all that tended to built up and strengthen good citizenship. His ideals of civic righteousness are high but practical, and he is always ready to give his best efforts in any cause that appeals to him on the score of community interest. He is a man of deep and strong convictions with the characteristics of his Scotch race. Though a quiet man, he has deep sensibilities and when these are stirred he is at his best. He delights in a good fight when in the cause of right and justice.

Mr. Dickson and his family resided in the old Mitchell homestead for fifteen years and they have recently moved into their beautiful new home opposite the old homestead. Mr. Dickson like his father has always been identified with the Republican party, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln at the age of eighteen years, while a soldier in the Civil war. In religion the family are members of the Christian Church.

THOMAS REDMOND, who was a business man of Indianapolis for several years before his death, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came of an aristocratic and prominent family, many of whose members are professional men and political leaders in the old country. He was an uncle of the Hon. John E. Redmond, of Dublin, a member of the House of Parliament and one of the leading politicians of his country.

Thomas Redmond was highly educated in his native land, and came to this country before his marriage. Locating at Evansville, Ind., he taught school for several years, and later embarked in the grocery business. There he married his first wife, by whom he had two children, and after her death he married Miss Ann Parks. When he enlisted for service in the Civil war he moved his family to Indianapolis, and this city has been their home ever since. Here he engaged in a wholesale and retail grocery business, which he continued up to the time of his death, Jan. 19, 1875. Mr. Redmond was reared a Catholic. During the Fenian troubles he was very loyal to the Irish cause, and led a company to join the raid on Canada. Some fighting had already been done, and much blood would have been shed if the American government had not strongly interfered. The silk out of which his Fenian banner was made was imported by him from Ireland. Had he lived, he would undoubtedly have made his mark in American politics. He was broad-minded, intelligent, and commanded the unreserved confidence of all with whom he came into contact. After his death his wife and family were robbed of their possessions by sharks and obliged to provide for themselves. The widow became a professional nurse, an occupation she has followed for many years, and she now owns a comfortable home. The city has honored her name by bestowing it on the street where her home is located.

To Thomas and Ann (Parks) Redmond were born the following children: Margaret A., William J., Thomas and Jane died young; Maggie A. is the wife of William Collett; William J. (2) lives in Chicago; Mary D. first married B. F. Bevan, by whom she had three children, Lucy (Mrs. A. B. Coetler), Joseph (now deceased) and Marguerite (also deceased), and is now the wife of Charles Grothe, of Indianapolis, by whom she has one daughter, Vera.

Mrs. Redmond has been recognized by the general government, receiving a widow's pension. She belongs to the W. R. C. and is associated with George Chapman Post, G. A. R., at Indianapolis. She was confirmed in the Episcopal Church, from which she has never departed. Her family history is interesting. She was born Feb. 16, 1836, in County Longford, Ireland, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Griffith) Parks.

Joseph Parks was born and reared in Ireland, and was the eldest son of Joseph Parks, Sr., who was a farmer and a prosperous man of his day. He died in Ireland, and his widow came to this country, spending her last days among her children in Indiana, where she died in Vanderburg county. The children were as follows: Charles, James, Alexander, Jane and Joseph. Jane and her husband, Dr. H. Dobson, were the first of her family to come to the United States; they located in Vanderburg county, where he gave up his profession to become a prosperous farmer. All the family came to this country to become honored and successful citizens. In the old country they were ranked far above the average in intelligence and education, and their standing in their adopted land was equally high.

Joseph Parks was reared to a farm life, but pushed out into business pursuits and became a large contractor, employing many men in quarries, mills and peat beds. At one time he was reputed a wealthy man, enjoying large credit, which he allowed his friends to use, indorsing largely to help them. Losing heavily in 1843, he came to the New World to build anew his fortunes under better conditions. Joining some friends who had settled in Vanderburg county, Ind., he secured by entry and purchase a half section of land. It was heavily timbered, and needed sore labor to put it into tillable condition. In time he became a prosperous and successful farmer, and was widely known as an Irish gentleman of integrity and honor, always ready to give a neighbor a friendly turn. Though he was often solicited to become a candidate for office he would not accept anything in that line. He administered several large estates, and acted as guardian when called upon to do so, in every such case acquitting himself to the satisfaction of all concerned. In Ireland he belonged to the Presbyterian Church, but when he settled in Indiana he found no such church at all con-

venient, and was among the first to assist in the organization of the First Episcopal Church, of which he was a member during the rest of his life. In that church his children were all confirmed by Bishop Upfold, the first bishop of Indiana, who made the home of Mr. Parks his stopping-place when in that part of the country. Mr. Parks was a good neighbor and kind friend, living an enviable Christian life, and commanded the confidence and esteem of the community to a marked degree. In his own home the Sabbath was strictly observed, and the children learned to turn their thoughts in the direction of the religious life on that day. In politics he was a Republican. His death took place Aug. 12, 1888, his wife preceding him to the better land in November, 1877. Her maiden name was Margaret Griffith, and she was born and reared in Ireland, a daughter of John Griffith, also a native of that country. John Griffith was a man of wealth and influence in Ireland, where he died, leaving all his possessions to his daughter Margaret, but before leaving Ireland much of her inheritance had been taken from her by supposed friends, and she and her husband came to this country to repair their fortunes. This they did after a hard struggle. James Griffith, an uncle, was the only relative known to Mrs. Redmond in this country.

Joseph and Margaret Parks had children as follows: William, a physician, who is deceased; Joseph, deceased; Jane, the widow of J. Smith, residing at Evansville, Ind.; Charles, who owns and occupies the old homestead; Ann, Mrs. Thomas Redmond; Matthew, deceased; Margaret, unmarried; and John, deceased.

Mrs. Redmond came to this country with her parents when only seven years old, and grew to womanhood on her father's farm in Vanderburg county, Ind. In 1859 she was married to Thomas Redmond, then engaged in the grocery business in Evansville, in which city they settled and where they resided until 1861, when Mr. Redmond entered the government service in connection with the commissary department, continuing thus until the close of the Civil war.

JOSEPH M. HICKS, M. D., a pioneer physician of Indiana, residing in Indianapolis, was born in Vermilion county, this State, Oct. 27, 1826, son of Babel and Betsy (Davis) Hicks. The father was born in North Carolina, coming to Indiana about 1812, and was

a soldier in the war of 1812, fighting previously under General Harrison at Tippecanoe. His death occurred in Vermilion county, on the "Narrows of the Wabash," when he was less than thirty-seven years of age. He was one of the earliest settlers of the State. Dr. Hicks's mother was a native of Bullitt county, Ky., born not far from Shepherdsville, and was married in Vermilion county, Ind. Her brother, Col. Joe Davis, was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. Babel Hicks was the father of four children, the only one of whom now known to be living is Dr. Hicks, of Indianapolis. His sister, Mary Elizabeth, died in Illinois while a child; John was killed by a sheep while in childhood, his back being broken; Samuel entered the Union army during the Civil war, and has never been heard from since that time.

Dr. Hicks was a soldier in the Mexican war, and a surgeon in the Union army during the Civil war, and though not regularly enlisted did much for the cause he loved. He spent his boyhood and youth on the frontier farm in Vermilion county. At an early age he became interested in the subject of medicine and surgery, and though but eleven years of age when his father died, he gained without financial assistance a thorough professional education through his own efforts. He acquired the rudiments of an education in the old pioneer log school-house. After his father's death he went to live with a hotel-keeper in Newport, where he earned his subscription fees by blacking shoes and doing odd chores around the house. For two years he attended the Laporte Medical College on a perpetual scholarship owned by Dr. Willetts, who kindly rendered the ambitious lad this great kindness. While attending this school, out of which Rush Medical has grown, the young student lived on seventy-five cents a week for many weeks at a time. He became dissatisfied with the allopathic system of medicine, and removed to the Eclectic School at Cincinnati, where he attended two years, living on the same small scale as before. After the first two years he engaged in practice, and after graduating established himself in Vermilion county. While in college he also studied mechanical engineering and architecture, employing such time as he could spare in the making of novelties and necessary household articles. He has a bureau which he made fifty-two years ago, and he made washboards and other kitchen appliances

which he sold to lighten his expenses through school.

J. Braxton Hicks, a distant relative of Joseph M., became deeply interested in him, and furnished funds for him to go to England, where he attended King's Homeopathic College, and practiced medicine for three years. Returning home in 1868 he opened an office at Battle Ground, Ind., and there followed his professional labors for eighteen years. In May, 1888, he came to Indianapolis, where he has actively practiced his profession to the present time, making a specialty of gynecology and cancer. He holds diplomas from the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons, and St. Luke's Hospital, at Niles, Mich. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Church, but he did not deposit his letter when he removed to this city.

Dr. Hicks has passed through many vicissitudes. After his mother's death, when he was scarcely seven years of age, his father re-married, and henceforth "home was not home." There are memories the most touching of all that still come over him, of his sainted mother and his early home associations. From that time he has been entirely self-supporting, and has carved out a career of honor and prominence.

In 1848 Dr. Hicks was married to Miss Eloisa Berry, who died in Perryville, Ind., leaving one son, who is now deceased. The Doctor's second marriage was to Mary A. Willard, who died in 1878, leaving one daughter, Clara A., now Mrs. Hamilton, of Selma, Cal. The present wife of Dr. Hicks was Clara A. States, of Wayne county, Iowa. She was a mother to the daughter in everything but blood kinship.

Dr. Hicks has always been interested in bee keeping, and for nearly the whole period of his active life has been identified with that industry, being a liberal contributor to the "Bee Keepers' Journal," and at one time had over four thousand stands in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky and Ohio. A volume on bee keeping has appeared from his pen.

SOLLIS RUNNELS, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Indianapolis, was born near Delaware, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1854, son of Sollis, Sr., and Eliza (Nash) Runnels, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire, respectively, who were both of Scotch descent.

The derivation of the name Runnels or Reynolds has never been satisfactorily settled.

Of the many hypotheses advanced, two are worthy of consideration: One of the Reynolds' coat of arms has for a crest a fox passant, holding a rose, gules, in his mouth. The one for whom these arms were created was probably a courier, or bearer of dispatches, of such remarkable swiftness and shrewdness that he literally "ran ells" (perhaps two English ells) at a stride, hence "runner of ells," or Runnell, one of the earlier forms of the name. The other explanation of the name is that it comes from the Scotch word "runnel," a small stream, and the family living thereto became Runnells, Runeles, Runnels, Runnells, Renolls or Reynold, and so on through the forty-nine different spellings of the name.

Some branches of the family have King David I, of Scotland, as the progenitor, while others give that distinction to Rhodri-Mawr, King of Wales about 1625. Among the "Worthies of Devon" is mentioned Rev. John Rainolds, who was president of Corpus Christi College, a man of vast learning and a great Hebraist, and to whom is due the King James version of the Bible, he having urged upon the king the necessity of revising the Scriptures. Other names known to fame are: Sir Joshua Reynolds, the greatest portrait painter of all time; Sir Francis Ronalds, meteorologist and inventor of the electric telegraph; Elmer Reynolds, ethnologist and founder of the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C.; and many others in civil and political life.

Mentioned above is the Reynolds coat of arms with the fox on crest. Another says "The Reynolds arms are azure, a chevron ermine, between three crosses crosslet fitchee argent. Crest, an eagle argent, ducally gorged and lined or."

The name Runnels appears frequently in the patriotic annals of America. Many a Runnels or Reynold has fallen on the battlefield. Six brothers fought side by side in the Revolution. Stephen Runnels, great-grandfather of Dr. Sollis Runnels, was a soldier in that war, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. He afterward became a corporal. It is related of him that his pay was regularly sent to the maiden to whom he was affianced, and that she was advised to invest the money in rye, as the currency was rapidly depreciating; she preferred, however, to keep it in her possession, and when she came to buy the furnishings for their new home was obliged to

pay seven dollars for a small cream pitcher. Daniel Runnels, a great-great-uncle of Dr. Runnels, was captain of Company I, in Colonel Nichol's regiment, which went with Colonel Stark to Bennington, Vt., in 1776, and he became major and later colonel of the regiment. His ability as an officer and his perseverance and endurance gave him high rank among the New Hampshire soldiers of the Revolution.

Enos Runnels, a cousin of Corporal Stephen Runnels, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, serving in Capt. Moore's company of Col. Stark's regiment. He afterward enlisted for three years and served in the northern branch under General Schuyler. He was taken prisoner by the Indians and turned over to the British, but escaped from his captors at Ticonderoga, rejoined the army under General Gates, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. At the time of Benedict Arnold's treachery he was stationed at West Point, and he served as guard in the room with Major Andre on the last night of that unfortunate Englishman's life.

Stephen Runnels (2), son of Corporal Stephen, was born in Vermont, and in 1819 came West, settling in Ohio. His death occurred in Licking county, that State, in 1846, at the home of his son, Sollis Runnels, Sr.

Sollis Runnels, Sr., son of Stephen (2), was born in Vermont in 1818, and accompanied his parents to Ohio in 1819, settling in Licking county, at a place not far from Newark. The greater part of his married life was spent on a farm near Delaware, Ohio. He traveled a great deal through the West, and he died quite well-to-do for the times. His death occurred July 27, 1854, when he was aged thirty-six. He was one of the first men in his township to vote the Abolition ticket, and he made numerous stump speeches in support of his principles, besides giving shelter to runaway slaves. He married Eliza G. (Nash), who bore him five children, namely: Caroline, who died at the early age of five years; Albina, wife of George Pitts, a farmer of Diller, Neb.; Richard, a former railroad contractor and builder, but now a wealthy farmer at Wichita, Kans.; Marion, who lives on the old homestead near Ostrander, Ohio, and who is a successful stock dealer and farmer; and Sollis, of Indianapolis. After the death of the father the mother married Frederick Decker, of Delaware, Ohio, and when she died April 5, 1900, in her eighty-first year, her seven sons acted as pall-bearers.

Dr. Sollis Runnels remained at his native

home in Ohio until he was sixteen, when he accompanied his brother Richard to Red Oak, Iowa, where he spent one year on a farm, one year as cowboy on the Plains, a third year as a student at McClain's Academy, at Iowa City, and the fourth year as a clerk in a large dry-goods store in Red Oak. Returning East by way of Indianapolis, he went to Oberlin, Ohio, where he entered school, spending three years in the preparatory department of the college and three more years in the college proper. As his health failed about this time, instead of graduating he went to the Pacific coast, and spent a year traveling through that region. At Oberlin he was a member of the Second Congregational Church.

On his return Dr. Runnels spent one year in Rush Medical College, Chicago; two years at the Chicago Homeopathic College, graduating from the latter in 1887, with the degree of M. D. Later the honorary degree of M. D. was bestowed upon him by Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. His work in school was exceptionally good, and he ranked high with both teachers and pupils, and was president of his class during the Senior year. Immediately after his graduation he located in Indianapolis, and has since devoted his time to the practice of general medicine. He is a member of the Indiana State Homeopathic Society, of which he has twice been treasurer; of the Marion County Homeopathic Society, of which he has been president; and also belongs to the American Institute of Homeopathy. In the midst of his busy life Dr. Runnels has found time for the practice of philanthropy, and he founded the Indiana Industrial Home for Blind Men, of which he was made and still is president. This institution is of inestimable benefit to those afflicted, affording as it does a chance to learn a trade, whereby the blind may become self-supporting. Only those are admitted who have become blind after the school age limit. Dr. Runnels is widely known for his gentleness, and for his wonderful personal charm that makes him a welcome visitor in the sickroom, and a most agreeable companion socially. He is of quiet and undemonstrative demeanor and of extreme modesty. He is generous to all benevolent and charitable movements that appeal to him.

On May 7, 1890, at Wallaceburg, Ont., Dr. Runnels was married to Margaret Laird, daughter of Charles P. and Susan (Carter) Laird, the former of Florence, near Chatham, Ont., and the latter of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Her paternal grandparents were natives of Paisley, Scotland, and her maternal grandparents, George Bruce Carter and Mahitabel Gwynn, were the first settlers at Canso Bay, at the northern end of Nova Scotia, and were of English descent. Mrs. Runnels was the twenty-sixth enrolled member of the Indianapolis Free Kindergarten Society, having joined in 1883, before it became one of the affiliated charities, and she is still an interested member.

Of Dr. Runnels, Edward L. McKee, under date of Jan. 16, 1907, writes: "Twenty-five years ago Sollis Runnels came to this city from a smaller community. His inclination at that time was to take up the study of medicine as a profession. That characteristic of careful thought and conscientious deliberation which has been so pronounced in his later life even at that time was prominent and forbade his taking up the profession of M. D. until he was satisfied in his own judgment that he was by nature mentally and physically worthy of so high a calling. Dr. Runnels's distinguished position in the practice of Homeopathy bears witness to the wisdom of his decision, and his many patients eagerly add their testimony—for few physicians are blessed with his God-given power to ease the suffering. Dr. Runnels's character as a man is high, his ideals are lofty, his striving for the best unceasing, and his accomplishments many. So high a manhood combined with the careful preparation he has received along educational lines fits him in an unusual manner for the ministrations of his sick rooms."

In his political belief Dr. Runnels is a staunch Republican, and a charter member of the Columbia Club, being one of the members of that organization who went to Minneapolis in 1892 to assist in nominating Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency.

HENRY SPONSEL, now living retired in Indianapolis, was for over thirty years active in business in the city in connection with various enterprises. His home has been there since 1863.

Mr. Sponsel was born March 17, 1840, in Bavaria, Germany, son of George and Magdalena (Lang) Sponsel, both of whom were from Bavaria. The family came to America in 1842, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there Henry Sponsel was reared and educated. He learned the shoemaker's trade after leaving school, and remained in Cincinnati until the

latter part of the year 1860, when he went to Southport, Marion Co., Ind., his brother, who was doing a prosperous shoemaking business there, having sent for him. There he continued to work at his trade until the breaking out of the Civil war. On July 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 21st Indiana Volunteers, with which he saw active service until wounded, at the battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862. After the taking of the city of New Orleans he was one of the few detailed to work the Mexican guns that had been captured, and while thus engaged at the battle of Baton Rouge he received a bullet in his right thigh, close to the hip joint. Lieut. Brown, noticing the blood, called to him: "Henry, are you wounded?" He answered, "Yes, Lieutenant, I am," and the Lieutenant told him to fall to the rear "and do your best, for we are at very close quarters with the enemy." He got to the rear, which was at the top of a ridge, and walked down through a hail of bullets, stopping the flow of blood as best he could with his hand. At the bottom of the ridge he was practically safe from bullets, so he rested for a while, after which, finding himself too weak from loss of blood to walk, he crept on his left knee and his hands to the first house on the outskirts of the city, a distance of over two hundred yards. It was his only chance to save his life. At the door, which he was barely able to reach, he saw a lieutenant of the 6th Michigan Volunteers thanking the lady of the house for bandaging his arm. The lieutenant, on seeing Mr. Sponsel, said, "Hello, Comrade, are you wounded, too?" After examining the wound, he said "You are wounded badly; I will report in the city and have you sent for immediately." The lady of the house assisted him as much as possible, saying she had two sons in the war on the Confederate side, and if they fell near Union homes she hoped they would be as well treated as the Union soldiers whom she had aided. Then four soldiers, with their guns and blankets, and a board and pillow given by this benevolent lady, managed to carry Mr. Sponsel to the Deaf & Dumb Asylum in the city. The ball was removed and he recovered slowly, being discharged Oct. 16, 1862.

Returning to Southport after his army experience, Mr. Sponsel remained there only a short time, early in 1863 moving to Indianapolis, where he has ever since remained. From that year until 1897, when he retired, he was

associated with various business enterprises, in which he met with such substantial success that he is now able to live at ease, enjoying the rest he so well deserves.

Mr. Sponsel has been twice married, first to Rosa Brobst, and after her death to Anna Smith. There were no children by the first union, and to the second were born five daughters, viz.: Barbara, Mrs. Dietz; Matilda, Mrs. Aichhorn; Clara, Mrs. Wenz; Bertha, and Eida. Mr. Sponsel is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and, by virtue of his war record, of Chapman Post, No. 209, G. A. R., and of the German American Veterans. He is a Protestant in religious faith.

JOSEPH F. BROWN, transcript clerk in the county clerk's office, was born May 7, 1820, and comes of a branch of the Brown family distinguished as being founded in America by men who fought in the war for independence, each generation since numbering men of prominence and distinction. The family is of pure Celtic stock, and originated in Wales. The American founders of the family were four brothers who came from Cardigan, Wales, in 1746, in the ship "Fidelity," which landed at Welsh Neck, near Philadelphia, not far from Valley Forge. One of these brothers settled in Wilmington, N. C.; another in Boston; and a third in Brownsville, Pa., the birthplace of James G. Blaine. They spelled the name Broune, which was the old way of spelling it in Wales.

Thomas Brown, grandfather of Joseph F., was one of the original four brothers who came to America, and at the time of coming was aged about fifteen years. He followed the occupation of farming. He married Mary Ball, sister of Joseph Ball, who was the wealthiest man then living in Pennsylvania. She was born in Philadelphia, and was first cousin to Mary Washington, mother of George Washington, who sent her a book and always recognized the relationship. After marriage, they settled in 1755 in Hardy county, Va., and lived there until 1786, when Mr. Brown removed with his family to Kentucky, and lived there until about 1800, when he moved to Clermont county, Ohio, where he died in 1818, aged ninety years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war serving three years. He was over age when he enlisted, and served in the same command with his son, George, and with the maternal grand-

father of our subject. He was at the defeat and surrender of Lord Cornwallis in 1781. One of his daughters married Major Soudouski of County Pulaski's Polish army in the Revolution.

George Brown, father of Joseph F., was born in Hardy county, Va. He enlisted at the age of seventeen years as a soldier in the Continental army, serving three years, and was present at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He removed to Kentucky with his father in 1786, and they lived in a stockade fort to protect themselves from the Indians. He was in Gen. St. Clair's army, and was in the battle of Fort Recovery at St. Clair's defeat. In 1790 he was in Gen. Harmon's army, and in 1794 in Gen. Wayne's army, being at Fort Wayne when Gen. Wayne received the surrender of the Indians, under Little Turtle. He took part in the battle of Tippecanoe—Joe Davis's regiment—in which the captain of his company was killed, and he was with Col. Dick Johnson in the march to the river Thames in Canada. The regiment was surprised at the river Raisin by Tecumseh, and they did not reach the river Thames, where that noted Indian was killed. Tecumseh was an educated man and a Mason of high degree. He saved the life of George Brown in battle, who gave the Masonic signal of distress. George Brown married Hannah John, born in Westmoreland county, Pa., daughter of John and Mahala (Evans) John. John John and his wife were both of Welsh stock, and were both born in Cardigan, Wales. John John served throughout the war of the Revolution and was the largest man (seven feet tall and weighed 275 pounds) in General Washington's army, and was with him in all his battles. In 1808 George Brown settled in Clermont county, Ohio, and in April, 1821, he removed to Rush county, Ind., settling in Richland township. He died there and was buried in September, 1825. The United States Government has marked his grave as that of a Revolutionary soldier. His children were: William J., born in 1805, long Congressman from his District, who died in 1857; Dr. Ryland T., born in 1807, Professor at Butler University, who died in 1890; George W., born in 1810, former State Senator, died in 1857; Rebecca, born in February, 1814, who married, in 1830, Charles Lowry, and died in 1846, in Missouri; and Joseph F., born May 7, 1820.

Joseph F. Brown was born in Clermont

county, Ohio, May 7, 1820, and was but an infant when he was brought by his parents to Rush county, Ind., in 1821. Brought up among the pioneers of the Hoosier State, he received his education in the common schools of Rush county, the Seminary at Connersville, the Indiana State University and Hanover College. Among his classmates were Governors Porter and Hendricks, William H. English and Jonathan Gordon. He came to Indianapolis, Feb. 21, 1837, when a young man of seventeen years of age to work as a clerk for his brother William J. Brown, then secretary of State, and he performed his services in that capacity in the old Governor's mansion on the Circle, now Monument Place. He read law under the late Judge Blackford, for thirty-five years Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, and was admitted to practice May 7, 1841—his twenty-first birthday. He practiced his profession at Lafayette in 1841-42, and was elected clerk of the Lower House of the Legislature. In 1843 he accompanied his brother, William J., then a member of Congress from his district, to Washington, and was appointed assistant clerk in the House of Representatives, serving several years. He afterward was chief clerk in the adjutant-general's office, and often served as acting chief clerk of the War Department. While in Washington he became personally acquainted with many old-time statesmen: Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, and a host of lesser lights. Could his reminiscences be gathered and published, they would form an exceedingly interesting and valuable contribution to the history of that period.

In 1856 Mr. Brown resigned his position to become manager of the Washington Gas Light Company, which had been chartered by Congress in 1848, mainly at his solicitation, and that of his friend, William H. English, then employed in the Treasury Department, they owning the principal capital stock of the company. He remained in the management of the concern fifteen years. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Washington twelve years, and not infrequently acted in the capacity of president of the board, as mayor ex-officio of the city. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln police commissioner of the District of Columbia, and was active in organizing the Metropolitan Police Force of the city. In 1875 he returned to Indianapolis and accepted the position of

Transcript Clerk in the County Clerk's office, his nephew, the late Austin H. Brown, then being clerk. He has since continuously remained in this position.

Mr. Brown has for sixty years been a frequent contributor to many of the leading magazines and newspapers. His first poem of any length that attracted general attention was one descriptive of the battle of New Orleans. It was read before the State Convention Jan. 8, 1841, and was generally complimented by papers of both political parties. Mr. Brown is the only person now living who was present on the occasion when the first telegraph message was sent over the wires from Washington to Baltimore, June 14, 1844, by Prof. Morse, with whom he was well acquainted. The message was "What wonders God hath wrought." He was also one of the passengers on the first public train of cars that ever ran over a railroad west of the Alleghany Mountains, July 4, 1839, from Madison to Vernon. He occupied a seat with his old friend, William Jackson. Mr. Brown is the oldest living ex-official of the State of Indiana. He is also the oldest living former merchant of the city, having been a partner in the book and periodical business conducted by W. J. and J. F. Brown in a store where the Yohn block now stands, and is the oldest living lawyer in Indiana. He is called the "Nestor of the Bar of the State."

"Uncle Joe Brown," as he is familiarly called, is one of the most interesting characters to be found in any of the public offices of the State. His form is bowed, and his wrinkled face beams with kindly smiles under his thin snow-white hair. For over thirty years he has held his present position, undisturbed by the change of political administration. He is greatly respected by the citizens of Indianapolis, by his fellow officials and by all who know him.

ELBERT F. NORWOOD, of Indianapolis, represents one of the early pioneer families of Marion county. George Norwood, his father, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1789, and William Norwood, his grandfather, was born in Ireland. Three brothers came to this country. Their mother died in Ireland. William, the eldest of these, located in Tennessee, and John, the second, settled in Georgia, where he had a son, Thomas, who became a prominent character, representing his district in

Congress and later representing the State in the United States Senate. The third, Charles Norwood, made his home in Baltimore, where he reared a family and had a son Charles, who became a famous civil engineer of that city. So far as is known all the Norwoods in America are descended from this stock, whose coming to this country is noted above.

George Norwood, the father of Elbert F., was reared in Blount and Washington counties, Tenn., where he learned the wagon-making trade. In 1812 he married Mary Ann Rooker, a native of Tennessee, daughter of William Rooker, who came from England when nineteen years old, and who was a pioneer with his family in Marion county, Ind. He died in 1838, near Mooreville, and his widow did not long survive.

George Norwood came into Indiana from Tennessee in 1818, locating on land which has since become the site of Milton, Wayne county. In March, 1822, he arrived in Indianapolis, the year of the location of the capital of the State here. In the laying out of the town Mr. Norwood rendered active assistance to Alexander Ralston, especially in the setting of stakes and other labor connected with the undertaking. Mr. Norwood established the first wagon shop in the city, and it is a fact worthy of note that Lorenzo Dow, the famous evangelist of the early days, preached in his shop after its erection. Here Mr. Norwood followed wagonmaking for many years, and was in all respects a representative citizen and a typical pioneer. In his political relations he was a Whig, and on the organization of the party became a Republican. At one time he was a member of the city council, and he also served as city treasurer. He was a sincere and active member of the Methodist Church, and was a trustee of the first society of that denomination formed in the city. His death occurred March 8, 1880. His wife passed away Feb. 28, 1877, being in her eighty-fourth year at the time. They were the parents of ten children, six daughters and four sons. Four sons and two daughters lived to mature years, of whom Elbert F. is the only survivor. Those who died after reaching mature life were George Washington, Newton Nicholas, Elliot Lorenzo, Mrs. Louisa Jane Jones and Mrs. Ann Maria Bird (who died June 17, 1902).

Elbert F. Norwood was born in Indianap-

olis, June 18, 1830, and the greater part of his life has been spent at home. He learned the trade of a tinner, and has been very successful in his business dealings.

Mr. Norwood was married, Sept. 27, 1854, to Miss Eliza A. Cully, and their only child, Mrs. Ida C. Weaver, is a resident of Indianapolis. Mr. Norwood is one of the oldest living native citizens of Indianapolis. His first vote was cast for Gen. Scott in 1852, and he has been a Republican since the formation of the party. He and his family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL WAIT HOWE was born in Patriot, Switzerland Co., Ind., Oct. 24, 1839, the only child of Daniel Haven Howe and Lucy (Hicks) Howe. His father came to Indiana from near Salamanca, N. Y., about 1835, and engaged in the lumber business at Patriot, where he died in 1842. His widow afterward married Samuel P. Oyler, and they settled in 1850 in Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., where Colonel Oyler practiced law. Colonel Oyler served in the Civil war as major of the 7th Indiana Volunteers, and as lieutenant-colonel of the 79th Ind. V. I. After the war he was Circuit judge, and served four years in the Indiana State Senate. He was grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and grand master of the Odd Fellows in that State. He died in 1898, after which his widow made her home with her son in Indianapolis, where she died in 1904. She was a daughter of Solomon and Lucy (Butts) Hicks, and came to Indiana with her father and his family in 1826. Mr. Hicks served in the American Army in the war of 1812.

Judge Howe's paternal grandfather, Nathan Howe, was a captain in the American army in a New York regiment in the war of 1812; two of Judge Howe's ancestors, Capt. Eliakim Howe and his son, Otis, served in the New Hampshire militia in the Revolutionary war, and another ancestor, Col. Thomas Howe, of Marlborough, Mass., served in King Philip's war. The Judge's first American ancestor was John Howe, who was in Sudbury, Mass., about 1657.

Judge Howe was graduated from Franklin College, in Indiana, in 1857, after which he taught school in the winters of 1858 and 1859. In the winter of 1860 he attended a course of lectures on law in Indianapolis. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the army, becoming a



Samuel Wair-Howe

private in the 7th Indiana Volunteers, and he served three months in West Virginia, participating in the battle of Carrick's Ford. He again entered the service as first lieutenant of Company I, 79th Ind. V. I., and was afterward promoted to captain. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the East Tennessee campaign and the Atlanta campaign. He was complimented in the official reports for meritorious conduct at the battle of Missionary Ridge. He was severely wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 23, 1864, and was honorably discharged Nov. 10, 1864.

After the close of the war he was graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, in 1867, and began the practice of law in partnership with his stepfather, Colonel Oyler, at Franklin, Ind., where he held the office of city attorney and State prosecuting attorney. While residing there he married Inez Hamilton, daughter of Robert A. and Susan (Saunders) Hamilton, who came to Indiana from Kentucky. Mr. Hamilton's ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent, and his first American ancestor settled in Pennsylvania. To the marriage of Daniel Wait and Inez (Hamilton) Howe were born three children: Ruth, Lucy and Susan. Ruth died at the age of eighteen. Lucy is a graduate of Abbott Academy (Andover, Mass.), of the Indiana State University and Cornell (N. Y.) University; she married Archibald M. Hall, and resides in Franklin, Ind. Susan resides with her parents in Indianapolis.

In 1873 Judge Howe removed to Indianapolis, where he practiced law until 1876, in which year he was elected a judge of the Superior court, retaining that position until 1890, when he again resumed the practice of the law, in which he is still engaged. He is now and has been for several years president of the Indiana Historical Society; and he is also a member of the New England Historical-Genealogical Society. He has also been president of the Indianapolis Bar Association. He is the author of the "Puritan Republic" (published in 1899), "Civil War Times" (published in 1902), and of various other books and pamphlets, and is preparing a general Howe genealogy. In fraternal connection he is a Knight Templar and also a thirty-second degree Mason (Scottish Rite). Judge Howe resides at No. 1007 North New Jersey street, and his office is at No. 3 Union Trust building.

BAGOT & BAGOT. The law firm of Bagot & Bagot, which has an established reputation of over a decade in Anderson, is one of the leading firms of its kind in central Indiana, and is made up of two Indiana men, both able attorneys by training and experience.

The Bagot family was originally of French stock, the name being pronounced Bago, and one of this family was one Jean Bago, a French Jesuit writer, born in 1580. Members of the family early emigrated to England, probably with William the Conqueror, and prominent members of this branch of the family were: Lewis Bagot, an English prelate, born in 1740, was successively Bishop of Bristol, of Norwich and of St. Asaph; his brother, Richard, born in 1782, became Bishop of Oxford in 1829 and of Bath and Wells in 1845; Sir Charles Bagot, an English diplomat, born in Blithfield, Staffordshire, England, in 1781, was minister plenipotentiary at Washington in 1816-1819, ambassador to St. Petersburg from 1820 to 1824, to Holland from 1824 to 1834, and to Austria from 1834 to 1842; in the latter year he became Governor General of Canada, where he died May 18, 1843. The last two named were distant relatives of Walter Bagot, the grandfather of Thomas and Charles K. Bagot, and correspondence between the families of recent years has developed much family history. A tradition in this branch of the family is that six generations prior to that of our subjects, a member of the Bagot family in England married an Irish girl and settled in Ireland, and communication with the family was then cut off.

Walter Bagot, the grandfather of our subjects, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland. He married Ellen Burk, and to this union the following children were born: Mary A., who married John Mansfield of Philadelphia; Walter, now living in New Zealand; Johanna, who married Robert Tobin, of Philadelphia, who is now deceased; Frank, a soldier of the Civil war, who served in Company K, 37th Ind. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Stone River; Thomas, who settled at an early day at Vicksburg, was in the quartermaster general's department of the Confederate army, afterward became a contractor at Vicksburg, and is now deceased; Margaret, who married Charles Kopf and settled at Shawneetown, Ill.; James, who died in Cincinnati, Ohio; and William F. In Ireland the family were Cath-

olic, but since coming to America have been liberal in religion.

William F. Bagot was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, about 1819. He received a good education in his youth, and came to America when about twenty-one years old. He landed in Philadelphia, but remained there but a short time, coming west to Ohio, and settling in Cincinnati. Here he married Catherine Phelan, daughter of Dennis Phelan. Mr. Bagot engaged in contracting in Cincinnati, and on the Mississippi river, built the "Burnet House" in Cincinnati, and was one of the contractors who built the Hamilton County Court House. Later in life he became a farmer in Ripley county, Ind., where he lived until 1892, when he retired from active life, and died in the month of November, 1906. His wife died aged about sixty years, leaving these children: Charles K.; William F.; Thomas; Ella B., who married Christopher Connolly; and Mary A., who married Charles Reedy.

THOMAS BAGOT, senior member of the law firm of Bagot & Bagot, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 27, 1851. When about six years old he came with his parents to Indiana, and was reared on the farm in Ripley county. He attended the district schools of his locality, and was reared to the life of a farmer. When he was nineteen years of age he commenced teaching in the public schools of Ripley county, and taught for several years. In 1874 he was surveyor in Ripley county, and served as such for several years. In the meantime he had studied law and fitted himself for the practice of that profession. In 1879 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Ripley county, and served in that capacity until 1883, and for a time engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, meantime practicing law at intervals. In 1886 or 1887 he removed to New Castle, Ind., where he was special agent for the Union Life Insurance Co., and as such he continued until 1893, when he formed a law partnership with his brother, Charles K. Bagot, which has become the present well known firm of Bagot & Bagot, Anderson.

Politically Thomas Bagot is a Democrat, and was a presidential elector from the sixth Indiana district in 1892. He is well-known in Central Indiana, as an able lawyer, and a practical man of business. On June 24, 1896, Mr. Bagot married Miss Georgia Byer, of New Castle, Ind., who died Feb. 19, 1907. She was a noble woman, a graduate of the

State University at Bloomington, Ind., and a daughter of John S. Byer, of New Castle.

CHARLES K. BAGOT, the junior member of the firm of Bagot & Bagot, was born in Ripley county, Ind., Oct. 19, 1861, and received his education in the public schools of his home locality. When twenty years of age he became a teacher in Ripley county, meanwhile prosecuting law studies in the office of William D. Wilson, of Versailles, Ind., with whom he later formed a partnership. He continued with Mr. Wilson for several years, and then formed a partnership with Adam Stockinger, of the same city. In 1893 he returned to Anderson to form a partnership with his brother.

Charles K. Bagot has been twice married. His first wife was Grace B. Risinger, and she was the mother of: Mary L., and Walter R. Mrs. Bagot died in 1897, and Mr. Bagot married (second), in 1903, Mary Terrill, niece of Dr. Luther B. Terrill, of Anderson. To this union one child has been born: Frances T. Mr. Bagot is an active member of the Democratic party, and takes a great interest in its success in this section, and is well known as a campaign speaker. He stands high in the ranks of his profession and in the esteem of the community.

ORESTES C. LUKENBILL, M. D., a regular practising physician and surgeon at No. 2219 East Washington street, Indianapolis, with residence at No. 1902 East Washington street, was born near Gosport, Owen county, Ind., Aug. 14, 1867. His parents, Barnabas and Mary A. (Alverson) Lukenbill, were natives of Owen county, where the family was established by David Lukenbill, grandfather of Dr. Orestes C., who came to this country from Germany in his boyhood, locating for a time in North Carolina, but being numbered among the early pioneers of Owen county.

Barnabas Lukenbill has spent most of his life in farming and milling. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, and is still living at the age of eighty-one years. Mrs. Mary A. Lukenbill died at the age of sixty-two years. Her people came from Kentucky into Indiana, and were descended from remote Scotch ancestors. Mr. and Mrs. Barnabas Lukenbill had a family of six children, two of whom are deceased. Wesley Ellsworth, the fourth, having been accidentally killed while out hunting, when about thirty years old. David A., the sixth, died in infancy. William Thomas, who

is now fifty-one years old, lives at Gosport, where he is engaged in farming; he is married, and has one son. Paris E. lives at Newberry, Ind., where he is engaged in business as a hotel-keeper; he is married, and has two children. Mrs. Dru Chrisman lives at Athens, Ohio. Orestes C. was the fifth child in the family.

Dr. Lukenbill was educated in the public schools and the University of Indiana. He graduated from the Gosport high school, and pursued his medical studies in the University of Louisville and the Medical College of Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1892. Immediately after graduating he located at his present office and has been in continuous and successful practice since that time. The Doctor is associated with the various medical bodies of the times, such as the Marion County and the State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. In the Masonic fraternity he is very prominent, having risen to the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is associated with Center Lodge, of Indianapolis, and is also a member of Indianapolis Lodge, No. 56, K. P. He is a Republican in political matters.

On Oct. 23, 1893, Dr. Lukenbill was married to Miss Pearl Cline, who was born in Clayton, Hendricks Co., Ind., a daughter of David and Florence Cline. Mrs. Lukenbill was educated at the Central Normal College, Danville, Ind. She is a member of the East Washington Street Presbyterian Church.

CAPT. WILLIAM J. WALLACE, one of the highly respected and successful farmers of Perry township, Marion Co., Ind., and a veteran of the Civil war, was born April 28, 1837, in Marion county, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Monroe) Wallace, natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky.

John Wallace, grandfather of Capt. William J., was a native of Virginia, and an early settler in Kentucky, where he died when still in middle life. By occupation he was a millwright and farmer, and at one time was a wealthy man, but met with reverses, and sacrificed 600 acres of land to pay his creditors. By descent he was a Scotchman, and inherited many of the excellent traits of character of that sturdy nation. His descendants are numerous, for he had a large family. On the maternal side the grandfather of Capt. William J. Wallace was Alexander Monroe, a

native of Virginia, and a pioneer in Kentucky and later in Indiana, residing in the latter State at the home of his son-in-law, Joseph Wallace, in Marion county, until his death, which occurred over sixty years ago, when he was eighty-seven years of age. This venerable man had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and he was a great patriot. During his long life he made many friends and his funeral was the largest ever held in Perry township. He had seven or eight children, all of whom grew to be highly respected men and women. For many years Alexander Monroe was a Baptist preacher and converted hundreds to the church.

Joseph Wallace, the Captain's father, was a farmer and stock raiser all his life. Coming to Indiana in 1828, he located on the farm where his son William now resides, in Perry township, one mile east of Southport, Ind., buying 120 acres, which he improved and later sold, settling upon and improving another 120 acres adjoining, and here he died in 1874, aged seventy-four years. His wife passed away a year previously, when about seventy years old. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he was a deacon for many years. Ten children were born to these people, four sons and six daughters, Capt. William J. being now the only survivor.

William J. Wallace was reared in Perry township, and has resided in the country almost all his life. His early education was obtained in the old-fashioned subscription schools, and he resided at home until he had attained his majority, when he rented a farm until 1856, at which time he was called to Indianapolis to serve for six years as deputy county recorder. In July, 1861, fired with patriotism, he enlisted in Company D, 26th Ind. Vol. Inf., and served until October, 1864. His name was the first to be enrolled in his company, and while he entered as a private his bravery soon won him promotion to the rank of second lieutenant, then first lieutenant, and finally, during the last two years of his service, he was captain. On Dec. 7, 1862, at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., he was wounded in the right arm. While he was in the service Captain Wallace was in the following engagements: Prairie Grove; Yazoo City; almost all through the siege of Vicksburg; down to Port Hudson and Carrollton, and from there was sent out from Morganza Bend, near the Atchafalaya river, where he

was captured by General Green's forces and marched direct to Tyler, Texas, being held for over ten months in the stockade without any shade, suffering untold misery and hardships. In 1864 he and his fellow prisoners were exchanged at the mouth of the Red river, then were taken to New Orleans. Here they were placed in excellent barracks and carefully treated until they had recovered from the effects of their cruel captivity. When in good condition again they were taken to Carrollton and remained there until honorably discharged. So strictly honest was Captain Wallace, and so carefully did he guard the interests of the government, that when the time of settlement came there was only \$4.40 for which he could not account—a very remarkable record, considering the disturbed state of affairs.

After the war, Captain Wallace returned to Indianapolis and was on the police force for one year, when he moved to his father's farm, renting it in 1868, and continued to operate it until 1870. At this date he was elected clerk of Marion county, and so served until 1874, to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. In 1874 he returned to the farm, where he now resides, now owning 113 acres of finely cultivated land, upon which he has made many improvements. In political opinion he is a staunch Republican and takes an active part in all campaigns, his personal popularity and thorough grasp of existing conditions giving him great influence among his neighbors. Captain Wallace and his family are all members of the Baptist Church, in which they are highly esteemed.

On Oct. 25, 1855, Captain Wallace was married to Miss Mary A. Moore, daughter of Thomas E. and Margaret (Tucker) Moore, and three children have been born to them: (1) Luther T., a farmer in Perry township, married Miss Martha J. Meyers, and they have had five children, William E., Mary Ethel, Aria W., Leona, and Ruth, of whom William died at the age of fifteen years, and Ruth died in infancy. (2) Laura A., the second child of Captain Wallace, married Rev. N. C. Smith, and they live at Princeton, Ind. (3) Florence Elizabeth, the third, married George A. Ross, and they reside in Perry township, where both were born and reared. He is now a farmer and teacher. They have had six children, Wallace A., Arthur, William Jerald, Florence Marion, Eleanor and George Emmerson. Of these, Arthur died in infancy.

Captain Wallace and all his family are numbered among the substantial and reliable people of the several communities in which they reside. The genial head of the family can look with pride upon his children and grandchildren, as well as back upon a well-spent life, devoted to the good of his country and the welfare of his family.

BENJAMIN F. COOK, for the past several years a factor in the commercial life of Indianapolis, has fine quarters for his business as a lumberman and investment broker in Room 517, Stevenson building. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1843, son of Burnet and Thirza (Hoyt) Cook, the father a native of Scotland and the mother of England. Ten children were born to them, of whom eight were sons. The only members of the family now living are Benjamin F., and Lucy A., who is the wife of J. A. Wakefield, of Seattle, Washington.

Burnet Cook was a butcher. He came to America with his parents when only eight years old, and they located on Long Island, where he grew to manhood. For a number of years he was engaged in business at Ithaca, N. Y., and then removed to Penn Yan, where he remained until 1852. That year he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he pulled the first locomotive across the river that ever crossed that stream at that point, dragging it across on the ice. He lived in Davenport from 1852 until 1886, being engaged in farming as well as butchering, in the latter year removing to Sioux City, Iowa, to make his home with his son, Benjamin F., where he died in 1891, at the age of eighty-nine years. His wife, who passed to her rest at the age of sixty-two years, died in 1871. They were both Presbyterians, and he had been a trustee of the church for many years. In his more active years he had served as township trustee, justice of the peace and school director.

Nathan Cook, the father of Burnet, was born in Scotland. For many years he carried on a tannery at Ithaca, N. Y., where he died aged 103. Coming to this country he served in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. His wife was a Miss Lewis, and she bore her husband a numerous family.

Levi Hoyt, the father of Thirza Hoyt, whose name appears in the opening paragraph of this article, was a native of England, and when he came to this country, made his home at first in Connecticut, but afterward removed

to Spencer, N. Y., where he followed shoe-making. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. When he died at Spencer, N. Y., he was over seventy years of age. In his family there were four children.

When Benjamin F. Cook was nine years old his parents took him to Davenport, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. For the ensuing three years he attended the local schools, and was early set to learn his father's business, that of a butcher. When he became a man he took up the live stock trade, and followed it until 1888. That year he engaged in a wholesale grocery business, at Sioux City, Iowa, in which he remained until 1894, in which year his wife died. Since then he has been a lumberman, operating mostly in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Benjamin F. Cook was married Dec. 27, 1870, to Miss Mary J., a daughter of J. L. and Rachel Ann (Taylor) Andre, of Medina, Ohio. To this union were born two sons and two daughters: Benjamin Alfred was drowned when he was nineteen years old; Nathan Leroy married Edith Gotham, and they live in Sioux City, Iowa, where he is engaged in the restaurant business; Jettie Pearl, and Besie L. Mrs. Mary J. Cook died June 1, 1894, at the age of forty-seven years. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Her father was a farmer and stock raiser, and has had his home at Davenport, Iowa, since 1862, where he still lives on his farm. His wife died in 1899.

Mr. Cook was married (second), Feb. 27, 1901, to Mrs. Ollie Knight, widow of William C. Knight, and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Jones) Cunningham, both of whom were natives of Miami county, and life-long residents of Peru. Her father is a farmer, and has reared a family of seven children.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Cook belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Mounted Division of the Uniform Rank, the Princes of Iran, the A. O. U. W., and the Legion of Honor. In politics he is a Republican, but has had no aspirations for office-holding honors. In the various orders to which he belongs he has filled important chairs, and for eleven years was treasurer of the Mounted Division, K. P., at Sioux City. He has been Chancellor and Vice Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, and Master Workman and Recorder of the A. O. U. W., of which he is the oldest member in good standing in Iowa.

In 1900 he came to Indianapolis, and has established himself and family in very cozy and comfortable quarters at the corner of 17th and Ruckle streets.

Mr. Cook is president of the Dixon Lumber Company, doing business in Mississippi. He buys and sells large tracts of timber land in the South, and has colonized a number of localities in the South, principally from Iowa.

REV. SEBASTIAN C. BARTH, of Indianapolis, enjoys the distinction of not only being the oldest pastor of the German Reformed Church but also of being one of the oldest resident clergymen of that city. He was born near Frankfort, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, Oct. 12, 1815, son of Sebastian Barth.

Sebastian Barth crossed the ocean in 1831 to seek a home in the New World, bringing with him his wife and five sons, born to a former marriage; their mother died in Germany. The first settlement of the Barth family was made at Chambersburg, Pa., but later on Mr. Barth removed to Bedford, in the same State, and in 1837 came to Indianapolis, among the early settlers of the city. He passed away soon after his arrival, and the widow and sons were left to make their way in what was practically a new country. The two older sons were Adam, who was born in 1810, and George, born in 1813. These young men were successfully engaged in business in Louisville, Ky., when their father died; whereupon they came to Indianapolis and took the widow and the other children back with them to Louisville. The family were what might be termed natural musicians, and for a number of years traveled through the South, giving concerts. Sebastian C., now the only living son, was the third of the brothers; Philip, the fourth, and John, the youngest. Two daughters were born to the second marriage of the father, Catherine and Elizabeth. All the members of this family became converted, and led worthy Christian lives. Adam enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war, and, receiving a sunstroke while in the service, died at his home in 1865. George raised a company at Louisville, was chosen captain, made a fine record at the front, and was promoted several times, attaining the rank of colonel; when he died at his home in Louisville years later he was buried with military honors; he was an ardent Republican. Philip who became a minister, passed away at Iowa

City, Iowa, several years ago. John, also a prominent clergyman, died at his home in Indianapolis. The sisters are still living in Louisville. All the brothers except Sebastian C. were members of the Methodist Church, and died in that communion.

In 1840 Sebastian C. Barth was converted and united with the church. He gave up all worldly pursuits and devoted his life to the service of the Lord. His honorable and useful career, his unselfish spirit and devoted labors in the church attest the sincerity of his vows of consecration. He and his brother Philip traveled as colporteurs of the Methodist Church in 1842 and 1843. The latter year he entered the ministry of the Methodist Church, at the request of the authorities of that body, having exhibited marked ability while exhorting during his work as a colporteur. His first charge was the Versailles mission, from Lexington to the mouth of the Osage river, twenty miles below Jefferson City, in Missouri. He preached to the Germans under Presiding Elder Jennison, receiving a salary of fifty dollars a year. Fifteen congregations were organized by him in the different counties above mentioned, and the discharge of his duties involved a journey of three hundred miles on horseback every three weeks. During the first year he used up three horses, which were given him by a kind Christian farmer. He would ride nights to reach his preaching points, often making a journey of fifty miles between sunset and sunrise.

Mr. Barth was married in 1844 to the worthy and faithful helpmate who is still his companion in life, Elizabeth Fieser, a native of Hasslock, Rheinpfalz, Germany. Soon after his marriage Mr. Barth was appointed by the Conference as pastor at Burlington, Iowa, where he remained two years. He was successively in charge at Quincy, Ill.; St. Louis; Wheeling, W. Va.; Pittsburg; Cincinnati; Lafayette, Ind.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio; and Fort Wayne, Ind. On account of throat trouble he removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he remained from 1858 to the breaking out of the Civil war, in 1861. As his support was cut off because of war troubles he came back to Indianapolis by the advice of his brother John. Here he found a prejudice against him because he had been connected with the Methodist Church South, and for six years—from 1861 to 1867—he was rejected, though he applied each year for an

assignment as pastor. Accordingly, in 1867, by an urgent invitation he entered the Indiana Classis of the Reformed Church, where he has been engaged for forty years as an able and consecrated minister. He was in the Methodist ministry for twenty-four years, making in all sixty-four years during which he has preached the Gospel with singleness of mind and sincerity of purpose.

For three years Mr. Barth was pastor of the First German Reformed Church in Indianapolis. He had charges in New Albany, Fort Wayne and Middletown, Ind., and then, coming back to Indianapolis, took up mission work at Haughville and Springdale. In this work he was engaged until 1895, when he resigned, on his eightieth birthday. He and his wife, with their two youngest daughters, are now living at their pleasant home, No. 715 North West street, Indianapolis. Rev. and Mrs. Barth have had ten children, nine of whom are now living, five sons and four daughters. Seven are married and have families of their own. Mr. and Mrs. Barth have been married sixty-three years, and their wedded life has been a beautiful illustration of ideal marital happiness. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1894 and their diamond wedding in 1904—a privilege vouchsafed to few.

The fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of Mr. Barth into the ministry—1843 to 1893—was observed with loving zeal in 1893, the many friends of this aged and beloved servant of God making it a time of rejoicing and congratulation. It was first celebrated in the Brightwood congregation, all the Reformed churches in the city taking part, with their respective ministers, who addressed the large assembly of jubilaum. It was a great anniversary feast in honor of his fifty years' service in the ministry—a glorious time, to the honor of God through Christ the beloved Savior. The anniversary was as fittingly celebrated by the Hope Congregation at Springdale.

Mr. Barth prizes very highly a copy of "The Souvenir of the West German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church," which was presented him by a committee of students and a professor of the Central Wesleyan College, in Warrenton, Mo. The Professor, as their president, wrote him a letter March 19, 1906, asking for information about the German Versailles mission, of which he was the first missionary, organizing congre-

gations in 1843 and 1844. It was placed under the care of the West German Conference, but no member of the conference had any knowledge of the beginning of the mission except Mr. Barth, to whom, as first pastor, the Professor turned when appointed by a committee to write a church history, from the beginning, of every congregation under the care of said conference. Mr. Barth complied with his request for information concerning the mission, and was subsequently favored with a copy of the completed work.

ALFRED ELLIS, a farmer of Washington township, Marion Co., Ind., was born there, on the Allison Pike, Oct. 26, 1830, a son of James and Leah (Cruze) Ellis. The father was born in Virginia, and his father was also born in that State, where he died.

James Ellis was a farmer, and coming to Indiana before his marriage, in 1818, entered eighty acres on Fall creek, in Washington township, which he sold after improving to buy the adjoining quarter-section on the south. This he thoroughly improved, and there he reared his family. He died on that place in 1845, at the age of fifty-five years, his widow surviving until 1889, to the age of seventy-five years. Her death was the result of an accident, in which she was thrown out of a wagon. Mrs. Ellis's religious convictions brought her early into the Presbyterian Church, and she lived a good life. Mr. Ellis was not identified with any church, but was a believer in the Bible, and a religious man of solid convictions and genuine worth. In his more active years he was called to fill several town offices. He and his wife had two sons and two daughters, three of the children now living: Paulina, the wife of Millard J. Millard, of Knoxville, Iowa; Alfred; and Henry, of Denver, Colo. Mrs. Ellis also reared an orphan boy from infancy until grown.

Philip Cruze, the maternal grandfather of Alfred Ellis, came to Vincennes, Ind., from North Carolina, where his daughter Leah was born, and later settled about five miles north of Indianapolis for a stay of one summer, after which he lived to be a very old man in Illinois, where he died.

Alfred Ellis was reared on the farm where he now lives until he attained his majority, when he went to California, in the spring of 1852, to prospect for gold, and spent eight years in that State. He lived in Nevada for

fifteen years, being in the service of the Government most of that time. Mr. Ellis enlisted in the 2d California Cavalry as a member of Company K, and served eighteen months. His command did not participate in any battle, and he came out as he went into the army, a private. He receives a pension. After the war Mr. Ellis was employed in a saw-mill, and in January, 1867, he returned home by way of Central America. For a time he lived with his mother on the home farm, and then, marrying, he began farming on his own account, in which work he has been engaged to the present time.

Mr. Ellis was married March 4, 1867, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Jonah F. and Hilah Ross (Shaw) Lemon, of Ohio, and to this union have come five children, four sons and one daughter: James L., Dora M., Charles F., and two that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis belong to the Methodist Church. He became a Mason in Indianapolis in 1852.

When Mr. Ellis began life for himself, he had thirty-eight acres of the old homestead to farm. On the death of his father-in-law his wife came into possession of a hundred acres in Lawrence township, making 138 acres, which they still own. He has lived in Marion county with the exception of the time occupied by his Western experiences, and has seen the face of the country transformed. After the family settled here his mother picked brush many days to get the ground ready for the plow, and she was as industrious and thrifty as the hard demands of that time necessitated. They kept sheep, and when the wool was clipped Mrs. Ellis spun and wove it into cloth for the family wear. She raised flax and made linen out of which the boys' breeches were fashioned, again by her hands, and Mr. Ellis has in his possession a skein of flax which she raised on the home farm and put up ready for the spinning-wheel with which to make thread. In 1821 she gathered enough nettle weed from the grounds of the Fair Association to make twenty yards of linen, which she spun and wove herself. This will give the children of the present day an idea of the tasks laid on the farmers' wives in pioneer days, in addition to their regular household duties. Sixty-five or seventy years ago all the sugar and syrup were made from the tree sap, an interesting but arduous addition to the tasks of the overworked pioneers. Alfred Ellis can remember

when the meadows were mowed with the old-fashioned scythe, and the wheat was cut with the reaping hook, and later with the cradle. He has pitched hay with a wooden fork, has seen the ground broken with an old wooden mold-board plow, and has helped in the work of hauling and piling the logs removed in the making of some of the best farms of the present, this country having been two-thirds forest during his early years.

Jonah F. Lemon, father of Mrs. Ellis, was born in Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1811, and married Hilah Ross Shaw in 1835. She was born in November, 1817. They became the parents of five children, three of whom are now living: Sarah E., Mrs. Alfred Ellis; Mary E., the widow of Hezekiah Hutchins, of Indianapolis; and Daniel A., of the same city.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonah F. Lemon came to Indiana about 1839, locating on Fall creek, about nine miles northeast of Indianapolis, where Mrs. Lemon died at the age of twenty-nine years, July 14, 1847. Mr. Lemon was married in December, 1847, to Mary F. Wright, and two of the five children born to this union are now living: Luella, who is the wife of Charles S. Schofield; and Dora, the wife of William V. Rooker, of Indianapolis. Mr. Lemon died March 7, 1893, at the aged of eighty-two years. Mrs. Mary F. Lemon died in February, 1884, at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. Lemon and both his wives were members of the Methodist Church, and he was a Royal Arch Mason.

SMITH CRAFT, whose home is at No. 726 Indiana avenue, Indianapolis, was born in Richmond, Ind., June 27, 1829, a son of Thomas and Hannah (O'Hara) Craft. The father was born and reared in Ohio, and the mother in New Jersey. They were among the very early pioneers at Richmond, Ind., and there lived until they died. Of their family of nine children, Smith Craft is now the only survivor.

Mr. Craft came into Marion county about 1855. He learned the blacksmith's trade, which has been his life business, though at the present time, owing to his advanced years and the infirmities of age, he is not engaged in active labor. He has ever been an active and industrious citizen, and possesses uncommon mechanical ability and an inventive mind. One of his most important inventions is what

is known as the stacker, which farmers employ in stacking hay.

Mr. Craft and Miss Mary Baylor were married June 1, 1854. She is a daughter of John and Nancy Baylor, and granddaughter of Peter Baylor, a native of Pennsylvania. The father of Peter Baylor was kidnapped when a boy on his way to school, and was brought from Germany. He was sold for his passage to a party on the Delaware river. Peter Baylor removed to Ohio, where he became a pioneer in Urbana county, and there his son John was born, the eldest of five children. The father died when John was but a lad of sixteen, and eleven years later, in 1827, he came to Indianapolis, being among the very first to make a home in the city. He lived on the National road, on what is now known as the Holmes place, and there he was married, June 1, 1830, to Miss Nancy Sargent, who was born in Piketon, Pike Co., Ohio, in 1811, and came to Indianapolis in 1828. Her father, John Sargent, was drowned two months before she was born. His wife, Delia Ancrum, who was of French descent, died in Ohio. John Baylor lived on the Holmes farm and operated a mill until 1832, being an adept at the milling business. Then he located at the east end of the old White river bridge, where he operated a mill until 1834, when he located where Mr. and Mrs. Craft now live. In March, 1835, Mr. Baylor removed to the Patterson Mills, which he carried on until his death, which occurred Jan. 8, 1837. Mr. Baylor was considered an expert miller in his day, and was a man of much character and standing among his own neighbors. His integrity and honesty were never questioned, and his early death was not only a loss to his family, but to the entire community. His widow became the wife of Lorenzo Dow Wilson, and died in 1854. She is remembered as a most worthy wife and mother. Mr. and Mrs. Baylor were the parents of three sons and two daughters, all now deceased. Mrs. Craft, who was the last survivor, dying June 24, 1906. She and a twin sister Nancy, were the oldest of the family, and were born Jan. 26, 1831. Nancy, who became Mrs. David King, died Aug. 27, 1883. John Baylor, Jr., the third of the family, survived the dangers incident to a soldier's life in the war of the Rebellion, but died soon after the closing of the war, of disease contracted in the service. James Baylor,

the next son in the family, also donned the Union blue, fought gallantly and well in the Union army, and died about a year after the war closed. Peter Baylor, who bore his grandfather's name, was the youngest of the family; he died when only eight years old, Feb. 8, 1837, only a month after his father's departure to the better life.

Mrs. Craft was a woman of fine mind and most remarkable memory. In the earlier days she was associated with some of the most intellectual people of the State. Smith Craft and his wife had born to them nine children, but three of whom are now living: Laura B., who is the wife of Samuel L. Douglass; Mrs. Cora Lehman, and Moreland E. Craft. The other children died in infancy. Mr. Craft is a worthy member of the Methodist Church, as was also his wife. He has three grandchildren, Bessie, Arthur Buford, and Robert Bruce Douglass, and also had two great-grandchildren, Dolly and Robert Douglass Shultz, children of Robert R. and Bessie Shultz, now of Knoxville, Tennessee.

WILLIAM C. SMOCK, Esq., a prominent pioneer of Indianapolis, was born in Marion county, Ind., Dec. 30, 1838, son of Isaac and Ann T. (Smock) Smock, both of whom were natives of Kentucky.

John Smock, his paternal grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, of Holland-Dutch descent, and about 1796 moved to Kentucky, where he made his home in Mercer county. He died there about 1820, when about fifty years of age. His occupation was farming, and he reared a large family.

Isaac Smock was also a farmer. He came to Indiana in 1829, in company with his widowed mother, when only twelve years old, and they settled on a farm five miles south of Indianapolis, where the youth grew to manhood. All his life he followed farming. His death occurred in Southport at the age of seventy-seven years, nine months, and his widow survived until Sept. 8, 1906, reaching her eighty-sixth year. Like her husband, she belonged to the Baptist Church. They had five sons and six daughters, and six of their children are still living: William C.; Richard M., who is commandant of the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, Ind.; Charles E., of Indianapolis; Frederick L., of Southport; John M., also of Southport; and Sarah C., the wife of Dr. Charles M. Gravis, of Martinsville, Indiana.

John Smock, the maternal grandfather of Squire William C. Smock, was born in Pennsylvania, where he was reared to farming. Early in life he removed to Shelby county, Ky., and about 1822 to Indiana, making a location two miles south of Indianapolis, where he died in 1827, when well advanced in years. He was the father of a numerous family. He was a man of superior education for his time, noted for his penmanship, and was quite a business man; he did collecting for a clock company. His father, Jacob Smock, a Revolutionary soldier, married Catharine Demarest, and they emigrated to Shelby county, Ky., where they died.

William C. Smock passed the first sixteen years of his life on a farm in Marion county, and spent the ensuing two years in the office of the county recorder. For two years following he was a student in Franklin College, and then became deputy clerk of the Marion county circuit court, a position he held until 1865, when he was elected clerk. For five years he did acceptable service in that capacity. For eight years he dealt in real estate, and for eight years following he was again in the clerk's office as a deputy. After this he was again in the real estate business for twelve years, and in 1898 was elected justice of the peace, a position he filled with credit to himself, and satisfaction to those who had business dealings with him, retiring therefrom Nov. 16, 1906. He is now engaged in the practice of the law. He is a man of character and standing in his community.

Squire Smock was married Dec. 6, 1860, to Miss Malissa A., daughter of Jacob and Frances V. (Colley) Smock, and they have had six children, of whom four were sons: Eva, Laura, Harry, Herbert, William, and one boy that died in infancy. Eva married Henry Schurmann, of Indianapolis; Laura died in infancy; Harry, a veterinary surgeon, has his home in Franklin, Ind.; Herbert died when eighteen years old, and William at the age of four months.

Squire Smock and his excellent wife are members of the First Baptist Church; he has been a chorister in the church for thirty-five years, for twenty-four years was a deacon in the First Baptist Church, and for seventeen years has served as Sunday-school superintendent.

When a child Squire Smock was crippled in his right hip, but he bears himself well, and is possessed of a very happy and inspiring

disposition. In politics he is a Republican. His home is at No. 1907 North Delaware street, where he built a modern, up-to-date home in 1896.

JAMES E. GREER, now living at No. 26 Garfield avenue, Indianapolis, was at one time county commissioner, and is numbered among the leading citizens of Marion county.

Mr. Greer was born in Hancock county, Ind., Aug. 19, 1844, son of Stephen H. and Caroline M. (Smith) Greer. His father was born in Kentucky, and his mother in Virginia. They had a family of five sons and one daughter and five of their children are still living: Elizabeth, the wife of John Caskey, of Madison county, Iowa; James E.; Sanford L., who died at the age of three years; Alvin T., of Fortville, Ind.; Horace A., also of Fortville; and George G., of Warren township, Marion county. Stephen H. Greer was all his life a farmer, coming with his parents from Kentucky to Franklin township, Marion county, in 1826, and taking up land from the government. In 1869 he removed to Fortville, Hancock county, where he made his home until April, 1893, dying the 17th of that month, when over seventy-three years old. His wife was fifty-four years old at the time of her death, in 1872. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and were numbered among the best people of their community.

James P. Greer, the grandfather of James E., was born in Maryland and moved into Kentucky, coming in 1826 to Marion county, Ind., where he entered land from the government. He died Feb. 17, 1848, at the age of seventy years. His was a numerous offspring. During the war of 1812 he was a recruiting officer. He was a physician and for many years a justice of the peace. His father was Stephen H. Greer, a native of Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. After coming to this country he settled in Pennsylvania, but soon removed to Maryland and then to Ohio, where he died. His children were nine in number, six boys and three girls. During the Revolutionary war he served as a soldier. In 1802 James P. Greer was married to Elizabeth Mathershead, whose father was also a Revolutionary soldier.

The maternal grandfather of James E. Greer was Ebenezer Smith. Born in Virginia, he came of German descent, and his wife was a Hughes. They removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where for a time they

owned slaves, but presently gave them their freedom, and about 1832 settled in Warren township, Marion Co., Ind., where they secured land from the government. He was a Baptist minister, and died in Warren township about 1853, in late middle life. His family consisted of four daughters and two sons. Of these Ebenezer S. was the last survivor, and he had a daughter, Mrs. Cora Sylvia, who has her home in Indianapolis.

James E. Greer has spent the greater part of his life in Marion county, in 1873 and 1874 living in Hancock county. Growing to manhood in Franklin township, he attended the public schools, and was reared to farming life. He has always been a farmer, and has combined with the cultivation of the soil, auctioneering and engineering at various periods of his life.

In 1861 Mr. Greer donned the Union blue, as a member of Company I, 36th Ind. V. I., served throughout the war and was discharged at Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 11, 1866, after making in every way a most honorable record as a non-commissioned officer. In the battle of Sterling Plantations, near Morganza Bend, he was wounded in the right thigh. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., the Vicksburg campaign, the actions at Port Hudson, and many other fierce and bloody engagements, including the siege of Mobile. After the war he returned home to Franklin township, and engaged in farming. For the last six years he has had his home in Irvington. He owns a farm of eighty acres in Franklin township, and a little home in Tuxedo park.

Mr. Greer was married Oct. 2, 1867, to Miss Artie Eaton, a daughter of Thomas S. and Almira (Springer) Eaton, and to this union were born six daughters and four sons: Cassie B., who died at the age of twenty-four years, married John Kitley, and became the mother of four children, James Robert, Mary Elizabeth, John Alvin and Nellie Murle (who is deceased). Emmet died when only three weeks old. Charles D. died at the age of eighteen. Thomas H., a stationary fireman, married Daisy Harvey, and they live in Tuxedo. Carrie Gertrude married Rev. John W. Barnett, a Congregational minister, and they live in Columbus, Ohio, the parents of one daughter, Mavis Claire. Geneva G. married Clifford Day, of Indianapolis, and they have one daughter, Beatrice Romaine. Josie A. married Harrie G. Copeland, and they have

their home in Tuxedo. Nellie C., Garfield G. and Lizzie Howe Logan are at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Greer are members of the Christian (Disciples) Church, in which he holds the position of elder, being connected with Buckland Chapel, Franklin township, in that capacity. He belongs to George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican. For six years he was a commissioner of Marion county.

GEORGE W. STOUT, who died March 1, 1903, spent his last years in retirement in Indianapolis. Not until he had passed his three-score years and ten did he leave the farm which had been the scene of his successful life. He was born in Morgan county, Ill., March 14, 1828, son of Thomas F. Stout, one of the pioneers of Marion county, Ind. George W. was about eight years old when he was brought by his parents to Wayne township, Marion county. Here on a farm he was reared to manhood, acquiring in his youth the sterling virtues of industry and thrift which helped to crown his well-spent life. He remained throughout his active years a progressive and prominent farmer of Marion county. Beginning life for himself with little else than strong hands and a willing heart, he manfully strove to obtain a start in life, and though obstacles appeared in his pathway, and troubles at times darkened the skies above him, he rose superior to every discouragement, and his declining years were marked by that peace and contentment which he so richly deserved.

At the age of twenty-one years, on Sept. 24, 1849, Mr. Stout married Miss Sarah Holman, a native of Kentucky. She died Sept. 24, 1869, leaving four children: David, Furman, Joseph C. and Mrs. Anna M. Williams. For his second wife Mr. Stout married, Aug. 2, 1872, Fannie L. Brown, who died Feb. 4, 1883. The two children born to this marriage who grew to maturity, Herbert W. and Flora B., are now deceased. Mr. Stout's third marriage, on March 17, 1886, was to Amanda E. Grimes, who was born and reared near Lafayette, Ind. She survives Mr. Stout, and makes her home on West Michigan street, Indianapolis. In 1899 Mr. Stout retired from his farm in Wayne township, which he owned until his death, and moved to the present home of Mrs. Stout, in Indianapolis, and there he continued to reside until his death. The rectitude and strength of purpose in his life, and the quiet fortitude he showed against ills and

misfortune, evoked the respect and admiration of his many friends, who esteemed him as one of the worthy successful and self-made citizens of Marion county.

CAPT. JECHONIAS RUTLEDGE, a commercial traveler, whose home is at No. 1529 Fletcher avenue, Indianapolis, was born in Louisville, Ky., May 14, 1840.

Carroll W. and Nancy (Estes) Rutledge, his parents, were natives of Tennessee, and George Rutledge, his grandfather, was born in South Carolina. He settled in Virginia before the separation of Tennessee, the cutting off of that territory making him a resident of Tennessee. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish, and Presbyterianism the religious faith of the family. Born and bred a farmer, he followed agricultural life in Tennessee, and lived to a great age, being 114 years old at the time of his death. He married three times, wedding his third wife when he was 105 years old. He was the father of five sons and three daughters.

Carroll W. Rutledge was reared on a farm in Tennessee, where he was married, and then with his wife moved to Louisville, Ky., walking from Cumberland Gap. At Louisville he secured work in connection with steamboating, and this was his occupation until his death, in 1866, at the age of fifty years. His widow survived until she was seventy-five years of age. She was a Methodist, and he a Baptist, though he was not identified with any church. They had seven sons and six daughters, Captain Rutledge being probably the only member of that interesting family now living.

John Estes, the maternal grandfather of Captain Rutledge, was a native of Tennessee, of French ancestry, his father following Lafayette to this country, and serving as a lieutenant in the war of the Revolution. John Estes was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a farmer in his native State. He lived to be ninety-nine years of age, dying in Tennessee, where his life had been spent. He had a family of five sons and four daughters.

Capt. Jechonias Rutledge was reared in Louisville up to the age of fourteen years, when he entered the State University at Bloomington, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1858. For a time after this he traveled through the South for the benefit of his health, which had become somewhat impaired. When the Civil war broke out he was among the first

to respond to his country's call for help, and in April, 1861, enlisted in Company K, 14th Ind. Vol. Inf. He continued with this command until July 18, 1863, when he was discharged on account of a rupture. A month later, however, he was again mustered in, as first lieutenant of Company E, 117th Ind. Vol. Inf., and in February, 1864, was made captain of Company K, 133d Ind. Vol. Inf., in which he served until the close of the war. Captain Rutledge was wounded in his right ankle at the battle of Winchester, in March, 1862. His military history is a creditable one. He was in the battles of Winchester, in the Seven Days Fight on the Peninsula, before Richmond, at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and other battles and skirmishes in which his command was engaged. At Antietam the regiment lost fifty-five and a half per cent. of its effective force.

When the war was over Captain Rutledge farmed in Morgan county, Ind., and for some years sold boots and shoes on the road. For twenty-five years he bought hardwood for Philadelphia and New York establishments. He was engaged in farming in Davidson county, Tenn., until 1894, when he sold out and went to Indianapolis, where he bought the good home which has been his residence to the present time.

Captain Rutledge was married Nov. 5, 1865, to Miss Florence J. Hyneman, a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Stout) Hyneman. Three children were born to bless this union: (1) Ernest R. is a conductor on the Chicago & Alton railroad, running out of Chicago. He is married and has four children. (2) Hugh H., who is in the furniture business at Martinsville, Ind., married Martha Fesler. During the Spanish-American war he went out as a lieutenant in an Indiana regiment. (3) Melvin died at the age of twenty years.

Mrs. Florence J. Rutledge died Aug. 13, 1878, at the age of thirty-three years. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Captain Rutledge was again married, Feb. 22, 1885, Mrs. Grace Byers, the widow of Leonard B. Byers, and daughter of James and Grace (Turner) Kerr, becoming his wife. To this second union has come one son, Edward M., now a salesman, employed in Frank Schoeler's grocery store. Mrs. Rutledge had four children by her first marriage.

Captain Rutledge and his wife belong to the Edmund Ray Methodist Church. He belongs to Pat. Clybourn Lodge, No. 10, F. &

A. M., at Nashville, Tenn., where he is also connected with Paul E. Slocom Post, No. 85, G. A. R.; he also belongs to Paragon Lodge, No. 406, I. O. O. F., in Morgan county, Ind. In politics he is a Republican.

Captain Rutledge has patriotic blood in his veins, and takes a justifiable pride in the fact that his great-grandfather, Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He had a son John, who was the first United States judge at Philadelphia, and from him descends the Rutledge family in Maryland. There are also branches of the family in Virginia and Tennessee.

PERRY M. DeFORD, a wealthy and prosperous farmer located in Section 19, Washington township, Marion Co., Ind., was born one mile south of Allisonville, in Marion county, July 21, 1852, and is a son of George W. and Ella (Williams) DeFord. His grandfather was a native of France, and a pioneer settler at Metamora, Franklin Co., Ind., but he did not survive long after settling there. He had a family of six children.

George W. DeFord was a native of Indiana and a tanner by trade. He came into Marion county from Franklin county in 1832, making his home near Allisonville on a farm which he secured from the government, paying therefor a dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. Recently it was disposed of for \$92.50 per acre. There he had his home for the rest of his life, reared his family, and died March 25, 1891, at the age of eighty-four years, four days. His wife died in 1883, at the age of seventy-four. Both were members of the Methodist Church. During the Mexican war George W. DeFord served as a drummer. For twenty years he filled the office of justice of the peace; he was one of the surveyors who laid out the Washington township roads, and in the early days he served as one of the three town trustees. For a time he had a tannery at Allisonville, but his main business was farming. He married Ella Williams, like himself a native of Indiana, and they became the parents of a family of seven sons and six daughters, ten of their children reaching mature years. Nine are now living, viz.: Sedric C.; John A., of Indianapolis; Mary, the wife of Robert R. Johnson, of Lawrence township; William H., of Allisonville; Malinda C., the widow of Leonidas Brunson, who is now living in Castleton; Margaret, the wife of George

Siegmound, of Allisonville; Francis A., of St. Louis; Perry M.; and Charles W., of Allisonville.

Joseph Williams, the maternal grandfather of Perry M. DeFord, was born in Franklin county, Ind., where he was reared to farming. His family contained many children, and he died at an advanced age.

Perry M. DeFord was reared in Washington township, where he has passed his entire life with the exception of two years which he spent in Lawrence township. The common schools afforded him a very good education, and he remained at home until he attained manhood, when he rented land from his father which he farmed for two years. After returning from Lawrence township he bought his present farm of thirty-one and a half acres, now well improved. At the present time Mr. DeFord is farming some eighty acres of land. In 1898 he lost his house by fire, and another has been erected on the same site, of modern design.

Mr. DeFord was married March 21, 1875, to Miss Mary, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Parish) Kinsley, and to this union were born two sons and three daughters: Mamie, who died July 5, 1880, at the age of two years; Lillie, born in 1881, who died in 1883; Freddie; Clara, who is in school; and a child who died in infancy. Mrs. DeFord died March 5, 1898, at the age of forty years, nine months.

Mr. DeFord is a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 251, F. & A. M., of Broad Ripple Lodge, No. 548, I. O. O. F., and has taken the Encampment degree; his wife was a member of the Rebekahs. In politics Mr. DeFord is a Republican. He is a genial and progressive man, and his name is well worthy of a prominent place in any book devoted to the active and earnest citizens of Marion county, who are willing to take hold of any work in sight for the general good and carry it forward with all their might.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS, M. D., late of Indianapolis, whose handsome and well-appointed residence at No. 618 Lexington avenue suggested literary, artistic and domestic tastes, blended in a high and refined home life, was born at Waterloo, Ind., Nov. 22, 1833. His parents, Hewit L. and Charlotte C. (Helm) Thomas, were born in New York and Kentucky, respectively, and they had

three children, of whom William H. was the youngest.

Hewit L. Thomas was only about eight years old when he came with his parents to Fayette county, Ind., where he attained manhood. Some time between 1825 and 1830 he went to Cass county, where he engaged in farming. In 1855 he moved to Afton, Minn. While in that State he held the office of associate judge, and was also appointed by Abraham Lincoln as one of three on a committee to adjust some Indian claims. After the war he came back to Indiana, settling in Galveston, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died at the age of ninety-one years. His widow survived two years, dying at the age of ninety. They were members of the Baptist Church, of which he was a deacon.

Lyman Thomas, the grandfather of Dr. William H., was a pioneer in Fayette county, Ind., where he died at a good old age. Dr. William Helm, the Doctor's maternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia, and an old settler in Fayette county. He fought in the Indian war. When he died he had reached advanced age, and he left a numerous offspring.

William H. Thomas was but three years old when his parents moved to Cass county, where he grew to manhood, and where he attended old-fashioned subscription schools, taught by his father and others. When he was twenty-one years old he married and moved to Minnesota, where he enlisted in the Union army in 1862, in Company C, 7th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served three years and eight days, rising from the ranks to command the company which he had entered as a private. At the foot of the Black Hills he was in a battle with the Little Crow Indians, a branch of the great Sioux Nation. From the northwest his command was sent to Memphis, and had a hand in the battle of Tupelo. The following winter he spent at East Point, Miss., and from that point his regiment was moved to the investment of Mobile, where it fought in the heaviest battle at that point, also participating in many smaller battles and engagements, and was then in the great fight at Nashville. From Nashville the regiment went into garrison duty at Jackson, Miss., where it remained until the close of the war. The mustering out of this gallant body occurred at Fort Snelling. Col.

William Marshall was in command of the 7th, which formed a part of the right wing of the 16th Army Corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith.

After his army experience Captain Thomas went back to Galveston, Ind., and took up again the tin and stove trade, which he had learned before the war, making this his occupation for several years, when he sold out. Coming to Indianapolis he took up the study of medicine, and from the time of his graduation from the Indiana Medical College he did not lose five days from the active practice of his profession. About five years after he was graduated the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized, and he was one of its founders. During the first four years of its history he was demonstrator of anatomy. After that he lectured on various subjects, his last course being on the diseases of the nervous system. He died Sept. 30, 1903, in his seventieth year.

Dr. William H. Thomas was married Oct. 16, 1854, to Miss Anna M. Copeland, and to them was born one child, Edwin C., who is now a rising young physician in Indianapolis. Dr. Edwin C. Thomas married Mary E. Dotey, and their three children are Hewit, Naomi and Claudia. Mrs. Anna M. Thomas died April 9, 1900, at the age of seventy-one years, and Dr. Thomas was again married, in May, 1901, to Mrs. Polly (Tucker) Wysong. Dr. Thomas was a Republican in political sentiment. He was a member of the Indiana Medical Society and the Marion County Medical Society, and enjoyed high professional standing.

COL. NICHOLAS RANDLE RUCKLE, whose home during his last years was at No. 2011 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 8, 1838, son of Nicholas Ruckle, a native of Maryland, where his father settled on his emigration from his native Ireland, there passing the rest of his life.

Nicholas Ruckle, the father, was a tailor, and came to Indianapolis in the early days, and here he conducted a merchant tailoring establishment for many years. For some years he lived retired at Brookfield, where he died aged about sixty-five years, his wife surviving him several years. Both were Methodists. They had two sons and two daughters: Col. Nicholas R.; John F., who was killed in the battle of Shiloh, where he was engaged in the service as a member of the 11th Regiment;

Eliza, the wife of Josiah Gwin, of New Albany, Ind.; and Miss Kate C., who lived in Indianapolis.

Col. Nicholas R. Ruckle was a small boy when his parents came from Maryland to Madison county, Ind., in 1847. In July, 1852, they came to Indianapolis, where he grew to manhood. His education was chiefly acquired in a private school taught by the late Rev. Charles S. Green, who also became a citizen of Indianapolis at a very early day. In May, 1853, when less than fifteen years of age, Col. Ruckle entered the composing room of the *Indianapolis Journal*, as an apprentice, remaining in the employ of that paper until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861. At that time he was a member of the Volunteer fire department, and of one of the independent militia companies. He entered the service at the very first call, and his was the first permanent military organization to enter Camp Morton. He was assigned to the 11th Volunteers (Zouave) Infantry, under Col. Lew Wallace, and took part in the three months' campaign in West Virginia. Col. Ruckle entered the three years' service, and rose from the ranks by successive steps to become sergeant, orderly sergeant, lieutenant and captain, and for conspicuous gallantry on the field was made colonel of the 148th Ind. V. I. He took part in the operations at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth; the marches, expeditions and skirmishes of the Trans-Mississippi army of Gen. Curtis in Arkansas in 1862; the battles and siege of Vicksburg; Sherman's attack on Gen. Joseph Johnston at Jackson; Gen. Banks' campaign west of the Mississippi in 1863 and other operations in Louisiana; Sheridan's campaign in 1864, the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, and the action at Halltown; and in the Department of the Cumberland, as commander of the second sub-district of middle Tennessee. This record embraces a continuous and honorable service from April, 1861, to October, 1865. In civil life he served as sheriff of Marion county two terms from 1870 to 1874; was president of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners of Indianapolis in 1887 and 1888; was adjutant-general of Indiana two terms, from January, 1889; and in 1894-95 was on the board of Public Safety under Mayor Denny.

In the spring of 1874 Col. Ruckle secured the controlling interest in the stock of the *Indianapolis Journal* Company, which at that

time had a printing and publishing house in connection with the newspaper; and in the theater building at the southeast corner of Market and Illinois streets, known as the Academy of Music, which was destroyed by fire. This and other losses that followed the hard times of 1873 seriously embarrassed him financially, and his property passed out of his hands. The newspaper was sold to E. B. Martindale, from whom it passed to John New. The book and job printing house was sold to H. L. Hasselman & Co., and of it Col. Ruckle became superintendent. Later he acted in a similar capacity for the Baker & Randolph Printing Company, in which he was a small stockholder. For a time he was with the Sentinel Printing Company. While sheriff he became a part owner of the Southern Park, which was sold to the city, and renamed Garfield Park.

The loss of fortune did not discourage Col. Ruckle, nor impair his activity. With a stout heart and strong hands he went on the way of life admired for his manly and earnest spirit. Every honor of Masonry was given him without his asking, but as a recognition of his love of the fraternity and the affection of the craft for him. In 1866 he was made a Master Mason in Center Lodge, No. 23, of Indianapolis, of which he was Worshipful Master in 1871, afterward being Master of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 564. In 1867 he was exalted in Keystone Chapter, which he served as High Priest in 1886. In 1867 he was Knighted in Raper Commandery, No. 1, K. T., which he served as Eminent Commander in 1872-73-74-75 and in 1880, afterward being Captain-General for several years. In the Scottish Rite he applied for the degrees in 1866, and received the thirty-second degree in March, 1867, the honorary thirty-third degree in 1873, and the active grade in 1883, and the appointment of Deputy of the Supreme Council for the District of Indiana in 1884. From 1873 until his death he served as Thrice Potent Grand Master of the Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection, with the exception of two years, and was also Commander in Chief of the Indiana Consistory for fifteen years. He served as State Grand Commander of the Knights Templars in 1875, and as Grand Master of the Masons in 1891.

The Light Infantry, which he organized in 1877, elected Col. Ruckle as its captain. This organization afterward became one of the very best known military organizations of

the United States. Its first service was rendered during the railroad riot in July, 1877. For several years it was frequently called to serve in cases of sudden riot. In 1883 Col. Ruckle retired from its command to give place to Major James R. Ross. It has recently become Company D, of the 2d Regiment, Indiana National Guards. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war it entered the service under Capt. F. F. McCrea, as Company D, 148th Ind. V. I., Col. Harry B. Smith, commanding.

Col. Ruckle was married, Feb. 24, 1876, to Mrs. Jennie C. (Moore) Reed, daughter of Addison and Susan (Dulhagen) Moore, of New York, and of Revolutionary stock. To this union was born one child, Corliss Randle Ruckle, who died at the age of twelve years. Mrs. Ruckle is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The Colonel was not identified with any church, but attended divine worship with his wife. Her people were natives of New York, and to her parents were born three daughters and one son: Sallie E., deceased, was the wife of Dr. Corliss, of Indianapolis; Mary, widow of Jerome Beals, a soldier of the Civil war, resides in St. Louis; Jennie C. is the widow of Col. Ruckle; and Harvey lives in Indianapolis. Mr. Addison Moore was a lawyer and he died at Nashville, Tenn., at the age of thirty-eight, his widow surviving to the age of seventy-three years.

Col. Ruckle died May 4, 1900, and was buried in Crown Hill cemetery.

ERASTUS REED was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Samuel and Jane (Miles) Reed, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. Samuel Reed, son of Ebenezer Reed, a soldier in the Revolution, was a Mason of high standing and Reed Commandery at Dayton, Ohio, was named in his honor. Erastus Reed was an engraver and jeweler. To him and his wife were born three daughters: Mary Emma died, aged seventeen; Jennie married Charles Curtice and died, leaving one son, Homer M. Curtice; and Nellie M. married Ward H. Dean, who died in 1900, and had two children, Randle C. and Harriet.

GEORGE A. TAFTE, former superintendent of the Indianapolis police, and a man whose personal character, integrity and masterful ability are widely known and recognized, was born in Brightwood, Center township, Marion Co., Ind., April 17, 1846, son of Hannibal and Phoebe Ann (Cale) Taffe. The

father was born in Indiana and the mother in Virginia.

George Taffe, grandfather of George A., was an early settler in Marion county and owned land in Brightwood, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in middle life. A large family was born to him, and he was prominent in the community. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The maternal grandfather of George A. Taffe was born in Virginia. During his early life he was held three years in Indian captivity, and then escaped. He died many years ago.

Hannibal Taffe was a farmer when a young man in Center township, and for a period of eighteen years, terminating in 1876, served on the police force of Indianapolis. For a time he was a member of the Merchant Police, and for nine years was train caller at the Union Passenger Station. He died in 1894, at the age of seventy-two years, his wife passing away many years before. In politics he was a Republican. His brother, John Taffe, also a Republican, was a member of Congress from Nebraska. Of the four children of Hannibal and Phoebe Ann (Cale) Taffe Emma is the wife of Dr. C. L. Armington, of Anderson, Ind.; George A. is mentioned below; Florence is the wife of Perkins Fisher, of New York; David Fremont was killed in the work of the fire department.

George A. Taffe lived in the neighborhood of Brightwood until he was fifteen years of age, since which time he has had his home in Indianapolis, with the exception of two years he spent at Bloomington, Ill. His education was secured in the city schools, and he followed various occupations as he grew to manhood. When a boy he branded horses for the government, and later was a street car conductor. Mr. Taffe lost his leg Dec. 20, 1865, while saving the life of a little boy, a train of flat cars having run into his car. For one term he was a teacher in Cumberland, and for two years bought grain for his uncle. Mr. Taffe came back to Indianapolis June 3, 1871, to take the position of turnkey at the old station house, which he held until May, 1875. At that time he resigned, becoming deputy city marshal under Eli Thompson. In 1878 he resumed his place as turnkey, again serving the city in that capacity until Nov. 15, 1901, when he was made superintendent of police by the Board of Public Safety. In all he held the position of turnkey almost thirty years, and he is thoroughly familiar with every

detail of the police administration of Indianapolis.

Mr. Taffe was married June 22, 1880, to Miss Minnie, daughter of Henry and Eva (Miller) Hanf. To this union were born two children, Eva Florence and David Almont. Mr. Taffe is a member of the Red Men. In politics he is a Republican. His neat and tasteful home is at No. 419 East Market street.

WILLIAM S. HUBBARD (deceased) was a resident of Indianapolis from early manhood, and his connections with the actual material development and religious work of his adopted city were so important and long sustained that it would be difficult to decide in which respect he became best known. His business operations were principally in the line of real estate, with the diversifications necessary for the proper promotion of his main interests. His activity in church work, especially in the Presbyterian denomination, was shared by his entire family, and was the outcome of a sincere and earnest desire to encourage the best efforts of which mankind is capable, as well as to aid those of his fellow-men less fortunate than himself from a worldly standpoint.

Mr. Hubbard was born in Middlefield, Conn., May 11, 1816, son of Charles and Lucretia (Miller) Hubbard, the mother a native of Connecticut. The father, who was a sea captain on the American vessel "Diamond," died of fever Jan. 26, 1818, at the Maritime Hospital, at Saint Pierre, Island of Martinique. Nothing is known of the father of Charles Hubbard. Isaac Hubbard was a Congregationalist. Isaac Miller, her father, was a farmer, and reared a numerous family of children. William S. Hubbard spent the first sixteen years of his life on a farm near Middlefield, Conn., meantime attending school and the old academy at that place. At the age of sixteen, under an arrangement made by his mother, he entered a store in Morristown, N. J., where he was to learn the mercantile business. His employer was Mr. Mills, with whom he served an apprenticeship of four years.

One day while passing through the streets in New York City, just after his apprenticeship was completed, his uncle beckoned him and asked if he could be induced to go to Indianapolis to look after some property interests for him in that distant city. The uncle



Yours truly
Wm. S. Hubbard

was Dr. Isaac Coe, a well-known early settler of Indianapolis, who had a house already furnished on Circle street, where the Columbia Club building now stands. The Doctor asked Mr. Hubbard to go there and make the place his home, and look after his property interests in the city. After a little reflection Mr. Hubbard agreed to the plan, and taking the four o'clock stage out of New York City came direct to Indianapolis. This was in 1836. Mr. Hubbard was only twenty years old, and he found in the growing city opportunities which afforded an outlet for his energetic and ambitious nature. His talents and executive ability soon became apparent to various men prominent in the early business life and public affairs of the city, and he soon became a clerk in the Indiana State Bank and the office of the board of the Sinking Fund commissioners of Indiana. James M. Ray, cashier and one of the leading men of the Bank, and also a member of the Fund commission, being a son-in-law of Dr. Coe. But though he began his career here with the friendship of influential and substantial citizens, it was always conceded that their good-will was only a recognition of his merits, and that his rise was due entirely to his own efforts. He had qualifications for almost any position, was at one time an employee of the Madison & Indianapolis Railway Company, and for a long time was secretary and treasurer of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railway Company, an office never filled by a more careful, accurate or faithful incumbent. In this and other connections he became well and favorably known all over the city. As a real estate dealer he came into control of an extensive business, and he erected many of the most substantial buildings of the city, Hubbard's block, on the corner of Meridian and Washington streets, being one of his more important constructions. This block he afterward sold, buying what is now the Indiana Trust Company block, and later he purchased some of the wholesale houses on South Meridian street. He continued to be actively engaged in various important business pursuits up to 1901, when he concluded to retire. His reputation throughout this long period was that of one of the most honorable and public-spirited business men in the city. He encouraged plans for the welfare of the city even when they conflicted with his own interests, contributing to the upbuilding of Indianapolis in every possible manner, doing his full share toward the promotion of

public enterprises and leading many movements looking to the progress of the city, as well as the increase of her prestige. In his real estate operations he took great pride in buying acre property and bringing it under improvement, building many substantial residences that materially improved the section of the city in which they were located. For over twenty-five years he had his office at No. 3 Hubbard block.

Four years after his arrival in Indianapolis Mr. Hubbard married, and the same year he built a home for himself and wife on the northwestern quarter of the circle, on part of the ground now occupied by the "Hotel English." There they lived until 1864, when they removed to a residence on North Meridian street, at the northwest corner of Second street, which is now known as Eleventh street. It was then beyond the city limits, and the home was long known as one of the very finest in Indianapolis. He and his wife occupied that residence up to the time of her death, after which Mr. Hubbard made his home with his son William H., at No. 1427 North Meridian street. There he died, of acute bronchitis and old age, at 5:45 o'clock Friday evening, Oct. 18, 1907, aged ninety-one years, five months, seven days. Mr. Hubbard traveled extensively, both in Europe and in America, and spent eight winters in California. As long as his wife survived he never went on any of these trips without her.

Mr. Hubbard's marriage, in 1840, was to Miss Mary Mills, daughter of Lewis and Sarah Mills, natives of Morristown, N. J., and to this union were born three sons and four daughters: (1) Sarah M. is the wife of Edward S. Field, of Los Angeles, Cal., and they have five children, Helen, Edith, Carrie, Edward and Florence. Helen Field married Murray Harris and has her home in Los Angeles. Edith Field married Howard L. Rivers and resides in Los Angeles, Cal. Florence Field married Harold Lincoln Wright, of San Francisco, Cal., where they reside. (2) Anna L. married Francis C. Monfort, of Cincinnati, and is the mother of three children, Mary, Joseph G. and Adelaide. Joseph G. is married to Miss Irene Patterson, of Franklin, Ky., and has his home in Cincinnati; Adelaide married Charles Iredell, and lives in Cincinnati. (3) William H. Hubbard, who now carries on the real estate business at No. 118 Circle street, was born July 24, 1849, on the site where he is now engaged in business, and received his

education in his native city, graduating from the high school. He married Ella M. Kurtz, of Blairsville, Pa., and they are prominent members of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Hubbard is serving as an elder. (4) Louis M. Hubbard is in the plumbing business in Kansas City. (5) Mary E. married Rev. Howard A. Johnston, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they live in the city of New York, where he holds high standing as a clergyman. They have one child, Mary. (6) Charles W. Hubbard married Louise H. Stone, of Chicago, where he is connected with the Northern Trust Company. (7) Elizabeth L. married E. M. Thompson, of Paducah, Ky., an inventor, and they are living in Indianapolis. They have three children, Harold, Lyman and Ruth.

All this family are active members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Hubbard, who passed away in 1888, at the age of sixty-seven years, was always an earnest worker in the church, and with her husband maintained an unwearied interest in religious and benevolent work. She had a modest and retiring disposition. Early in life William S. Hubbard united with the Congregational Church in Connecticut, but after coming to Indianapolis he identified himself with the Presbyterian Church, and he helped to found the Second Church, at one time Henry Ward Beecher's Church, of which he and his wife were members from its foundation, and in which he was an elder since 1854. He was long known as one of the most prominent and capable members of the Presbyterian Church in central Indiana. There is probably not a Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis which he did not aid in building and help in supporting. Mr. Hubbard was a strong believer, and took pleasure in proclaiming his faith. Besides his activity in the work of the denomination in this country he sent missionaries to China, Japan and Persia, whom he supported personally, and several of these workers are still in the field; they are medical missionaries principally. Mr. Hubbard's life was a useful one, of especial value to his home city, and a host of friends will attest this fact. Of him and his uncle, Dr. Coe, one of the most distinguished citizens of Indianapolis has written as follows:

"DR. ISAAC COE, one of the earliest physicians to come here, soon took rank as among the first citizens in influence and effective work. It is largely to him that Indianapolis

owes the religious stamp that has always characterized it. He was a man of clear perceptions, well grounded convictions and an impulsive force that brooked no obstacles. On his monument in Crown Hill is carved: 'The father of Sunday Schools in Indianapolis,' an honor no one has ever disputed and one which should make his memory green and lasting in this community. It was through his influence that James Blake and James M. Ray, who were foremost in many years for all that could advance the town in every way, became Christians, and through them his influence has been carried on in many lives. The moral and religious character of Indianapolis was fixed in its beginning by the presence of Dr. Coe and some others who supported the work of which he was leader.

"Mr. William S. Hubbard was a connection of Dr. Coe's, who persuaded him to come to Indianapolis and provided a business opening for him. Mr. Hubbard's long and honorable career is fitly sketched elsewhere. He has in all this exhibited many characteristics, which have made him a marked man. His fidelity to principle has been the guiding rule of his life and this has made him positive under all circumstances for what he believed was right. His integrity has been shown in small things as well as great and his desire to deal justly with all men has been manifest. In benevolence he has been a large giver according to his means, and one feature of that has been his unwillingness to have his good deeds known. A former deacon of the Second Presbyterian Church some years ago told the following story: It is the duty of the board of deacons to look after the poor of the church and at one time there was a distressing case needing more than ordinary relief. It was agreed that some of the members should be asked for a special contribution and the narrator asked Mr. Hubbard for a certain sum. Much to his surprise he received a refusal and was inclined to think harshly of Mr. Hubbard. Later it transpired the latter had learned of the case and on his own account had investigated it and given the family assistance to the extent of several times as much as he was asked for. Yet he never intimated that to the solicitor. Few men would have done that and possibly he was wrong in hiding his light, but it was Mr. Hubbard's way and his sincerity and kindness could not be questioned. Mr. Hubbard's success has been due to his industry, exactness, painstaking economy and trust-

worthiness—that sheaf of Puritan virtues which have made the country what it is, and has been accompanied by the Psalmist's crown of an honorable old age.”

Mr. Hubbard was one of the organizers of Crown Hill cemetery, which was incorporated in 1863, and which will long stand as a monument to his good judgment and public spirit. It is worthy of note that the promoters and organizers of this beautiful home of the dead did their work without compensation. Mr. Hubbard was a member of the first fire company of the city, which had an apparatus drawn and worked by hand; the headquarters building of the department was in the Governor's Circle, where the soldiers' and sailors' monument now stands. In politics he was a Whig in early life, and on the formation of the Republican party attached himself to its fortunes.

JAMES R. SILVER, a highly respected citizen of Pendleton, Ind., where he is now living retired after a long and successful business career, is one of the pioneers of Madison county. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, on his grandfather Silver's farm, Feb. 12, 1827.

The Silvers are of Welsh stock, and a family tradition has it that three brothers came from Wales to New Jersey in Colonial times. Joseph Silver, the grandfather of James R. Silver, was born in New Jersey, and there married his first wife and removed about 1790 to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained a short time. He then removed to Warren county, Ohio, to the neighborhood two miles north of Springboro, where he entered land, to which he added until he had 400 acres. This land he improved from the woods, and became a substantial farmer. In his religious belief he was a Friend. The children by his first wife were John and Sarah. The mother of these died on the farm in Ohio, and Mr. Silver married (second) Mary Ferguson, by whom he had: Thomas, David, Martha and Mary (twins), James, Hannah, William and Samuel. Joseph Silver died on his farm at the age of about seventy years.

William Silver, the father of James R., was born June 12, 1803, in Warren county, Ohio, received a common-school education, and was reared on the farm. When about twenty-six or twenty-seven years old he came to Indiana and engaged in a mercantile business in Newcastle, where he continued, also

engaging in farming, until 1838. On April 1st of that year he removed to Pendleton, where he located in mercantile business, continuing in that line until 1857, when he turned his business over to his son James. He died in June, 1889, when nearly eighty-six years old. William Silver was an excellent business man, and a substantial citizen, respected by all who knew him. He was the owner of a good farm of 190 acres, north of Pendleton, and some valuable town property. He was an old-line Whig in politics, and was one of the early members of the Masonic fraternity in Pendleton.

William Silver married in Warren county, Ohio, in 1826, Ann W. Robinson, who was born in that county in 1806, daughter of John and Mary (Robinson) Robinson. They had children as follows: James R., Arminta W., Louisa Ann, and three who died young, Mary J., John Q. and William, the last named dying in infancy.

The Robinson family was originally of Scotch stock, but it cannot be determined with accuracy in what year the immediate ancestors of the Robinsons came to this country. Few of the Scotch-Irish entered Pennsylvania earlier than 1714, in which year the tide of emigration had passed beyond the limits of Chester valley and had reached the region of the Susquehanna. The genealogy of the family, from the record by Thomas H. Robinson, is as follows: A branch of the family emigrated from Scotland to the North of Ireland during the reign of James I. They were Presbyterians, and were severely persecuted during the reign of Charles I, and among the earliest Scotch-Irish who settled in Pennsylvania—prior to 1730—was Thomas Robinson, with his family. He was already an old man, and died about 1740.

(I) Thomas Robinson, whose wife's name is not known, had these children: Philip, born in 1698, who died in 1770; Andrew, born in 1700, who married Agnes Boal, and died in 1797; William; Christiana, born in 1702, who married Thomas Muirhead, and died in 1765; Richard, who died in 1768; Samuel; and Thomas. The place of burial of Thomas Robinson is unknown. It is believed that he came from Derry, Ireland, and it is also thought, from the numerous Robinsons scattered over the country, that with Thomas came brothers and other relatives. The traits of person and character, and the persistence of family names, indicate nearness of origin. Thomas Robin-

son settled in Hanover, Dauphin Co., Pa. The region in which he settled can hardly be surpassed by any part of the country for its natural advantages and beauty of scenery. It possessed peculiar attractions for the hardy and adventurous settlers, and it was a favorite hunting ground of the Indians. Families generally united in forming settlements, placing their residences sufficiently near each other to form social neighborhoods, to meet for purposes of religious worship, to give each other help in farming, and to protect each other should danger arise from the savage who lurked in the forests of the region. The homes of the settlers were distributed here and there, scattered over a wide space. They were an adventurous people, and risked many perils in fixing the location of their homes.

(II) Philip Robinson, son of Thomas, married and had this family (his wife's name is unknown): Samuel, born in 1720, married Jean Snoddy, and died Nov. 15, 1807; Thomas, who married Jean Hay, was born in 1725, and died in 1780; George, born in 1727, married (first) Ann Wiley and (second) Mary Martin, and died in 1814; Agnes, born in 1730, married Robert Robinson, and died Dec. 22, 1792; Sarah, born in 1732, married Robert Thompson; Mary, born in 1734, married Samuel Elder; Joseph was born in 1736; and John. Philip Robinson, son of Thomas, was born in 1698, in the North of Ireland, and came to the Province of Pennsylvania before 1730. His name appears on the first tax list of the township of Hanover, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county. His father had first settled near Conewago creek, farther east. Mr. Robinson, with his family, and one or more of his brothers, settled on Manada creek, near the Gap of the same name in the Kittocthinny mountains. During the Indian wars, 1755-1763, there was a fort on his farm for defense against the savage, and for the protection of the settlers of the section in times of invasion. Philip Robinson's sons were already grown men, for in 1755 Governor Morris addressed a letter to Samuel Robinson, and sent with it one hundred pounds of powder, to be used by the inhabitants of Hanover "in defense of themselves and their country." Besides their farm the Robinsons had built a mill at the mouth of the Gap on the Manada, and furnished supplies to the Government during the Indian and Revolutionary wars. The Robinsons of Hanover were members of the Pres-

byterian congregation under the ministry of its first pastor, Rev. Richard Sankey.

(III) Samuel Robinson, son of Philip, married Jean Snoddy Sept. 23, 1761. She died in 1768, and he married (second), in 1769, Mrs. Letitia Montgomery, who died July 18, 1822. Samuel Robinson had children as follows: Polly, born Aug. 3, 1762, who married Alexander Woods, and died Aug. 15, 1828; Joseph, born May 6, 1764, who was drowned with his mother in 1768, while crossing the James river; John Snoddy, born Oct. 12, 1766, who married Mary Robinson; Matthew; Samuel, born in 1773; and Thomas. Samuel Robinson left a large number of descendants, who may be found chiefly in Ohio, Indiana and California.

(IV) John Snoddy Robinson married Mary Robinson, who was born Sept. 19, 1774, and died June 11, 1843. Her line was Jonathan (4), George (3), Philip (2) and Thomas (1), she being of the same stock as her husband. John Snoddy Robinson was a pioneer of Springboro, Ohio, where he cleared up a farm of 340 acres from the woods, and there died March 23, 1843. Children as follows were born to him and his wife: Jonathan, born Dec. 25, 1797, was a merchant, and died Dec. 14, 1848, at Pendleton, Ind.; Jean Snoddy, born Nov. 9, 1799, married M. Ward, and died in 1890; Samuel, born in 1802, died in June, 1812; James, born in 1803, died Aug. 21, 1822; Ann Wiley, born Jan. 12, 1806, married William Silver, and died May 13, 1850; Harvey, born in 1808, died Aug. 13, 1822; Thomas Black, born March 28, 1810, died March 29, 1852, married Sarah Hudson; Newton, born May 1, 1812, died March 15, 1876, married Hannah Silver; Maria Louisa, born in 1814, died the same year; and Maria Louisa (2), born July 12, 1816, married James V. Wayman, and died March 15, 1903.

Jonathan Robinson, father of Mary Robinson who married John Snoddy Robinson, was born in Hanover township, Dauphin Co., Pa., but in early life was taken to Perry county, where he grew to manhood. He married Jean Black, a sister of John Black, husband of Mr. Robinson's sister Mary, and the daughter of Hon. James Black, a farmer of Sherman Valley, Pa., who was for some years associate judge and a member of Congress. Removing to Kentucky in 1785 Mr. Robinson purchased land near Georgetown, and erected a house which was still standing in 1891, a fine relic

of the olden times, with its massive chimneys, spacious fireplaces and hearths, and there Mr. Robinson resided until his death, in 1834. The home afterward became the residence of his son, James F. Robinson, governor of Kentucky. The family embraced twelve children, five of whom died unnamed.

During the Revolutionary war Jonathan Robinson was captain of the 4th Battalion of Cumberland county infantry, and was in service about six years, receiving his commission from the executive council of Pennsylvania. He entered the service of the United States, during the war of the Revolution, first as a captain of volunteers, in November, 1776. He marched through Cumberland county, Pa., through Carlisle, Lancaster and Philadelphia, to Princeton, N. J., and was employed in scouting expeditions, and as a guard against the invasions of the British army, which then lay at New Brunswick. At one time he was on an expedition with 100 men, under the command of Colonel Bohanan, to intercept the provisions of the British army, passing on the Raritan river to New Brunswick; they accordingly made the attack, and fired upon five small vessels of the enemy without effect; and during the skirmish one of his men was wounded and others injured. He was in the battle of Brandywine, Del., and in the ensuing winter was ordered to the camp of General Lacy, at Chemung Bridge, over the Chemung creek. In joining General Lacy's camp Captain Robinson passed the camp of General Washington, which was then at Valley Forge. He was also in the battle of Paoli, at which his lieutenant, James Arbuckle, and his ensign, Samuel Arbuckle, together with five men, were killed. Captain Robinson was in this service from May, 1776, until June, 1777, at which time he was commissioned captain of a company of foot in the 4th Battalion of militia of Cumberland county, Pa. Under this commission he served five tours of duty, two of six months and three of three months each, in the summer and fall of the years 1779, 1780, and 1782. In 1785 Captain Robinson went to Kentucky and purchased a farm of 600 acres in Scott county, upon which he erected cabins. In the spring of 1786 he returned to Pennsylvania and took his family back with him to Kentucky. There he continued to reside, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the State, passing away at the ripe old age of eighty-six years, greatly respected and beloved. He was a member of

the Presbyterian Church and a very religious man. In one of his letters, written in 1814, still preserved, he gives a very interesting description of the great religious movements of that day, extending in various forms from 1800 onward for fifteen or twenty years.

Captain Jonathan Robinson was the son of George Robinson, whose birthplace is unknown. It was probably in the North of Ireland. His early boyhood and youth were spent at the home farm in Hanover township, at Manada Gap, a few miles from Harrisburg. In about 1755, some years after his marriage to Ann Wiley, he settled in Cumberland (now Perry) county, west of the mountains and the Susquehanna river, at the head of Sherman creek. With other pioneers of that region he was soon called upon to bear the brunt of the Indian wars, and was driven from his home in hurried flight across the mountains. He was a farmer, and upon his farm was built a fort for the protection of the settlers of the region, known in Colonial history as "Governor Robinson's Fort." The inhabitants of the valley frequently fled to it for safety. Mr. Robinson was commissioned a justice of the peace by the proprietary government under George III, and he also served in the army of the Revolution, although then a man advanced in years. The musket he carried has been preserved, and is in the possession of his great-grandson, Rev. N. H. Robinson. In 1797 George Robinson removed to Kentucky, whither eight of his children had preceded him. He settled a few miles from Lexington, and remained there until his death, March 6, 1814, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. In religion he was a Presbyterian, a ruling elder in the Centre Church in Pennsylvania, and after removing to Kentucky was an elder in the Bethel Presbyterian Church of Scott county. Judge Robinson was six feet in height, perfect in person, and remarkably active and strong. He was a good English scholar, was very fond of reading, especially of works on law, ethics and the philosophy of the mind, some of his favorites being "Blackstone's Commentaries," "Locke on Government," "Hume's History of England," "Stewart's Philosophy," and the *Spectator*.

At an early date the Robinsons intermarried in Lancaster county, Pa., with the Crawfords, Logans, McCords, Blacks, Martins, Muirheads and Blaines, and members of many of these families as well as the Robinsons served in the Revolutionary war. Col. Ephraim

Blaine, the grandfather of James G. Blaine, of Maine, was a Revolutionary officer of distinction. Many from these families were with Benedict Arnold on his march to Quebec, and the majority were captured there, while a large number of them died from hardships and wounds. Capt. Thomas Robinson commanded a company under Colonel (afterward General) Wayne at Ticonderoga in 1776; he was wounded in the battle of Brandywine, while serving as a major. The first regiment to reach Boston after the battle of Bunker Hill from the south of the Hudson was the 1st Rifle Regiment from Pennsylvania, 900 strong; ten of these were from Lancaster county, Pa., and ten from Cumberland county, the muster-roll showing that most of them were Scotch-Irish. They marched four hundred miles to the relief of Boston. The first regiment of the United Colonies, commanded by Gen. George Washington, is described as composed of remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height.

James Robinson Silver, the subject of this sketch, was an infant of about one and one-half years when brought by his parents to Newcastle, Ind., and was about ten years old when his father removed to Pendleton. He attended the public schools of Newcastle and Pendleton, gaining a common education, and began to work when fifteen years old. He married, May 20, 1851, when aged twenty-four years, in Springboro, Ohio, Amanda E. Gregg, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, on her father's farm, May 3, 1833, daughter of William and Susanna (Millard) Gregg, of Scotch-Irish stock.

James R. Silver engaged in a mercantile business in Pendleton, his father, as before stated, having turned over the business to him in about 1851. Mr. Silver was a successful merchant for years, standing high in his community. He is a property owner, having 240 acres of fine farm land, besides his pleasant residence, and other valuable property. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. James R. Silver the following have lived to maturity: William Gregg, born Sept. 17, 1853; Harry Lee, born Dec. 15, 1863; Della Alvora, born Jan. 7, 1866; and Arthur Millard, born Jan. 1, 1871. There were two who died young: Dora M., born Feb. 22, 1857, who died Sept. 5, 1863; and Minnie B., born Jan. 25, 1863, who died Aug. 22, 1863. Of this family William Gregg married Elizabeth Clark, and they

reside in Pendleton; their children are as follows: Donna Blanche, born June 17, 1877, and Alvora, born Aug. 10, 1879. Harry Lee married Lettie Taylor, and they reside in Indianapolis; their children are Herbert, born Nov. 7, 1891, and Ralph, born Jan. 1, 1895. Della Alvora married Charles Cokefair, and they reside at Eaton, Ohio. Arthur Millard is a young man at home.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Silver celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on May 20, 1901, and on May 20, 1906, celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary. They are ranked among the most worthy pioneers of Pendleton. Mrs. Silver has been a member of the Universalist Church for fifty years. Mr. Silver is very liberal on religious questions. They have been supporters of the Universalist Church at Pendleton, really the main supporters, having assisted to build both the old and the new Universalist churches there. Mr. Silver joined the Masonic fraternity of Pendleton in 1850-51 and has held nearly all the offices in the subordinate lodge. He is the oldest member of the blue lodge now living in Pendleton, having joined prior to 1855. He has served several times as master, and has been high priest and head of the council. He is a member of the Knights Templars at Knightstown, Ind., and was one of the charter members of the Anderson Commandery. In politics Mr. Silver is a Republican, and he voted for John C. Fremont, the first Republican Presidential candidate, and also for Abraham Lincoln, and has supported every Republican candidate for the Presidency since. He was first an old-line Whig and voted for Gen. Winfield Scott.

The Gregg family, of which Mrs. James R. Silver is a member, is of Scotch stock, and emigrated to Ireland and thence to America, where they were called Scotch-Irish. William Gregg, the father of Mrs. Silver, always said that there were seven Greggs who came from Ireland and that they were the founders of all the old Gregg families in America that he ever heard of. They settled in different States and later spread over the entire United States. The first of the name of whom we have any record is Samuel Gregg, the grandfather of Mrs. Silver, who was born in Loudoun county, Va., May 4, 1773. He married Nancy O'Brien, who was born June 28, 1775. He died July 30, 1844, and she died Oct. 10, 1844. Their children were: Rebecca, born June 15, 1797, who died Sept. 23, 1867; Wil-

liam, born Oct. 28, 1798; Alpheus, born Jan. 23, 1801; Aaron, born Jan. 23, 1803; Samuel, Jr., born Nov. 15, 1804, who died Oct. 2, 1844; Nancy, born Aug. 7, 1806; Robert, born April 4, 1808; Hiram, born Dec. 24, 1810; Israel, born Nov. 19, 1812; Amanda, born Nov. 23, 1814; Elizabeth, born March 10, 1817; and Cynthia, born Oct. 24, 1821. Of the foregoing John and Amanda died unmarried and the rest became heads of families. All are now (1906) deceased.

Samuel Gregg, the pioneer, was about twenty-three years old when he first came to Ohio, in 1796, at which time the State was almost an entire wilderness. When he brought his wife and two children, they slept in the wagon until he had cleared a place on which to build a log cabin. Cincinnati was forty miles away, and he took his corn there to mill, a sack at a time, on the back of a horse, during the days of his first settlement; he was obliged to blaze a trail part of the way so he could find his way back. There were then in Cincinnati but very few people. At one time while Samuel Gregg was on one of these trips to Cincinnati Mrs. Gregg went to the sugar camp, a short distance from the cabin. She heard a sound in the forest like the wailing of a child and hurried to the cabin with her children. She could hear some large animal following her and crying through the woods, and she slept but little that night, alone with her children in the cabin. The next morning a neighbor who had heard the wailing shot and killed a very large panther from a tree overlooking the humble home. Samuel Gregg was injured to hard labor and toil, and was thus able to cope successfully with the hard life which was the common lot of the frontier settlers. In his day game was very abundant and he was a mighty hunter, killing, at different times, according to tradition, thirty-six deer. He tanned their skins for clothing, etc., for at that early day the families of the settlers made all their own clothing, having their own looms to weave their cloth.

William Gregg, the father of Mrs. Silver, was the second child and first son of Samuel Gregg, who emigrated from western Pennsylvania to Columbia, above Cincinnati, near the mouth of the Little Miami river. They located in Deersfield, Warren county, where William Gregg was born Oct. 28, 1798. Samuel entered a tract of land in Clear Creek township, where he built a log cabin into which he moved. The structure was without floor, window or chimney, or chinks. A door-

way was made in one side by cutting out the logs. Here William was reared and in this vicinity passed his life. A dense forest covered the country, and his father had to make the road from his cabin to the schoolhouse by blazing the trees in order that the children might not get lost in the woods. The schoolhouse was also built of logs, with greased paper windows and puncheon floor, with seats of the same material. On Dec. 12, 1822, William Gregg married Susanna Millard, daughter of Mordecai and Catherine Millard, the latter born in Berks county, Pa., April 7, 1803. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg had a large family of children, most of them, however, dying in infancy. He was reared and instructed in the doctrines and discipline of the Society of Friends, but about 1840 he became a Universalist. He was one of the first to form a society in Springboro for the building of a Universalist church. Children were born to William and Susanna (Millard) Gregg as follows: Rebecca, born Feb. 14, 1824, died Aug. 20, 1828; Ann J., born Aug. 8, 1831, died Feb. 20, 1836; Amanda E. was born May 3, 1833; Jonah was born Sept. 6, 1836; Catherine, born Jan. 10, 1839, died unmarried in 1860; William H., born Nov. 14, 1840, died Oct. 10, 1864; George W., born Dec. 10, 1843, died July 10, 1864; James A. was born Feb. 25, 1846; Emeline and Adaline, twins, were born March 9, 1848, and Emeline died Sept. 30, 1848. Of these the son William H. Gregg served in the war of the Rebellion, and was killed near Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10, 1864, by the guerrillas, while carrying dispatches from Colonel Smith at Chattanooga river railroad bridge to Colonel Dustin of Atlanta. Another son, George W., also served in the Civil war, and died in the service at Fayetteville, W. Va., July 11, 1864.

William Gregg served as justice of the peace six years with such judgment and ability that but one case was appealed to the higher courts, and in that instance Gregg's decision was sustained. He died March 1, 1879, aged eighty years. He was a man of high character and much business ability, and by his frugality and thrift amassed a fortune of about \$40,000.

The Millard family from which Mrs. Silver is descended on the maternal side is traced back to Mordecai Millard, her great-grandfather, who was born in Pennsylvania June 24, 1736. He married Frances Lincoln, who was born June 22, 1741, in the same State, and their children were: Samuel, born May 7,

1760; Joseph, March 31, 1763; Hannah, July 13, 1765; Jane, June 6, 1768; Elizabeth, Feb. 6, 1770; Benjamin, Feb. 28, 1772; Mordecai, March 31, 1774; Thomas, March 25, 1776; James, April 11, 1778; Jonathan, Aug. 28, 1781; and Samuel, Feb. 17, 1784.

Mordecai Millard, Jr., son of Mordecai, and the grandfather of Mrs. James R. Silver, was born in Pennsylvania March 31, 1774, and died March 9, 1851, in Indiana. He married Catherine Evans, a native of Pennsylvania, and they came to Ohio in August, 1817, settling near Springboro, Warren county. Here Mr. Millard built a saw and grist mill in about 1818, and conducted this business about thirty years. Mrs. Millard died in February, 1849, aged seventy-seven years. Their children were: Mary, born Aug. 23, 1796, married John Heirgood; Thomas, born Sept. 2, 1798, was married twice and lived in Iowa; Frances, born Oct. 18, 1800, married Elisha Cockefair; Susanna, born April 7, 1803, married William Gregg; Elizabeth, born June 20, 1805, married Aaron Gregg; Catherine, born Oct. 2, 1807, died unmarried; Rebecca, born Nov. 13, 1809, died unmarried; Hannah and Margaret (twins), born Feb. 23, 1812, both died young.

JACOB A. EMRICH, who has long been favorably identified with the growth and development of Indianapolis, was born Feb. 12, 1838, in Bavaria, Germany, where he was reared and educated. His parents were Christian and Angelina (Walz) Emrich. The father served six years in the Bavarian army. A wagonmaker by trade, his sons were bred to the same calling. In 1854 he came to the United States, joining a son and daughter who had crossed the ocean two years before. From New York he proceeded directly to Indianapolis, where he lived some six months, after which he bought land in Wayne township, west of the White river, and engaged in farming, though he lived mostly a retired life until his death, in 1866. He had taken an active interest in public affairs from the time of his arrival here in February, 1854. His widow passed to her rest in 1887. They were Protestants in religious faith. Their children were: Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Mauer; Magdalena, Mrs. Shearer; Mary, Mrs. Kittenring; Christian, who with Magdalena came in 1852; Frank; Jacob A.; Nicholas; and Catherine, Mrs. Durfield.

Jacob A. Emrich came to this country

with his father and family in 1854. He was at that time sixteen years of age, and had already worked at the wagon-making trade with his father in the old country. When the father and sons set up in business in Indianapolis it was necessary that one of them should be a blacksmith, and Jacob A. learned the trade, so that when his father bought land, on which he established shops, the brothers were able to do all the work required in wagon-making, repairing and blacksmithing. They made a permanent settlement, and became quite prosperous.

In 1861, at the call of duty, Jacob A. Emrich enlisted, but was rejected on examination, whereupon he resumed his trade until 1864, when he again enlisted, this time being accepted as a member of the 148th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the capacity of a bugler, under Col. N. R. Ruckle. The regiment was attached to the 20th Army Corps, in the Army of the Tennessee, was detailed for guard duty, and became widely scattered, Mr. Emrich being at Pulaski most of the time. He was mustered out and honorably discharged at Indianapolis in September, 1865. During his service at the front he was not so much as wounded, and had but little excitement.

On returning home Mr. Emrich resumed his trade, which he followed thirty-three years in all. In 1861 he was married, after which he bought a five-acre tract of land, where he erected a fine home and carried on garden farming in connection with his trade. The city has swept across his place, taking in his property. Now they want to attach it to the city park, a measure that will meet with all the opposition Mr. Emrich can make. He desires his land to be kept together, as it makes a beautiful home.

Mr. Emrich is a strong Democrat and widely known as a hard and unrelenting worker for his party's success. In 1880 he was elected justice of the peace and served until 1888, in which year he was elected county commissioner, an office he filled with dignity and honor, his service ending in 1891. In 1898 he was again elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served until 1906, having succeeded himself at each election. He has also filled some minor township positions. As a magistrate his record is very clear, and he has made a reputation as a justice who considers only the law and the evidence, without prejudice.

In 1893 Mr. Emrich built a store, and he

carries on a considerable grocery business at his home. The blacksmith business has passed to a son. Mr. Emrich rests on the records of a long and useful business career. Today he is rated among the solid men of Marion county.

Mr. Emrich married Phoebe J. Adams, who was born Oct. 18, 1843, and is a woman of intelligence and many charms of character and disposition. She has proved a good wife and mother. Her parents, John and Almira M. (Mallaney) Adams, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively, were early settlers of Marion county. In 1859 Mr. Adams was superintendent of the county infirmary, a position which he held three years, after which he bought a farm on which he settled and passed his remaining days, dying in 1871. His widow died in 1898. They were members of the Baptist Church. In early life Mr. Adams was a Democrat, but later became a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Adams had the following family: Phoebe J., who became Mrs. Emrich; Robert, an undertaker in Indianapolis; and Frances, who became Mrs. Kunkle.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Emrich have had the following children: John, who is a blacksmith; Edward G., a farmer; Laura, Mrs. Groff; Estella, Mrs. Turner; Clarence, who is assisting his father in the store; Ellsworth Emrich, residing in Seattle; and Ida, who is Mrs. Cox.

Mr. Emrich is connected with the I. O. O. F., the K. P. and the G. A. R., and is one of the most active workers in that noble organization.

JAMES A. BOONE, a descendant of the original old Boone family, was born on a farm in Jefferson county, Ind., Jan. 30, 1832, son of Willis and Sarah (Alexander) Boone. Both of his parents were natives of Kentucky, but were married in Indiana.

Willis Boone was a son of Isaiah Boone, and a grandson of Squire Boone, who was a brother of Daniel Boone, the noted frontiersman and Indian fighter. George Boone, the father of Squire and Daniel Boone, was born in Exeter, England, and came to this country before the Revolution. He purchased a large tract of land in what is now Berks county, Pa., to which he gave the name of Exeter, and which is now Exeter township. Mr. Boone also bought land in Maryland and Virginia. Squire and Daniel Boone were reared in Berks county, on what was then the fron-

tier, and was inured to danger and hardship. The few settlers lived a lonely life dwelling in log cabins, surrounded by heavy timber, which abounded in game and was also infested with hostile Indians. Here the young Boones became familiar with every phase of woodcraft, Daniel especially delighting to roam the woods, and gradually becoming a hunter and Indian fighter of national reputation. Serving in all the border wars of the time, he was also a soldier and scout in the war of the Revolution. Early in life he penetrated the "dark and bloody hunting ground," as Kentucky had been called, and following the foremost wave of settlement presently found himself in Missouri, where he died. Boone county in that State was named in honor of him. One of his grandsons, Capt. Samuel Boone, born in 1782, in Madison county, Ky., died in Callaway county, Mo., at the age of eighty-eight. George Boone was a member of the Episcopal Church in England, but became a Quaker after his settlement in America. He had a large family of children: James, Samuel, Jonathan, Daniel, George, Squire, Isaiah, Edward, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Hannah, William (who was killed by the Indians in 1773), and Israel (who was killed at the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782).

Squire Boone, great-grandfather of James A., was a noted frontiersman, though not so famous as his brother. The family set out for the West from North Carolina in 1774, and took with them cattle and hogs, as well as their household goods—all that could be carried on pack horses. That same year they settled in Powell's Valley, then an unexplored wilderness, and there they had many bitter experiences with the Indians. Squire Boone came to Kentucky a single man, but he was presently married.

Isaiah Boone came into the Territory of Indiana at a very early day, and locating on the Ohio river engaged in business at New Albany as a general tradesman and general country merchant. There he reared his family and there he died.

Willis Boone, the father of James A. Boone, was born in Kentucky. When a boy he came with his step-father, Joseph Hensley, to Clefty Falls, at Edwards Blockhouse, four miles from Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind. There he married Sarah Alexander, whose father, James Alexander, was born in Scotland, and followed the calling of a Baptist minister. He came from his native country as an Eng-

lish soldier in the war of the Revolution, but on his arrival in this country joined the Continental forces and fought throughout the war of Independence for the Colonies. When peace returned, he located in Cumberland county, Ky., but presently settled in Indiana, where he entered land in Jefferson county, and became prominent in church work. On his land he built a stone church, which is still standing and is called "Stony Lonesome," and, donating it to the Baptists, was made its pastor. Throughout life he conducted services and ministered to the poor and needy in that section with a warm heart and generous hand. When he died he was over eighty-five, and he is remembered as a devout Christian and a genial gentleman. His children were: James, Landafaro, Nancy, Sarah (Mrs. Boone), Agnes and Polly.

Willis Boone, like others of his family, had pronounced mechanical ability; he could make or mend anything in wood and iron; he could build stone, brick and frame houses; he was an accomplished musician and is remembered as a man of far more than average ability. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Jefferson county, where he reared his family. During the war of 1812 he enlisted, and was on his way to join the forces of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, where the great battle was fought before his arrival. Returning home, the rest of his life was spent in peaceful pursuits, and he died at the homestead in 1844. Through all these years his was a useful career in a new country. He was always ready to help his neighbors, ready to put mills and machinery in order, and to keep the wheel of industry revolving. A man of perhaps medium size, he was strong and resolute in both mind and body, and for many years was exceedingly active, but he never sought official station. In politics he was a Democrat. To the last he retained the hearty and unstinted respect of all who knew him, as his integrity, industry and honor were in every way beyond question. His children were as follows: (1) Mary, born Dec. 15, 1815, married March 15, 1836, T. B. Orrill, and died June 18, 1905, at Madison, Ind. (2) Isaiah, born Jan. 28, 1818, was married May 17, 1840, and died in February, 1905, at Shelbyville, Ind. (3) Martha, born June 17, 1820, married E. T. Blankinship, and died July 27, 1860. (4) Joseph, born Sept. 14, 1822, died Sept. 23, 1822. (5) Levin C., born Oct. 5, 1824, died in January, 1854. (6) Nancy, born

April 23, 1826, was married May 12, 1842, to John Ross, and died May 12, 1872. (7) Perlina, born March 31, 1828, was married in September, 1849, to George L. Jones, of Kentucky, and died Feb. 15, 1906, at Indianapolis. (8) William, born Aug. 4, 1830, died April 30, 1831. (9) James A., born Jan. 30, 1832, is mentioned below. (10) Willis, born April 7, 1834, was married Jan. 28, 1857, and died Dec. 4, 1901. During the Civil war he served as a private in the 22d Ind. V. I. (11) Elizabeth, born Oct. 25, 1836, was twice married, in 1863 to Joseph Calaway (who died in 1870, at North Madison, Ind.), and in 1875 to F. B. Johnson (who died Aug. 30, 1894, at Spencer, Ind.). Mrs. Johnson died Nov. 4, 1906, at Spencer. (12) Thomas, born April 5, 1840, also served during the Civil war in the 22d Ind. V. I. He died Feb. 8, 1883.

James A. Boone, better known as "Doc" Boone, left home when he was only twelve years of age to take care of himself, and for the ensuing four years was employed at a country tavern. The next year he worked on the farm and in a sawmill, after which he spent two years as a brakeman on the railroad between Madison and Indianapolis. Mr. Boone was then employed as a member of a surveying party between Cambridge City and Columbus, engaged in laying out a railroad between these two points. After the completion of this enterprise, he entered the car shops at Madison, Ind., where he was employed as a car repairer and inspector until 1882, in which year he was transferred to Indianapolis. Presently he was attached to the coach department of the Pan Handle shops, until he was retired on a pension. The first work of Mr. Boone was done under John Brough, the president of the road, who also held the position of master mechanic. F. H. Smith was the second master mechanic; Bon W. Smith, the third; D. O. Shaver, the fourth; William Swanson, the fifth; the present master mechanic is S. M. Miller. J. O. D. Lilly was the second president of the road. On his retirement from active service Mr. Boone was presented a fine chair by the men of the shop as a mark of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his associates. For fifty-three years he was in active service with the Pennsylvania Company, and well remembers the circumstances attending the arrival of the first engine for the road from Philadelphia. It came by steamer and canal to Madison, where it arrived on a flat boat, and

was pulled up the hill from the river and to the track by oxen and horses. In 1847 there came the "Marion," the "Muscattac" and the "Sugar Creek" and when they were being hauled to the temporary tracks the rope broke, and Mr. Boone who was standing on the flat boat at the rear end holding the boat straight, to save himself, was obliged to jump into the icy water of the river, and swim ashore. President Brough was there, and to solicit help in getting the engine ashore bought four gallons of cherry bounce and made the occasion a frolic, and presently the engine was on its own tracks. Mr. Boone remembers that the first engine running on the old Madison road was a rented engine, called the "Elkhorn." The second engine which the company built at North Madison, Ind., was called "Indianapolis No. 1," then followed the "Madison No. 2," and the "Gen. Tom Morris," which had one pair of drive wheels.

Mr. Boone was married Oct. 6, 1853, at Madison, to Miss Emily A. Roberts, daughter of Joseph and America (Moore) Roberts, of Kentucky, where she was born and reared, near Frankfort, Franklin county. The Roberts family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Boone's father, who was a mechanical genius, was born in Franklin county, Ky., and afterward came to Jefferson county, Ind., settling near Madison. A strong Democrat, he served as justice of the peace many years, and was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. In his active days he was a prominent and useful citizen. His children were as follows: Emily A., who became Mrs. Boone; Fanny, who became Mrs. Moss, of Madison; Fielding, who died young; and John, who died when a young man.

Mr. and Mrs. Boone had one child, Adella, who is unmarried and at home. Mrs. Boone is a Baptist. Mr. Boone is united with the I. O. O. F., of which fraternity he has been for some years a past officer, in both the Lodge and the Encampment. During the war of the Rebellion he was a member of the 9th Legion Home Guards, and during the Morgan raid in Indiana and Ohio, served as bridge inspector, running in front of trains bearing soldiers, and having many exciting adventures.

J. K. ENGLISH, senior member of the reliable and first-class firm of painters in Indianapolis known as J. K. & H. K. English, has grown up with the city, and having served

at different times in the early days as councilman, city treasurer and county commissioner he has assisted materially in building up its public institutions and in the foundation of the excellent system of city government which is still in existence there. Born on a farm near Middletown, in Frederick county, Md., Dec. 28, 1824, he is a son of King (Jr.) and Mary (Brown) English.

King English, Sr., grandfather of J. K., was born in Ireland and there received a liberal education, after which he embarked upon life as a schoolmaster. During his early manhood he came to Virginia, and there married a Miss Eads. Of this union there were five children: Joseph, who settled at Wheeling, W. Va.; King, Jr.; James (deceased) and Thomas, who settled and died in Montgomery county, Md.; and Rebecca, Mrs. Day. After marriage Mr. English settled in Georgetown, D. C., and there followed his profession with much success, giving his family a cultivated and refined home. He passed his last days in Georgetown and died there. A man of many accomplishments, of rare intellectual power, he always found a welcome in the best homes. Reared as a strict Presbyterian, he adhered firmly to the teachings of that church.

King English, Jr., father of J. K., found his life work in opening up Marion county, Ind., to settlers. Born in Georgetown, D. C., he there passed his early life. The death of his father when he was but twelve years old made it necessary for him to shoulder life's responsibilities early, and for some time he worked at anything life offered him. Later he went to Maryland and there engaged as a farm hand, acquiring a practical knowledge of agriculture of much value to him later. While in that State he married, in Frederick county, Mary Brown, who was born in that county, daughter of George P. Brown, a German by descent, a mechanic by trade, and a Lutheran in religion, who with his wife passed his last days in Indiana and died there. Their children were: John; George; Peter; and Elizabeth, who was married to a Mr. Surley; Susan, to a Mr. Ringer; Mary, to Mr. English (as has been said); and Sophia, to a Mr. Grossmickle. Mrs. English died in 1861. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. English, all in Maryland, two died in early life; Mary A. married a Mr. Ringer, and died in Indianapolis; William died at the age of four years; and J. K. is mentioned below.

A short time after marriage Mr. English

purchased a small tract of land in Frederick county, Md., and there engaged in agriculture for himself. By dint of hard work and prudent management, he realized a moderate income from his place, and made a good start in life. Convinced, however, of the superior agricultural resources of the West, in 1830 he disposed of his place, and moved to Marion county, Ind., settling first upon a rented place, while looking about for a permanent location. Shortly afterward, however, he purchased for \$400 an 80-acre tract, within a mile and a half of the little log-cabined village of Indianapolis, with its three general stores and two churches—Methodist and Presbyterian. His farm was heavily timbered, and all uncleared, except ten poorly improved acres, upon which stood a rude log hut. Today it is crossed by beautiful avenues, lined with elegant buildings, and is worth over a million dollars. Mr. English at once entered upon the vast undertaking of opening the land to cultivation. Exchanging work with neighbors—assisting in raising cabins and rolling logs in return for help in felling trees and grubbing—he gradually cleared up large tracts, upon which he raised abundant crops, including wheat and other grain, which he yearly marketed in Cincinnati, bringing home salt, and other supplies in exchange. With other settlers he each year sent his surplus hogs to Cincinnati, the nearest market, to be slaughtered. Among other improvements on the farm he erected a substantial house in place of the original log cabin, and this building is now in the city. After many years Mr. English in 1850 sold his farm for four thousand dollars and moved into the city, where he passed his last days in the enjoyment of the fruits of his well-directed efforts. He died in this place in 1864. Mr. English was a typical pioneer, energetic, practical, and possessed a large hearted fellowship for all. Imbued with great courage, he met life's obstacles fearlessly, and always came out victor. His home was one of the social meeting places for early pioneers, and traveling preachers especially made their abode at his house. He was a man of marked integrity of character; with the keenest sense of honor, and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he at first affiliated with the Whigs, and later with the Republicans.

J. K. English, being only about six years old when his parents came to Marion county,

has been an eye witness of the transformation of that section from wilderness to a beautifully cultivated agricultural center, with magnificent farms and a city of taste and wealth. Reared on the farm, he procured his education in his neighborhood and in the old university, and passed his spare moments in the work of clearing land, killing off deer and wild turkeys, and in doing the various tasks that fall to the lot of farmer boys. Gradually he assumed the heavier work of the farm, and remaining there until he was twenty-four years old, he gave much of his attention to the general management of the place. At the end of this period he settled in Indianapolis, and there, with G. D. Statts, learned the painter's trade, after which, in company with that gentleman, he followed the business steadily until 1860, discontinuing the work then in order to give his attention to public affairs. Some time after this he purchased a pleasant farm in Marion county, where he settled and engaged in agriculture very successfully for some time. After six years, in 1871, he sold his farm, and, returning to Indianapolis, purchased an interest in what is now the Over Foundry, and, under the firm name of Burner, English & Over, conducted a prosperous business for some time. After a while Mr. Burner retired, and in 1876 Mr. English also withdrew from the business selling his share to Mr. Over, who has since conducted the establishment. The building up of Indianapolis now afforded an excellent opening in the painter's business, and in 1878 Mr. English resumed this work. Artistic workmanship, and promptness in filling orders have won him a good patronage, and after some time he took in his son as partner, conducting his business under the firm name of J. K. & H. K. English. Large contracts came in and the firm has steadily prospered, and is now carrying on one of the largest enterprises in its line in the city.

In the early days Mr. English purchased land near Fall Creek, on College avenue, where he erected a handsome two-story residence, and here he now resides. With the building up of the city a large procession of houses have passed him on the avenue, so he is now in one of the beautiful residence sections. He owns a neat little cottage at Maxinkuckee, where he and his family spend the summers. The weight of more than eighty years does not prevent him from giving intelligent attention to his business.

In 1852 Mr. English married Alvira Cole-

stock, who was born near Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 16, 1831. She and Mr. English have celebrated their golden wedding. Of this union there have been five children: H. K., who is in partnership with his father; Frank C., also engaged in the same line of work; Mary R., who married F. Reegen, a druggist; and Misses Julia T. and Josephine, at home.

Mr. English was for years exceedingly active in public affairs; and as a member of the city council in the early days assisted in dissolving the old volunteer fire department, and establishing it along the lines upon which it is now conducted; and in this matter his word especially carried weight, as he had previously served both as a member and president of the fire department, and had also officiated as president of the fire board. In 1863 he was elected city treasurer, a position which he filled for four years, evincing marked business sagacity, and devising the system, now in existence, for indexing taxable property, and instigating tax sales. Later he served for four years on the board of county commissioners, which attended to the erection of the city's fine courthouse—in the cornerstone of which his name with others is inscribed—to the building up of comfortable quarters at the poor farm and to the construction of bridges, and in paving the way for many other improvements in the city and county. He filled each public office with dignity and ability, and has ever been faithful to the Republican party, with which he affiliates. Socially he is well-known and much respected, and fraternally he belongs to the R. A. and the I. O. O. F., he and Gen. McGinnis now being the only two surviving charter members of the last-named lodge, which has been in existence fifty years. Reared as Lutherans, both he and his wife are worthy members of that church.

Henry Colestock, father of Mrs. English, was born in Pennsylvania, of good German stock. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed with much success throughout his active career. He married Rebecca Gill, of Baltimore, Maryland, who had two brothers, Charles and Edward. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Colestock: Louisa, who married Mr. Ridpath in Indianapolis and settled in Wisconsin; Benjamin, who died in Hancock county, leaving a large family; James, who died young; Julia, who married M. Pandre; John, who died in Indianapolis; and Mrs. English, mentioned

above. After marriage Mr. Colestock settled in Pennsylvania, where he continued for the most part throughout his active life. An excellent mechanic, he prospered in the steady pursuit of his trade. He was a man of marked integrity of character and much ability, commanding the respect of all who knew him.

O. H. JACKSON. Few master mechanics have had a wider or more varied experience in their line than this one, now in charge of the works at the Indianapolis Union railroad shops. During his forty or more years' service he has at different times been connected with many of the greatest lines in the country, including the Buffalo & Lake Erie, now the Lake Shore; the Atlantic & Great Western; the Big Four; the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix; and many others, his territory extending from the East to the far West. Mr. Jackson was born in Shelby, Richland Co., Ohio, Sept. 16, 1845, and is of Scotch-Irish descent.

His grandfather Jackson was born in the northern part of Ireland, and there received good rearing. At an early date he came to America, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he made a good home for himself and family, and where he died. By his marriage there were seven children, all of whom he reared in Pennsylvania: George, captain of a large schooner on Lake Erie, died of consumption at Sandusky, Ohio, leaving a wife and two sons; James M.; Sally, married a Mr. Pennington; Hannah married a Mr. Hitchcock; one daughter lived near Philadelphia; and Jane and Amanda settled in Ohio.

James M. Jackson, father of O. H., for many years a prominent railroad conductor, was in the service of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company for nearly thirty years. He was reared to manhood in the Pennsylvania home, and upon reaching manhood married Amelia B. Hughes, who was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Owen Hughes. Owen Hughes, when a young man, came from Wales, and settled in Pennsylvania, and there became a prominent and enterprising farmer; he died in Sandusky, Ohio, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jackson. By his marriage there were seven children: Abram, Isaac, Sophia, Rachel, Ann, Amelia B. and Mary, all of whom except Amelia B. and Mary remained in Pennsylvania. Mary came West with her sister, Mrs. Jackson, and married a Mr. Reese, and is now living at

Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Hughes belonged to the Methodist Church, and in that faith reared his children. Mrs. Jackson died in 1866. Eight children were born to her and Mr. Jackson: Frances, who married Dr. H. Grothe; O. H., mentioned below; Mary, who married E. Taylor; McDowell, who served in the Civil war, and is now living at the Soldiers' Home, at Bath, N. Y.; Sally, who married H. Montgomery; Harry, who is now a machinist at Swayzee, Ind.; George, a machinist for the Garr, Scott & Co., at Richmond, Ind., having been in their employ for nearly forty years; and Millie, who married James Taylor, of Chicago.

Mr. Jackson owned and cultivated land, underlaid with anthracite coal, in Pennsylvania. The reports of excellent openings in the Middle West, however, decided him to change his location, and, selling his coal land for ten dollars an acre—now worth many times that sum—he drove across the country with his family and household effects, to Richland county, Ohio, where he purchased a tract of new land, and began making improvements. He erected a cabin home, and cleared up a good farm. He had learned the carpenter's trade, and had worked at it in Pennsylvania, and after his removal to Ohio, he again followed it to some extent while on his farm. In 1852 he sold the farm and moved to Sandusky, Ohio, where he was employed in the bridge building department of a railroad for a year, at the end of that time securing a position as conductor for the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, the first railroad in Ohio. Proving a highly competent man, he retained his place for twenty-nine years. He died in Sandusky, in 1886. Mr. Jackson was a man of irreproachable character, dignified, decisive, and energetic, eminently qualified for the position he so long and ably filled. He made firm friends and was widely known in his State. Personally he was a large framed, vigorous man and possessed of a great capacity for work. His wife was a leading member of the Methodist Church, and in that faith reared her children.

O. H. Jackson passed the earliest years of his life upon the Ohio farm, and was about seven years old when they moved to Sandusky. In the public schools of that city he received a liberal education, and in 1859, when about fourteen years old, he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade in the shops of the Mad River Railroad. After two years he

was thoroughly competent to fill the position of machinist in almost any place. During the year 1861 he worked as such in the Wabash shops at Fort Wayne, and in February, 1862, he took a similar position in the Buffalo & Erie shops, now the Lake Shore, at Buffalo. A year later he entered the Erie shops at that place, and from 1863 to 1865 he acted as agent for Casson & Co., contractors of specialties in railroad boilers and locomotives, who furnished goods to the government to fit the different gauges of roads, etc. While in this company's employ he was stationed at Indianapolis, taking his place there in 1864, where he had charge of two hundred and fifty-three government locomotives, and about four thousand freight cars, in addition to attending to messengers and receiving goods at Jeffersonville, Ind. The position was a most responsible one, but possessed of a large capacity for directing affairs he filled it to the entire satisfaction of his employers, and remained in their service until the close of the war, in 1865, when he returned to his former position as machinist at the Erie shops at Buffalo, N. Y. After three years he was recommended by his master mechanic to the president of the Farmers' Railroad, who sent him to Oil City, where he had charge of that road for two years until it became a part of the Pennsylvania system. For the next few years he passed a varied career, acting as engineer on the Louisville & Nashville line for one year; as foreman of two divisions on the J. M. & I.—one from Columbus, Ind., to Cambridge City, and the other from Columbus to Madison—for the next year; then as a participant in the strike of 1873; and finally as an employe of the St. L. & S. E. R. R. Co., until 1875, when, finding it impossible to procure his pay, he resigned. Going to Meadville, Pa., he secured a place as engineer on the Atlantic & Great Western R. R., making his run from Salamanca, N. Y., to Kendallville, Ind., remaining nine years, and was then, in 1883, made foreman of the Gallion railroad shops owned by the same company. After one year's service the road changed hands, and in 1884 he again began working as engineer, filling a position on the Ohio & Mississippi line. After eleven months he took a position with the same company, as master mechanic, and as such he continued for about five years. Then, in 1890, he secured a similar position with the I. B. & W. R. R., being stationed at Urbana, Ill., and when a year later the road

became part of the Big Four system, he was made division master at Brightwood, where he remained until 1895. Hoping to better his prospects in the West, he then resigned, and, going to Prescott, Ariz., he took a position as master mechanic of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix shops, at that place, and there remained for about four years. In 1899 he resigned to accept a similar position at Indianapolis, for the Indianapolis Union Railroad, which position he has since filled with his usual ability and fidelity. As an engineer he has met with but few accidents, the severest one having been in the wreck on the J. M. & I. line, when the engine was overturned, not, however, through his unweariness. He has always kept himself well posted upon engineering and everything pertaining to his line of work, and as a machinist is both progressive and practical. He has devoted his life almost exclusively to his special line of work, giving but little attention to other affairs. Some years ago he purchased a pleasant residence in Indianapolis, where he now lives in the enjoyment of his family.

At Indianapolis, in 1864, Mr. Jackson married Alaphine Hoagland, who was born in Paris, Ill., in 1848, and of this union there have been four children: James W., who is now engaged in the insurance business; Jessie, who married George Pettinger, a locomotive engineer, who died at his post, leaving two children—Charles and George; Reuben O., who is clerking for Arthur Jordan & Co.; and George, a stenographer and typewriter for the Car Association of Indianapolis. Mr. Jackson is a man of many attainments and broad culture, and commands the respect of all who know him. Fraternally he stands high, being a Royal Arch Mason, and a prominent member of the R. A. His wife and children are highly respected members of the Presbyterian Church.

Jacob Hoagland, father of Mrs. Jackson, a successful agriculturist and business man, passed many years of his life in Ohio, residing upon a farm in Hamilton county, near Cincinnati. Later he moved to Illinois, and after some years closed out his business there and in 1862 leased a farm in Marion county, Ind., where he engaged in farming for some years. During this period he also speculated profitably in real estate. His wife, Alaphine, whom he married in Ohio, died in Indiana. Of this union there were three children: Mary L., who married S. Lilly; Alaphine, who is

mentioned above; and Herman, who died in 1900, leaving a wife, but no children.

LEWIS B. NELSON, buyer for three departments of the New York Store in Indianapolis, was born in New Lisbon, which is now Lisbon, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1846, son of George W. and Mary Ann (Davis) Nelson. Both the parents were natives of Virginia. The paternal grandfather was also born in that State, where he died. He reared a large family. His business was that of a tanner. Nathan Davis, the maternal grandfather, was also a native of Virginia, of Welsh origin. He died when an old man, in his native State.

George W. Nelson and his wife were the parents of three sons and three daughters, and three of their children are now living: Lewis B., Eva W. and Albion Clarence; the latter served as a soldier in the Philippine Islands. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and in his later manhood established himself as a merchant in New Lisbon, a town which largely owed its existence to his foresight and push. He died at that place in 1896, when eighty-seven years of age. His widow continued to make her home in Lisbon, Ohio. With her husband she belonged to the Methodist Church.

Lewis B. Nelson, whose name appears at the opening of this article, was reared in New Lisbon, where he attended the common schools. He also went to the Iron City College at Pittsburg. In 1863 he enlisted in Company K, 143d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served four months; he was then mustered in as a member of Company H, 195th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he continued until the closing of the war. He received his discharge at Alexandria, Va. He bore a gallant part at City Point and Weldon Railroad, and was under fire at Appomattox river and at the shelling of the pontoon bridge, which he helped to build. There were many skirmishes along the James river in which he had a hand. His last service was on detached duty to the quartermaster's department at brigade headquarters, from Charleston, Va., and Stevens Point, in the Shenandoah valley.

When discharged from the army Mr. Nelson returned to clerk for his father at New Lisbon, Ohio. In 1875 he left his father's store and came to Indianapolis, to take a place with the Buffalo Scale Works on East Washington street. Mr. Nelson entered the employ

of the New York Store April 1, 1876, as clerk and buyer, a position he has held to the present time.

Mr. Nelson was married May 20, 1868, to Miss Saidie F., daughter of Benjamin and Frances Davidson. They have an adopted child, Verle Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are members of the Methodist Church, of which he is a trustee. He belongs to Major Robert Anderson Post, No. 369, G. A. R., and for several years was adjutant of his post. In political matters he is a Republican. His home is at No. 2022 East Tenth street.

JOHN F. WALLICK, the capable superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Indianapolis, was born in Tuscarora Valley, Juniata Co., Pa., March 2, 1830, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Glenn) Wallick. He is of German descent, his grandfather, John W. Wallick, having been a native of Germany, whence he came to this country in early life, making his home in Juniata county, Pa., where he died when between seventy and eighty years of age. By occupation he was a farmer, and he had a family of five children.

Samuel Wallick, the father of John F., was a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer and merchant of Tuscarora Valley, where he died in 1841, at the age of fifty years. In the community of which he was a valued member he held the office of justice of the peace and filled from time to time various minor offices. He married Mary Glenn, who was also born in Pennsylvania, and she survived until 1891, passing away at the age of eighty-four years. Both were Presbyterians. Of their family of seven children, six are now living: Margaret, the widow of Stewart McCulloch, of Harrisburg, Pa.; John F.; Mary, the widow of James Stokes, of Seville, Ohio; Samuel, of McKavitt, Texas; Amanda, unmarried, who lives at Seville, Ohio; and Alfred R., of McKavitt, Texas.

William Glenn, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Wallick, was born in Pennsylvania, was a farmer and lived to an advanced age. In his family were twelve children.

John F. Wallick was reared in Pennsylvania, where he lived until he was nineteen years of age. He received a common school education and was a teacher for one winter. In 1849 he came to Ohio, where he was a clerk in a dry goods store for one year, and for a time he was employed in the post office at

Wooster. In 1851 he entered the employ of the Wade Telegraph Company, at Wooster, Ohio, under General Eckert, who is now chairman of the board of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a year later came to Indianapolis, where he began with the Wade Telegraph Company, which was afterward consolidated with the Ohio, Indiana & Illinois Telegraph Company, which in turn was merged into the Western Union in 1856. His first engagement was as manager, and in 1864 he became superintendent, in which position he has served to the present time.

Mr. Wallick was married June 10, 1862, at Rahway, N. J., to Miss Mary A. Martin, daughter of Dr. John and Mary (Brockfield) Martin, and to this union were born nine children: Martin Henry, Edward, Mary A., Adele, Katherine P., John G., Edith, Frederick W. and Edwin E. Martin Henry is employed in a stove manufactory in Indianapolis; Edward died in infancy; Mary A. married John A. Butler, of Indianapolis, and is the mother of two children, Noble C. and Mary; Katherine P. married Louis Lathrope, in October, 1906, and resides in Indianapolis; John G. is assistant superintendent of the American District Telegraph Company of Indiana. Frederick W. and Edwin E. are in business in New York. The other members of the family are at home. They have a neat and tasteful residence at No. 27 West St. Joe street, where they have lived for the past five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallick are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and also belongs to Capitol Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F.; in the Grand Lodge of Indiana and in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows he is an active and efficient member. In politics he is a Republican.

REV. DANIEL R. LUCAS, D. D., whose home is at No. 521 North New Jersey street, Indianapolis, has achieved an enviable reputation as one of the foremost clergymen of the Christian Church. Dr. Lucas was born at Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1840, son of Albert and Catherine (Robertson) Lucas, the father a native of New York, and the mother of Indiana.

Albert Lucas was a merchant during the greater part of his active career. In 1820 he came with his parents to Shelby county, where he grew to manhood, and where he learned



Geo. F. Wallick

the cooper's trade, which he followed for a time. He moved to LaPorte county, where he taught school, and where he married. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Boone county, Ill., in the thirties, living there until 1858. That year he returned to Westville, Laporte county, where he made his home until his death, in 1872, at the age of sixty-one. His widow survived until 1880, also reaching the age of sixty-one. Both died as the result of accidents received years before. Originally she was a Methodist, later becoming a member of the Christian or New Light Church; when they returned to Laporte county both joined the Christian or Disciples' Church. Mr. Lucas was justice of the peace for many years. He was an original Abolitionist, later identifying himself with the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas had six sons and five daughters, six members of this family now living: Rev. Daniel R.; Charles T., of Valparaiso, Ind.; Rev. John P., of Colorado City, Colo.; Charlotte, wife of Hon. E. D. Crumpacker, Congressman from the Tenth Indiana District, whose home is at Valparaiso; Samantha J., of Colorado City, Colo.; and William A.

This Lucas family is descended from that Sir Charles Lucas who commanded the right wing of the army of Charles I. When that monarch lost his head the entire Lucas family was banished to America. Sir Charles Lucas' grandson, William, settled in Middletown, Conn., where he married Hester Blunt in 1666. Thomas, the third son of this marriage, born in 1676, married Sarah Leek in 1705. Moses Lucas, the fifth son of Thomas Lucas, born in 1719, married Asenath Cook in 1746. Moses Lucas, the second son of Moses, born in 1753, married Abiah Barnes in 1781. Eber Lucas, the grandfather of Rev. Daniel R. Lucas, was the first son born to this union.

Eber Lucas was born in Connecticut, and at quite an early day went to New York where he was married in 1809 to Eunice Woolworth. In 1820 he settled on government land in Shelby county, Ind., where he died a few years later at the age of forty-four. To him and his wife was born a numerous family. He bore arms for his country in the war of 1812 and in the Indian wars.

Daniel Robertson, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Lucas, was a native of Kentucky, and came of English ancestry. He was born in 1799, and when about seventeen years old, about 1816, settled in Clark county, Ind. In 1818 he was married to Margaret Teeple.

Mrs. Catherine Lucas, the mother of Dr. Lucas, was their oldest child, and she was born in 1819. In 1834 Mr. Robertson went to LaPorte county, Ind., where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-eight years of age.

Dr. Daniel R. Lucas was reared in Boone county, Ill., graduating from the local academy in 1858. Coming to Indiana with his parents he became a student in the Indiana Normal Institute at Burnettsville, in White county. While there he began preaching in the Christian Church, his first charge being at Burnettsville. In the spring of 1861 he located at Oxford, Ind., where he preached and taught. That fall he was married. In the summer of 1862 he joined Company C, 99th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was second lieutenant. On Oct. 24, 1862, he was appointed chaplain of the regiment, and served in that capacity for eighteen months, when he was transferred to the office of the provost marshal, where he served until the close of the war. He was in the Vicksburg campaign and in the second battle of Jackson; participated in the Chattanooga campaign; the battle of Missionary Ridge; the relief of Knoxville, and in many skirmishes.

When the war had ended Mr. Lucas came back to Oxford to take charge of the church, and he also started the *Benton Tribune*. At Oxford he was made postmaster, and also had a real estate business. After a time he disposed of his various interests and went into the field as an evangelist, for two years living at Concord and three years at Clayton, both in Illinois. During these five years he held some seventy-five meetings, in ten different States, and baptized 1,912 people. In the spring of 1876 he settled at Des Moines, Iowa, taking charge of the Central Christian Church, at that time the only church of his denomination in that city. For five years he was pastor there, during the latter part of that period preparing plans for what is now Drake University. His attention to this work made it necessary for him to give up his pastorate. He devoted two years to raising the money and erecting the buildings. In 1883 Dr. Lucas was called to Omaha, where he had a pastorate of a year, in 1884 returning to Des Moines, to found the *Christian Oracle*, which he edited for four years. Dr. Lucas disposed of this paper in 1888 to F. M. Kirkham, and coming to Indianapolis was inducted into the pulpit of the Central Christian Church, a position he

filled for seven years. During that time, the present church building was erected. At the conclusion of this pastorate Dr. Lucas spent a year in the field as an evangelist, when he took charge of the Sixth Christian Church of Indianapolis, where he labored very successfully for three years. Then he went to Rockford, Ill., to take up pastoral work, which he carried on for a year. In 1900 Dr. Lucas again came to Indianapolis, and is now pastoral supply of the church at Edinburg, Indiana.

Dr. Lucas was married, May 24, 1861, to Miss Mary E., a daughter of Rev. John Longley, one of the pioneer Disciple preachers of Indiana. Her mother was Emily Huntington. To this union were born six sons and three daughters, four of the sons dying young. The others are as follows: (1) Hugh is chief clerk to the general manager of the Pullman Car Works at Pullman, Ill. He married Ethelyn Hotchkiss, by whom he had three children, John, Daniel R., Jr., and Frank C. Mrs. Ethelyn Lucas died in August, 1900. (2) Katharine married James W. Turner and has one child, Agnes; they live in Chicago, where he is a railway mail clerk. (3) Maude is the wife of Edward C. Rumpler, of Indianapolis, chief clerk to the general manager of the Peoria & Eastern railroad; they have one child, Mary Louise. (4) Maurice J. graduated in dentistry and is at present living at Elgin, Ill., where he has a responsible position in the Insane Asylum. (5) Mary K. received a good education, doing post-graduate work in the high school.

Dr. Lucas is a Republican. He belongs to George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, G. A. R., and has been a prominent member of the Grand Army for many years. At Des Moines he was chaplain of Crocker Post, and served as chaplain at the Department Encampment in Iowa; has been chaplain and commander of George H. Thomas Post, of Indianapolis, chaplain of department encampment in Indiana, and chaplain-in-chief of the national encampment of the Grand Army.

In his younger days Dr. Lucas held a number of very interesting debates, chiefly with several noted atheists, three of his discussions being with the celebrated B. F. Underwood; three with Moses Hull, the eminent spiritualist; one with W. F. Jamison, spiritualist; one with D. B. Ray, the editor of the "Baptist Battle Flag;" one with Rev. D. R. Miller, of the Cumberland Presbyterian

Church; one with Rev. Frank Evans, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and several with Seventh Day Adventist preachers.

FRANCIS J. MATTLER, a prominent member of the Indianapolis Bar, with offices at Rooms 91 and 92, Baldwin block, has made a high reputation as attorney in this city. He was born in Dirlinsdorff, Alsace, France, June 6, 1833, son of John and Mary (Mattler) Mattler, both of whom were born and reared in France. Of their five children, three are now living: Francis J.; Stephen, of Indianapolis; and Mary, the wife of Joseph Weigelein, of Covington, Kentucky.

The father was a merchant in Canton Neuchatel, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Locle, Switzerland, but always maintained his residence in his native town until 1836, when he came to this country. After spending a short time in New York he passed a brief period in Philadelphia, and then coming west to Cincinnati made his home in that city until 1852. That year he came to Indianapolis, where he died in 1855, at the age of sixty-five years. His widow survived many years and died in 1885, at the age of ninety-four. Both were Catholics. He was a soldier in the Florida campaign.

John Mattler, the paternal grandfather of Francis J., was a native of France, a peasant, and lived and died in that country, passing away while still a young man. He had only one son. He served in the army of his native country under King Louis XVI. John Joseph Mattler, the maternal grandfather of Francis J., also a French peasant, lived and died in his native country, reaching the age of sixty-five years. There were four children in his family. He also bore arms under King Louis XVI.

Francis J. Mattler was but three years old when his parents came to this country, but he remained in France with his mother's brother, John Mattler, until 1848, when he came to the United States, to make his home in Cincinnati. There he studied under Rev. Father Winninger, a celebrated Jesuit missionary and a profound scholar. In the old world he had studied at Neuchatel. From Cincinnati he went to New Orleans, and for a time was employed on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At Dayton, Ohio, he studied law under the instruction of C. L. Vallandigham, and in 1855 was admitted to the Bar at Lafayette, Ind., where for about eighteen years he prac-

tised his profession, winning a large clientele. Seeking a larger and more productive field, and desiring to be at the center of the legal activities of the State, Mr. Mattler moved to Indianapolis and has since been engaged in professional labors very successfully in this city. For a number of years he has been afflicted with rheumatism, which at times has seriously handicapped his professional work. His reputation as a general lawyer is very good, but his specialty is criminal practice.

Mr. Mattler was married Feb. 14, 1874, to Miss Maggie Memminger, of Vincennes, Ind., daughter of Casper and Mary Memminger, and by this union there are living children as follows: Francis J. and Bertrand, who are traveling salesmen; Casper J.; Mamie, married to John Mullally, a jeweler in Indianapolis; Lenore and Imogene Julia Flora.

Mr. and Mrs. Mattler and their children are all members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat in politics. The family home is at No. 1505 Woodlawn avenue.

CHARLES DAWSON (deceased), whose years, character and industrious life alike commanded respect, was a lifelong resident of Washington township, Marion Co., Ind., having been born some 250 yards from his late residence. He was a son of Elijah and Mary (Hardin) Dawson, and grandson of Charles Dawson, who was born and reared in Virginia and was among the early pioneers of Dearborn county, Ind., where he died when past middle life. He had quite a large family.

Elijah Dawson was born in Virginia, whence he moved into Kentucky. From that State he moved into Dearborn county, Ind., and in 1823 located on a farm in Washington township, Marion county, which he bought, and on which he reared his family. There he died in July, 1858, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, Mary (Hardin), also a native of Virginia, survived him for several years, living to be eighty-four. Mr. Dawson was never identified with any church, but he believed in the golden rule, and was a good neighbor and kind friend. To him and his wife were born fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, all now deceased. Several of the children died in early life, those who lived to maturity besides Charles being: (1) Squire, born near Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, was but a child when he came to Washington township, Marion county. He removed to central Illinois, and later, in the

seventies, to Cowley county, Kans., where he died. He had four sons and one daughter, one of his sons, Grandison, residing at Pacific Grove, Cal. (2) Uriah, born in Dearborn county, came when a child to Washington township, later removed to Iowa, and settled near Muscatine, where he died. He had a family, but none of his children are now living. (3) Mathias, born in Dearborn county, lived and died in Washington township, Marion county. Three of his children are living, William, Ernest and Iona. (4) Ambrose, born in Dearborn county, came to Marion county when two years old and lived and died in Washington township. Three children survive him: Volney, of Broad Ripple; Sarepta, wife of Elijah Foley, a farmer of Broad Ripple; and Clarissa, wife of George Kerr, residing on their farm in Washington township. (5) Andrew, born in Washington township, Marion county, moved to Illinois and thence to Kansas, making his home at Rock, Cowley county. He died at Winfield, Kans., where he left children as follows: Susan (Mrs. Walker), Frank, Lawrence and Ferris. (6) Jackson, the youngest son, born in Washington township, lived and died there. Three of his children are living, Marcellus H., Elmer and Ulysses G., all residents of Washington township. Of the daughters born to Elijah and Mary (Hardin) Dawson, (1) Isabel married Robert Culbertson, and of this union there is one child living, Lucellus, of Knightstown, Ind. (2) Amanda married Joseph Scofield, who died in Knoxville, Tenn., and they had one child, Hannah M., who is unmarried.

Henry Hardin, the maternal grandfather of Charles Dawson, was born in Virginia, and came to Marion county, Ind., at an early day. There he settled, spent his life, and died well advanced in years. He was a farmer all his life. His family was a numerous one. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Charles Dawson was born June 7, 1824. Reared a farmer boy, he always preferred to keep close to the cultivation of the soil. In his youthful days he attended the old-fashioned log cabin school with slab seats and greased paper windows, but his educational opportunities on the whole were exceedingly limited. Until he was about twenty-three years old he remained at home, and in 1852 made an overland journey to California, being eighty-five days on the way from Independence, Mo., to the California mines, where he spent some two years. On his return to In-

diana he resumed farming on his father's place, his father deeding him 125 acres, part of which he cleared before his marriage. In 1869 he built a beautiful house on his farm, which comprised 167 acres in Section 36, Washington township. He had additional real estate holdings elsewhere, amounting altogether to 627 acres, one of his farms lying in Hamilton county. Mr. Dawson was a Unitarian in religious belief, but not identified with any church, but he believed in dealing fairly with his fellowmen, and was a universally respected citizen. In politics he was a Republican, and he served one term as supervisor.

On Jan. 14, 1857, Mr. Dawson was married to Susan R., daughter of Solomon and Nancy (Phillips) Easterday. She was born in Washington township, Aug. 2, 1838, and died Sept. 21, 1874. Mrs. Dawson was a member of the Lutheran Church. Three sons and four daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, as follows: (1) Dayton L. is married to Louisa Vickery and has a farm of 170 acres in Washington township. (2) Medora V. married Edward H. Collins, of Carmel, Ind., and is the mother of three children, Clarence, Hazel and Anna Mary. (3) Morton B. is unmarried and lives at home. (4) Stella I. married Levi George and has her home in Noblesville, Ind.; she has two children, Helen and Lea. (5) Stanton G. married Adelia Compton, who died leaving three children, Florence E., Charles McKinley and Gladys I. He married for his second wife Miss Nellie Spark. (6) Daisy A. married George Armentrout and has a family of three children, Ruth, Lois and Roland. They have a farm of 100 acres in Washington township. (7) Blanch R. died in childhood.

COLLIE E. KINNEY, a progressive member of the Indianapolis Bar, was born in Rushville, Ind., in January, 1870. He was the only child born to Daniel M. and Olive (Corey) Kinney, and grandson of Frank Kinney. The latter was born in Virginia, and very early settled in Franklin county, Ind., later moving into Rush county. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, a farmer by occupation, and lived to old age.

Gideon Corey, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Kinney, was a direct descendant of Giles Corey, one of the principal characters in Mary E. Wilkins' story of "Giles Corey, Yeoman." Gideon Corey was born in New

York, and was an early settler in Rush county, Ind. He moved to Michigan City about 1832, and a number of years later returned to Rush county, where he engaged in farming, took an active interest in politics, and held a number of minor offices. He was a descendant of an English branch of a Scotch family and one of his ancestors married a daughter of Sir Francis Drake. Mr. Corey died in Rush county at an advanced age. He had a number of children.

Daniel M. Kinney was born in Indiana, on a farm, and was reared to farming. He was only fifteen years old when he enlisted in a regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Antietam, and many other fierce and desperate struggles. He had the misfortune to lose his arm in front of Atlanta, during the siege of that city. After the war he became county recorder of Rush county for several terms and filled the offices of deputy recorder and deputy sheriff for several years. For some years he has lived retired at Rushville. His first wife, Olive Corey, died in 1870, at the early age of twenty-three years, a member of the Christian (Disciples) Church. Mr. Kinney married for his second wife Miss Matilda Allen, of Ottumwa, Iowa, and to this union were born three children: Lutie, the wife of Thomas Hughes, of Rushville; Kate, and Eli Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the G. A. R.

Collie E. Kinney was reared in the home of his grandfather Corey, in Rush county, and was brought up a farmer. His education began in the common schools, and later he pursued the higher branches under private instruction. He taught school one winter and went on the road for a year or two as a commercial traveler, but his mind was early set on the legal profession. This was his ambition, and he steadily worked toward it. In 1893 he went into the law office of Senator Stephen E. Urmston, and was admitted to the Bar Sept. 11, 1894. His office is at 68-69 Ingalls block, Indianapolis.

Mr. Kinney was married Jan. 11, 1891, to Alma E. Stephens, a daughter of James M. and Charlotte (Willey) Stephens, and to this union have come two children, Urmston Stephens and Harold Daniel Corey. The family home is at No. 319 North State avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney are members of the

Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

COL. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON SHEETS has his pleasant and commodious home at Nos. 40 and 42 Kentucky avenue, Indianapolis. He was born in Morgan county, Ind., Dec. 1, 1844, son of John and Cynthia Ann (Harrison) Sheets.

George Sheets, the grandfather of Col. Sheets, was born in Baden, Germany, and served fifteen years as a soldier, fighting under Napoleon in many of his great battles. Coming to this country he settled in Virginia, and was among the pioneer settlers and extensive farmers of Morgan county, Ind., where he died highly respected at the age of ninety-eight years. He was the father of a numerous offspring.

John Sheets, son of George, was born in Virginia. He married Cynthia Ann Harrison, a native of Indiana. To them were born five sons and three daughters: Col. William Henry Harrison; Mary Margaret, wife of Charles P. Lee, of Englewood, Ill.; Ermina Elizabeth, who married Nathan Carter, and lives on a part of the old Morgan county homestead; John Dayton, of Indianapolis; Charles, of Indianapolis; Frank, living in Mooresville; Lillian B., wife of William Evans, of Indianapolis; and Edgar, of Mooresville. John Sheets was a very extensive farmer in Morgan county. Coming from Virginia in 1832, he settled in Monroe township, Morgan county, where he died in 1895, at the age of seventy-two years. His widow passed to her reward a few years later, at the age of sixty-nine. Both were Methodists, and for forty years he held the position of justice of the peace, with the very unusual, if not extraordinary, record of not having a single case reversed in the courts. He owned at one time fifteen hundred acres of land.

Samuel Harrison, father of Cynthia Ann (Harrison) Sheets, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was an early pioneer in Indiana, and he had the first contract to carry mail from Indianapolis to Lafayette. His business was that of general contracting, and much of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal was constructed by him, as was the old State House and Masonic Hall. As a soldier under Gen. Harrison he did service in the Indian wars, and he fought at the battle of Tippecanoe. In the early days he served as Land Commissioner for Indiana, and was Appellate Judge

for about fifteen years. As a pronounced Abolitionist he was a constant worker on the "Underground" railway, and personally assisted many escaping slaves on their way to freedom.

Col. William Henry Harrison Sheets was reared on a farm in Morgan county, and there his education was begun in the old log cabin school house. When not quite seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company K, 21st Ind. V. I., as a corporal, and after serving with that regiment a year and a half, transferred to the artillery of the regular service at New Orleans, under Gen. Order No. 154, from the War Department. For five years he was in that branch of the service, and rose to the rank of colonel, receiving that rank for conspicuous and distinguished gallantry on the battlefield of Indian Bend, La., being on the staff of Gen. Canby. In 1867 he was mustered out after six and a half years of gallant and able service in the field. At Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862, he was slightly wounded in the right shoulder, but was not incapacitated for service. Altogether he fought in fifty-two battles, among them being the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Phillips, while he was on board the flagship of Commodore Farragut, at Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862; for thirty days in the first siege of Vicksburg; and was again on board the flagship "The Hartford," of Commodore Farragut, when he went into the harbor of Mobile. From Mobile he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac.

When his distinguished military career had ended, Col. Sheets came back to Indiana, staying for a short time at Monroeville, and then coming to Indianapolis, to take a place with the Eagan Machine Works, and was with that company twenty-two years. For ten years he was manager with Garr, Scott & Co. From that time up to 1900 he was with Reeves & Company, and in that year became manager for Frick & Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., manufacturers of threshers, engines, etc. He now has a drug store at No. 5550 Washington street, Irvington.

Col. Sheets was married April 29, 1868, to Miss Priscilla B., daughter of Akin Dakin and Mary (Harvey) Dakin, the latter a sister of the father of Judge Harvey. To this union were born four children: Cora, who married Edgar Lambert, of Indianapolis, and is the mother of one son, Harry; Harvey, who married Daisy Brooks (now deceased) and has one son, Edgar; Mary, who married

Harry M. Schubert, a druggist of Indianapolis; and Miss Jessie, at home. Col. Sheets and his wife belong to the Society of Friends. He is a Mason, a Sir Knight, and has received the Scottish Rite 32d degree. He is a member of Morgan Lodge, No. 211, I. O. O. F., of Monroeville, and has passed all the chairs both in the subordinate lodge and in the Grand Encampment; is a member of Olive Branch Castle, No. 2, K. of P., holding a place in the Grand Lodge of that order, where he is on the Uniform Rank Standing Committee, and where he is colonel, commanding the First regiment, Uniform Rank, of Indiana; a member of the Red Cloud Tribe, No. 18, Red Men, of Indianapolis; and also a member of the ladies' auxiliaries of these orders. Col. Sheets is an honored member of Chapman Post, No. 209, G. A. R., and has served in the office of commander. He is also a member of the Veteran League, Camp No. 80. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never held a political office, although often solicited by his friends to become a candidate. He was at one time chairman of the Marion County Canvassing Board.

Col. Sheets has an elegant and tasteful residence at No. 814 Northwest street, that was erected by him in 1895. Several other very desirable residences belong to him on the same street. He is a man with an admirable history. He rose with opportunities which presented themselves while he was in the army, and is on record as a gallant soldier, taking to military life as one born to follow it.

His grandfather, Harrison, was a man of prominence, and his father was also very prominent. This is a clear case of good stock, and Col. Sheets has lived up to the best ambitions and traditions of his family. While he is positive and earnest, of a resolute will, he is at the same time gentle and kind-hearted, and has a host of friends, among whom may be counted the best people of Indianapolis.

REV. HARRY CHAMBERLAIN MESERVE, who for several years was pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Indianapolis, was born at Quincy, Ill., July 12, 1868, son of Harry and N. Lucenia (Chamberlain) Meserve. The father was born in New Hampshire, and the mother in Massachusetts. They had two sons, Ernest (deceased) and Rev. Harry C.

Harry Meserve was connected with the express business from the time he was a

young man, being in the employ of the Adams Express Company at Lowell, Mass., and also with the New York and Boston Express Company for years. When he died, Jan. 28, 1900, he was sixty-five years old. His wife survived, living with her son, our subject. Harry Meserve was a soldier in the Civil war as a member of Company A, 33d Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and for one year of his service was a lieutenant. He acted as provost marshal at Alexandria, Va., was in the battle of Chancellorsville, and in all the battles of that campaign took a gallant part. Resigning he returned to his home in Lowell.

The paternal grandfather of Rev. Harry C. Meserve was a native of New Hampshire, and a farmer. He came of French-Huguenot extraction, his ancestors fleeing from their native land to the Island of Jersey for safety. From there three brothers went to Portsmouth, N. H., one locating at Portland, Maine, another in the White Mountains, and the third remaining in Portsmouth. From him descends the family under consideration. Our subject's grandfather fought in the war of 1812. He died at Madbury, N. H., when well advanced in years. His family was small. In his community he became prominent, serving as selectman. His father fought in the war of the Revolution.

The maternal grandfather of Rev. Harry C. Meserve was born in Massachusetts, of English descent, and was all his life a farmer. He died while still in middle life, leaving a family of one son and four daughters. In his time he was a very prominent man.

Rev. Harry C. Meserve was but an infant when taken by his parents to Massachusetts, where he received his education in the Lowell public schools. He was graduated from the Divinity School at Yale in 1894. Spending a year as a graduate student in that school, in 1895 he was well equipped for the arduous labors of the Christian ministry, and entered heart and soul into the work of his pastorate at Springfield, Mass., where he had served since 1893. While there he built a new church, in 1899, and the following year accepted a call to the pastorate of the Plymouth Congregational Church, in Indianapolis. The building occupied at the time of his coming has been sold to the general government, and the new temple of worship is said to be the largest Congregational Church in Indiana. Its pastorate is an honorable and responsible position. After serving this church for a few years

he returned East, taking charge of the First Congregational Church in Danbury, Connecticut.

Mr. Meserve was married May 23, 1894, in the Elliott Congregational Church, Lowell, Mass., to Miss Bertha F. Frances Murkland, only child of Woodard E. and Mary E. (Horne) Murkland. They have three children, Faith Lucenia, Jean Chamberlain and Constantine Lambert; one daughter, Lois Murkland, died in infancy.

Rev. Mr. Meserve is a Mason, holding membership in Springfield Lodge, F. & A. M., and the Chapter, R. A. M., and is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Mr. Meserve is a member of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and held membership in the University, Indianapolis Literary and College Corner Clubs.

Mrs. Meserve's parents live in Springfield, Mass., where her father is engaged in business as a contractor. For three generations the family has resided in Lowell. They originally came from Paisley, Scotland. Mrs. Meserve's uncle, Capt. John Murkland, was in the war of the Rebellion, and lost his life at Gettysburg. Another uncle, Rev. Charles S. Murkland, is president of the New Hampshire Agricultural College at Durham, New Hampshire.

DR. BASIL JUSTUS STEMBEL, of No. 209 East New York street, Indianapolis, was born at Oxford, Benton Co., Ind., Jan. 29, 1873, a son of Dr. Theophilus and Martha (Justus) Stembel. The family is traced back to German and Welsh antecedents, and has been long established in this country.

Dr. Theophilus Stembel was born in Maryland, and his wife in Indiana. He was educated in the Cincinnati Medical College, and in 1842, early in his medical career, located at Oxford, Ind., where for many years he followed his profession. Both he and his wife attained very advanced years. Of their seven children Basil J. is sixth in the order of birth.

Basil J. Stembel was educated in the Oxford city schools, and began the study of dentistry when he was twenty-five years old, in the Indiana Dental College, a branch of the University of Indianapolis. From this popular institution he was graduated in May, 1901, and at once began practice in his present loca-

tion, where he has already won a patronage beyond his most sanguine hopes. His patrons come from among the best families of the city. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Encampment, and the D. R., of the same fraternity. He has passed all the principal chairs in both the Subordinate Lodge and the Encampment, and in the latter he has also served as H. P. Following in the steps of his father he is a Democrat.

ALEXANDER WOOD (deceased), who resided at No. 1938 Broadway, Indianapolis, was one of the oldest residents of the city. He was born in a house about half way between Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 10, 1824, and made his first appearance in Indianapolis in the spring of 1838.

James Wood, his father, was born Nov. 15, 1793, and married Jean Nisbet, who was born March 16, 1798. James Wood was a civil engineer, and he brought his family to the United States in 1837, settling for a short time in Terre Haute, Ind., where he was employed by the general government in laying out and constructing the National Road. For several years this was his main occupation. In 1838 he removed his family to Indianapolis, and when work was discontinued on the National road he became city engineer in that city, holding this position four years. He continued to make Indianapolis his home until he died in 1862, his wife passing to her reward Jan. 17, 1849. Mr. Wood was a much respected citizen, and was widely known as an able and accomplished gentleman. In politics he was a Republican, and both he and his wife were reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, in which communion they were both devoted and earnest workers. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom died in Scotland. Of the others Alexander was born in Scotland; James died in 1865; Miss Elizabeth Lee lives in Indianapolis; William Douglas Wood was born in Indianapolis and died in September, 1905.

Alexander Wood was but a small boy when his parents moved to Indianapolis, though he well remembered the appearance of the place sixty years ago. His memories of the old home in Scotland were also vivid and he had in his possession a stone which was taken from the walls of the house where he was born. His education, which began in Scotland, was completed in Indianapolis. Here

he studied civil engineering with his father, and for forty years was employed in the office of the city engineer.

Mr. Wood was married June 8, 1853, to Miss Sabina Cord, who died Dec. 13, 1897. To this union were born two children: James Douglas, who died in June, 1897, in his thirty-seventh year; and Lizzie Lee, who is at home. Mr. Wood became identified with the Presbyterian Church in 1850, and for more than half a century was prominently associated with that church. He always took an active part in its affairs and was always regarded as one of its most useful members. Alexander Wood was one of the oldest citizens of Indianapolis, where he was universally recognized as a gentleman of the highest personal character, and was held in the greatest esteem and honor by all who knew him as an honest and enlightened citizen and a Christian man. He died Nov. 18, 1906.

MARION EATON, late of Indianapolis, was born in Hendricks county, Ind., Nov. 27, 1850, son of Greenup and Jane (Smith) Eaton, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Indiana. His paternal grandfather was a Kentuckian, and died in his native State. He was the father of a large family.

Greenup Eaton was a brickmaker and mason when a young man, and later a farmer in Hendricks county, north of Brownsburg, having come to Indiana with his mother when a small boy. He lived there the remainder of his life, dying July 25, 1867. His wife died about 1853. Both were Missionary Baptists in religious faith. They had six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom two are still living: Millard F., a brickmason of Indianapolis; and Perry Hardin, of near Trader's Point, Marion county, Ind. The father of Mrs. Jane (Smith) Eaton was a native of Indiana, a farmer, and died in middle life.

Marion Eaton was reared in Hendricks county on a farm, and was educated in the district schools. He learned the plasterer's trade when young, following it through later life in connection with farming. He began for himself by renting a farm, and when able bought forty acres in Boone county, all covered with forest. He cleared the land and made brick from the clay soil for two seasons, and then bought another forty and improved it, living there about eight years. Then he sold out and bought eighty acres of the home farm in Hendricks county, living there from

1878 to 1887, when he was elected treasurer of the county, and served as such two years. He lived in Danville, the county seat, until 1891, when he moved to Indianapolis, conducting a barn, livery, boarding and sales stable at No. 27 West Sixteenth street, until October, 1898, when he sold out. He then bought and sold horses until Nov. 6, 1900, when he was elected county assessor. In that office he gave his constituents eminent satisfaction.

On Jan. 6, 1870, Mr. Eaton married Miss Josephine Hulsizer, who was born near Trenton, N. J., daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Worts) Hulsizer, the former of whom died May 8, 1876; the latter made her home with Mrs. Eaton. To this union were born one son and two daughters, namely: Artie E., Reona May and Ollie. Artie E. Eaton was deputy assessor under his father; he owns several teams which he hires to any and all who want teaming done. He married Nettie Cottingham, and lives at No. 921 Udell street, North Indianapolis; they have one child, Dorothy. Reona May is married to W. L. Dodd, and lives in Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in University place, of which he was trustee and also a deacon. Fraternally he was a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 690, I. O. O. F.; Damascus Lodge, No. 384, Knights of Pythias; and with his wife belonged to the Daughters of Rebekah. In politics Mr. Eaton was a Republican.

The Eaton family are noted for their refinement and generous hospitality, and Mr. Eaton was probably one of the most popular men in the city. His progress through life was made entirely through his own efforts, and the high esteem in which he was everywhere held was the result of his personal merits.

ELDER JOHN CONARROE BARNHILL, a clergyman of the Christian Church and a retired farmer, now living at Irvington, in the outskirts of Indianapolis, was born Feb. 7, 1830, in Wayne township, Marion Co., Ind. The Barnhills first settled in that section in 1821, and Elder Barnhill is of the third generation to make his home in Marion county. He is of the fourth generation in America, the family having been founded in this country by his great-grandparents, John Barnhill and wife, natives of Ireland. Regarding the early history of the family and of this notable couple we can do no better than to quote

Judge J. H. Barnhill of New Philadelphia, Ohio, who on the subject of the Barnhills in America, writes:

"The Barnhill ancestry is ancient, all Irish or Scotch-Irish. The first knowledge of it that has reached me by legend or otherwise is away back about the time of the Union of Crowns of England and Ireland. There was then in Dublin a young man whose name I think was John, yet my recollection of this is not clear, although my source of information is reliable, because it was written by his wife, as she certifies in the paper which I once saw in Pittsburg, Pa., which she had written at the remarkable age of 107 years, at Baltimore, to her grandson who was in the General Land Office in Washington, D. C. It was a wonderful paper to emanate from one of that age. The paper stated that he was a man of rare beauty and manly worth, remotely of Scotch ancestry, a carpenter and joiner and ingenious inventor; that she was a lady of high station—as they called it, she being highly educated, as the letter clearly showed, when I first read it, because it was a literary wonder in style and execution. They were rebel patriots, abused Castlereaghs, and denounced as such, by the Union party. Her husband went to London, bought type and printing office material, went back to Ireland, built a press of Irish Oak, wrote and published 'Rebel articles.' The Union government charged sedition and treason, and confiscated their property. They hid the printing press and her husband became a fugitive, and in the hold of a ship reached Baltimore, Md. John Barnhill soon sent money for his wife and four sons, and the printing press, and they came to America to join him. This is the story of their oppression and sufferings which he wrote and published in Baltimore, sending the papers to Dublin for circulation. A copy of this paper pasted on silk, like her letter at 107 years, she sent to her grandson, John Barnhill, at Washington, D. C. In 1832 he went on a bachelor vacation; and died of cholera in Pittsburg, at the house of William Barnhill, boiler and chain molder, the then largest manufacturer in Pittsburg. He had all these papers when I saw them, a very interesting and complete family history, to 1863. They were afterward destroyed by his second wife, who burned them to spite his sons, her step-children. So perished the Barnhill record from 1691 to 1863 in these grand old writings of our grand-grandmother."

In the foregoing it is stated that John Barnhill sent for his wife and four sons. Of the latter, John went to North Carolina, his children moving to Kentucky; Samuel married and had three sons; Robert was the grandfather of John Conarroe Barnhill.

Robert Barnhill was born Feb. 28, 1769. On Feb. 8, 1791, he was married to Sarah Marvis, of Georgetown, Ky., who was born July 22, 1776; about 1805 they moved with their family to Butler county, Ohio, thence in 1821 coming to Indiana. They first located in Indianapolis, where they were among the earliest settlers, living for a time near what is now Military Park, but shortly afterward moved into what is now Wayne township. The family home was on Big Eagle creek, near the Crawfordsville State road, about a mile east of what is now the village of Clermont. Robert Barnhill took up an immense amount of government land—fourteen eighty-acre tracts, which he gave to his sons and sons-in-law. He died shortly after his arrival here, on Sept. 9, 1821, at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. Barnhill was a man who stood well among his neighbors wherever he lived, and as a friend was second to none. He was particularly zealous in religious matters, and so strict in his observance of the Sabbath that it is said he closed his front door on Sunday. His church connection was with the "New Lights," among whom he was a well-known leader, and though he had been in his new home but a short time before his death he had already been active in the building of the first church in Marion county, the Union Church, two miles southeast of the present village of Clermont. His children all followed in his footsteps in upholding religion and leading upright lives, and it is said that no one of his sons or grandsons was ever known to be under the influence of intoxicants.

A large family was born to Robert and Sarah (Marvis) Barnhill, as follows: (1) Samuel, born Dec. 6, 1792, died Aug. 13, 1827. He married Mary Railsback, May 29, 1823, and they had two children, Robert and Sarah. (2) William, born Nov. 14, 1794, died Aug. 17, 1821, unmarried. (3) John, born Nov. 15, 1796, is fully mentioned farther on. (4) Jane, born Dec. 24, 1798, died at an advanced age. On Nov. 18, 1819, she married Jeremiah J. Corbaley, of Maryland, a school teacher. (5) Daniel, born Dec. 26, 1800, died in Iowa at an advanced age. He married a Miss Speers. (6) Robert, born

Dec. 6, 1803, was first a farmer of Wayne township, but moved to Hamilton county, Ind., and built a mill five or six miles northeast of Augusta Station, on Williams creek; there he died. On Jan. 30, 1823, he married Miss Jane Stoops. (7) Catherine, born May 8, 1805, was married Feb. 17, 1820, to Joel Conarro. (8) Mary, born May 3, 1807, married William Speers, and died in old age in Hendricks county, Ind. (9) Hugh, born March 29, 1809, died when about seventy-five years old in Marshall county, Ind. He was twice married, first to Miss Huron, and later to Sarah Knapp. (10) Nancy, born May 29, 1811, died near Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind., at an advanced age. On Jan. 17, 1829, she became the wife of Caleb Railsback. (11) Sarah, born March 9, 1813, died when about sixty years old, near Clermont, Marion county. She married Mathew Railsback, twin brother of her sister's husband, Caleb Railsback. (12) James, born Aug. 2, 1815, died at the age of about forty. He married Miss Cynthia Senior. (13) Margaret, born Dec. 8, 1818, was married March 13, 1834, to John Cruse, and was killed seven years later by falling out of a wagon.

John Barnhill, father of Elder Barnhill, was born Nov. 15, 1796, in Kentucky, and was a boy when the family moved to Butler county, Ohio. He came with them to Indiana in 1821, living in what is now the southwestern part of Indianapolis for a short time, and thence moving into what is now Wayne township. He cut the first wagon road in that township, near the village of Clermont, cleared and cultivated his farm in that neighborhood, and there reared his family. He married Maria Conarro, a native of New Jersey, who came to Butler county, Ohio, with her parents in childhood, and five children were born to this union: (1) Beulah A. married Thomas Raiback, and after his death became the wife of John Bailey. Her home is in Kansas City, Mo. (2) Eliza, widow of Jesse Tomlinson, has her home in Center Junction, Iowa. (3) Sarah married Mordecai Hadley, and after his death became the wife of Dr. Joseph Kerr, and then became the wife of William Shirley, who is also deceased. She is now a resident of Pittsboro, Ind. (4) Rev. John C. is mentioned below. (5) Mary C. W. married John W. Hornaday, and died in Coffeyville, Kans. The father of this family, John Barnhill, died on his farm in Wayne township, June 17, 1869, when al-

most seventy-three years of age. The mother died in 1859, her death resulting from a heavy cold. Both were members of the Christian Church, though at one time Mr. Barnhill was a New Light.

John Conarro, the maternal grandfather of Elder Barnhill, was born in New Jersey, where his ancestors were among the very early settlers of the State. He and his wife, Beulah (Bryant), moved from a locality in New Jersey thirty miles from Philadelphia on the Delaware, to Butler county, Ohio. There he bought land and engaged in farming, dying there at the age of eighty-three years. In early life he had been a mackerel fisherman and learned the trade of shoemaker. Mr. Conarro visited Indianapolis, but never lived there. He built one of the first brick houses in Butler county, and a large timber barn. For eighty years he had been associated with the Quakers, but under the preaching of Love Jameson and Thomas Lackhart united with the Christian (Disciples) Church.

Rev. John C. Barnhill, whose name begins this sketch, was reared in Wayne township, Marion county, where he began his education in the old fashioned subscription schools. Reared a farmer boy, he remained at home until his marriage, in August, 1849, to Miss Martha A. Carter, daughter of David and Ruth (Hadley) Carter. To this marriage have come the following children: (1) David C. is an undertaker in Crawfordsville, Ind. He married Emily Ross, of Hendricks county, by whom he has one daughter, Lenore. (2) John C. is a general merchant in Crawfordsville, being the senior member of the firm of Barnhill, Hornaday & Pickett. His first wife, Catharine Hadley, bore him three children, Ethel, Mabel and Frank. Upon her death Mr. Barnhill married Ora Knowland, and they have three children, John, Fred and Martha. (3) Sarah Florence married Dr. B. C. Morgan, and settled with him in Brazil, Ind., where he practiced medicine for twelve years, until his removal to Mexico. He returned to this country to make his home in Caldwell, Kans., going from there to Texas for a time, and then coming to Irvington, Ind., where he died. He left a widow, and one son and one daughter, Paul E. and Mabel. (4) Maria C. married A. W. Regan, of Hendricks county, who is now foreman of the wholesale grocery house of J. C. Perry & Co., of Indianapolis. They had a daughter, Inez,

who lived to be twelve years old. (5) Ruth A. married Charles D. Wilhite, and they live in Indianapolis, where he owns a grocery store at the corner of Thirtieth street and Central avenue. They have two daughters, Yuba and Frank. (6) Orin H. is an undertaker at Winchester, Ind., where he is also connected with the telephone business. He married Carrie Davison, and they have one child, Ruth, as well as an adopted daughter, Anna. (7) Retta V., who lives at home, is a graduate of Butler College, and is now librarian of that institution.

For over fifty years Mr. and Mrs. Barnhill have been members of the Christian Church, and though he has been engaged principally in farming, he has for the last thirty years been a preacher of the Christian Church. For sixteen years he was engaged in farming in Hendricks county, and while there was elected an elder of the Christian Church, and ordained in its ministry. Then he moved back to Wayne township, and bought his father's farm, then comprising 154½ acres, to which he added eighty acres on the west, and also another tract of 154 acres. There he was elder to the local church, and when he removed to Crawfordsville he also became elder of the church. There he lived for five years, in 1892 removing to Irvington, to place his youngest daughter in college. He owns a fine residence at No. 5647 East Washington street, and there his home is still maintained.

Formerly Mr. Barnhill was a Republican, but of late years he has affiliated with the Prohibition party. For three terms he has been treasurer of Irvington, and was also chairman of the town board for one term. At different times he has been called to settle many estates.

ELI HEINY, one of the prosperous and highly respected residents of Perry township, Marion Co., Ind., was born in Lancaster county, Pa., July 8, 1822, son of Jacob and Catharine (Gall) Heiny, both natives of Pennsylvania.

Isaac Heiny, grandfather of Eli, was a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, a farmer by occupation, and lived to be about seventy years of age. He had a medium-sized family. The maternal grandfather, John Gall, was also a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He died in that State

when well advanced in years. He had several sons and daughters.

Jacob Heiny spent the greater portion of his life upon a farm. For some years he was the proprietor of a hotel in Lancaster, Pa., after which he removed to Carroll county, Ohio, where he settled on a farm and lived some years. In 1840 he removed to Indiana and settled in Hamilton county, purchasing a 120-acre farm, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1848, when he was fifty years of age. His wife died at the advanced age of eighty-one years, in Hamilton county. In religious belief the father was a Dunkard and the mother a Lutheran. Eight children were born to them, six sons and two daughters, five of whom are now living: Elizabeth, wife of Martin Farrer, of Clarks-ville, Hamilton Co., Ind.; Eli; Christian, of Clarks-ville, Ind.; George W., of Indianola, Iowa; and Maria, wife of Isaac M. Caylor, of Clarks-ville.

Eli Heiny received his education in Ohio and Indiana, locating in the latter State in 1840, when eighteen years of age, and he remained at home until twenty-five years old. When he attained his majority his father gave him permission to leave the home farm and work for himself, and for six months he worked for seven dollars per month. Later his remuneration was increased, and he continued to work out by the month until he was married, when he settled on his present farm on Section 35, Perry township, which at that time belonged to his father-in-law. He rented the place at first, but later it was deeded to him and his wife. The property is a very fine one, containing 103½ acres of some of the best improved land in the township, and upon it Mr. and Mrs. Heiny have resided for over half a century.

On March 10, 1848, Mr. Heiny was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Brenneman, daughter of Henry and Fanny (Weiant) Brenneman, with whom she came to Indiana when fourteen years of age. Her father lived to be eighty-three and her mother died at the age of fifty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Brenneman were pioneers of Indiana and were among those early settlers who braved the terrors of the wilderness in order to build up the great commonwealth as it now stands. Two children were born to them, Catharine (Mrs. Heiny) and Isaac, the latter dying over twenty years ago. Seven children were born to Mr.

and Mrs. Heiny, all sons: Two who died in infancy; Benjamin Franklin, of Perry township, who is a farmer; Isaac Marion, who is living on the same farm as his brother Benjamin Franklin, and who married Mary Anderson (they have two children, Mabel and Charles W.); Henry H.; Levi, a farmer of Perry township, who married Jessie Marcus and has two children, Edna May and Nina Lee; and Charles W.

In political affiliation Mr. Heiny is a Democrat. Twice he was the candidate of his party for county treasurer, but was defeated for that office. In 1889 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, receiving 1,700 more votes in his district than General Harrison, who was that year running for President. He served in the Legislature for one term, doing good service for his party and his section of country. In 1901 he was a member of the county council. Mr. Heiny was superintendent and president of the gravel road for sixteen or seventeen years, and in every capacity, either as a public official or private citizen, he has faithfully discharged every duty intrusted to him.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Heiny can distinctly remember when their entire neighborhood was woodland and filled with game, and the deer and wild turkeys would come up to the very door. Mr. Heiny has cleared half of his farm from the forest. He owns in all 270 acres of excellent farming land, and two good dwelling-houses in Indianapolis.

CHRISTOPHER TYLER ARMS, who resides at No. 1943 Central avenue, Indianapolis, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest civil engineer in Indianapolis, if not in Indiana. Mr. Arms is descended from an old Colonial ancestry, and the family genealogy shows that William Arms, the first American ancestor, settled at Hatfield, Mass., April 6, 1676. He was born on the Island of Jersey, and fought at the battle of Turner's Falls under command of Capt. Turner in King Philip's War. In 1698 he purchased what was afterwards known as Arms Corner, located at the south end of Deerfield street, in the town of Deerfield, Franklin Co., Mass. History states that on a quiet Sunday in 1704 a French and Indian force, 1,500 strong, captured the place, while the people were assembled in the church. The entire congregation was taken captive, many were massacred, and the remainder taken to Canada. An interesting fact in connection with this raid, is

that the enemy carried away the bell of the church, and it was placed in the church of St. Regis, in Canada, 300 miles away. Deerfield was a frontier town, and was the theater of many thrilling events during the Indian Wars.

In the Arms Corner Fort, which was erected by William Arms, in 1698, was born Christopher Tyler Arms, whose name introduces this article, March 29, 1813. There also were born his father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and all his ancestors, counting back to that first William Arms, the founder of the family in America.

Christopher Tyler Arms, the father of the Christopher Tyler Arms of Indianapolis, bore a name that was given his father and grandfather, so that counting a son of Christopher Tyler, in Indianapolis, there have been five generations of this name.

The Arms family has given to the country some of its most noted civil engineers, and a taste for this fascinating employment seems to run in the blood. When Mr. Arms, of Indianapolis, was but a lad of eleven years of age, he in company with another lad, Arthur Wellington Hoyt, carried the flag when their fathers laid out a route for a proposed canal from Boston to Albany, when it was proposed to make connection in this way with the Erie canal. A conference was finally held in Albany, at which were present Gov. DeWitt Clinton, Gen. Epworth Hoyt, Chief Engineer, Laomi Baldwin, and Christopher Tyler Arms. This conference decided that there were insurmountable obstacles to the construction of the canal as proposed, and the enterprise was finally abandoned.

The next engineering experience of the younger Mr. Arms was in the construction of the Boston and Worcester road in 1833-34. This was the first railroad out of Boston, and was under the management of Col. John Fessenden. In 1834 Mr. Arms was employed on an extension of the Worcester road (now part of the Boston and Albany line) under Major Brown and Major Whistler. In 1835 Mr. Arms went to Bangor, Maine, and helped survey the first railroad built in that State. There he worked under Arthur Wellington Hoyt as resident engineer. This was in 1835 and 1836, the last year finding him chief engineer of the work.

Mr. Hoyt went to Illinois in 1837 to engage in railroad construction in the West, and

recommended to Gen. Alexander Mr. Arms as a most competent civil engineer with large experiences. Mr. Arms was accordingly engaged in July, 1837, to survey five lines of road running out of Indiana to meet five lines coming east from Illinois. This enterprise was under the management of Gen. Alexander and Gov. Noble, of Indiana, and they gave Mr. Arms full charge of the surveying corps. The first survey made by him was from Lafayette, Ind., to Danville, Ill.; a second from Covington, Ind., to the same point; the third from Perrysville to the same Illinois town. These surveys were all made in 1837. During the ensuing ten years Mr. Arms surveyed more than 1,600 miles of railroad in the West, and in 1848 was called back to New England to survey a line from Eagle Bridge to Burlington, Vt. In 1852 he went to Ohio with a corps of engineers, and engaged in the survey of a line between Marietta and Cincinnati, one-half of the 250 miles of this road being surveyed by Mr. Arms himself. For five years he remained with this company, and then for twenty years was employed as a manager for a publishing firm, which was engaged in putting out county histories in Ohio and Pennsylvania. For ten years he was engaged in railroading, and then retired from active labors at the age of eighty years.

Mr. Arms was married July 4, 1840, to Lucinda Hayden, a native of Deerfield, Mass., who died in 1872. To their union were born six children: Mrs. Isabella Moore, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Christopher Tyler, who was educated to be a civil engineer, and died in 1878; Anna Prague, who married Col. John Wilson, and is now a widow in Philadelphia; Richard C., a florist in Champaign, Ill.; Henrietta, who married John Kiler; and Walter French, who has already achieved distinction as a civil engineer, and resides at Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., Pennsylvania.

Christopher Tyler Arms is a remarkable man, and well worthy of mention in a book devoted to men who have done things. The first railroads were surveyed by him in Indiana and Illinois, and his entire business life displayed engineering qualities of the very highest character, which not only brought him fame, but competence as well, and gave him means to live the useful and inspiring career which is so briefly noted above. He is still hale and hearty, and possesses a remarkable memory and a fund of information that is both interesting and valuable.

MILLER ELLIOTT, deceased, who for several years was Superintendent of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company, with offices in the Claypool Building, in that city, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., May 25, 1850, son of Joseph and Jane (Walters) Elliott, both natives of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Elliott was born and bred a Pennsylvania farmer. He moved into the western country in 1872, and located near Tecumseh, Neb., where he died in 1893, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, Jane Walters, was fifty-six years old when she died in 1865. They were both members of the Methodist Church. They had a family of four sons and one daughter, and but one of their children is now living: Robert, of New Pittsburg, where he is engaged on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The paternal grandfather of Miller Elliott died in Pennsylvania when he had reached an advanced age. His wife lived to be ninety years of age. They had a small family of children. Jacob Walters, the father of Mrs. Jane (Walters) Elliott, was a farmer, in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he died at a ripe old age.

Miller Elliott was reared to manhood in Butler county, Pa., where he passed his earlier years on a farm, and attended the district school. When he was twenty-three years of age, he sought a position with the Citizens' Street Railway Company, at Pittsburg, and was received into their employ as a driver. For some nine years he was with them in various capacities, when he was made superintendent of the Transverse Passenger Railway, which he held for about three years, when the consolidation of the two roads brought him back to the Citizens' line as assistant superintendent. This place he held until 1890, when he was named superintendent of the Pittsburg & Birmingham Traction Company, a position he retained some five years. In the spring of 1896 he came to Indianapolis as superintendent of the local lines of the street railway. His administration of the duties of his responsible position was in every way satisfactory to the public, and his business abilities were recognized as of a very high order.

Miller Elliott was married Oct. 21, 1869, to Miss Julia A., daughter of Simon P. and Catherine (Cooper) Walter. To this union were born five daughters: Laura J., deceased; Matilda; Alice M.; Grace and Amelia. The survivors live in their Pittsburg home, as does also the widowed mother. Mrs. Elliott

and her family belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Elliott was a Republican. He was a man of parts, and his career affords a striking illustration of the possibilities of American industrial life. With little help from schools or learning, or the aid of favoring friends, he made his way solely by his own industrious habits, manly character and sterling worth.

CHARLES SUMNER BOYNTON, M. D., an old and prominent physician of Indianapolis, was born in Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y., July 28, 1833, son of George and Annie (Twichell) Boynton, and was but three years of age when his mother died. The Boynton family came originally from England, and has long been established in New England. Dr. Boynton, of Indianapolis, is in the seventh generation of the name in this country, and well sustains the reputation his forefathers acquired for honesty and integrity in the long ago.

George Boynton was born in New England, and located in Western New York, when the country was still wild. His brother, Jonathan, was elected Judge of the District, and served many years, dying while still filling that honorable position. Mr. Boynton, who was admitted to the Bar early in life and thoroughly posted in all legal matters, was elected Justice of the Peace, and long served his community in that capacity. He married (first) Annie Twichell, who was born in Ohio. Their marriage took place in New York State, where they lived on a farm until her death. To this marriage were born the following children: Lorenzo, Alonzo G., Elizabeth, Benjamin, Delia, Helen and Charles Sumner, all of whom attained mature years, Elizabeth dying at the age of eighty-three; Lorenzo was killed Aug. 16, 1890, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad when long past seventy, two others of the family being killed at the same time. George Boynton married (second) Sallie Hibner, of Penfield, N. Y., and to this union were born five children, of whom Lydia is the wife of Daniel Stanford, of Ontario, N. Y.; Berissa, who married Eddie Sherman, and was the matron of Dr. Eastman's Sanitarium in Indianapolis, died here about 1893; Irene is the wife of Dr. K. D. Hawley, of Columbus, Ind., and Eugene, her twin, died in infancy, as did also Stanley.

Charles Sumner Boynton was reared in

New York, where his elementary education was acquired. In 1852 he came to Indiana and began the study of medicine with his brother, Alonzo G., at Elizabethtown, Ind. He then attended lectures at Buffalo University, in Buffalo, N. Y., and was graduated from that institution in 1857, being a student under the renowned Dr. Austin Flint, who has since become world famous, not only as a practitioner, but as the author of medical treatises of great value. Previous to taking his lectures Dr. Boynton for a time practiced with his brother. In 1901 Dr. Boynton went back to his Alma Mater, and took a post-graduate course. His diploma, granted in 1857, had so faded that the signatures were largely illegible. These he had retraced and such names appear as Millard Fillmore, then President of the University; Austin Flint, Secretary; Frank H. Hamilton; Sanford B. Hunt, later Medical Director of the Union army during the Civil War; Austin Flint, Jr., and others. These have all become noted physicians and authors.

Dr. Boynton resumed his practice at Elizabethtown after graduating, but after two years removed to Medora, Jackson county, where he remained two years; he was at Hope, Bartholomew county, three years, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Simeon Stapp, which continued until the fall of 1861, when he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Navy under Captain A. H. Foote, who afterward became the eminent Commodore Foote. Dr. Boynton was sent to Chicago to examine applicants for government position. After he had done this work he returned to Hope, resigned his position in the Navy, and took part in treating a serious outbreak of small pox. While acting for the Government at Chicago Dr. Boynton had not been mustered into the service, and felt at entire liberty to devote himself to the safety of his own community. In March, 1864, he was appointed Surgeon of the 67th Ind. V. I., and on his way to the front was put in temporary medical charge of the First Ind. Heavy Artillery, and accompanied that command to its barracks, at Selma, Ala. He joined his own command at Grand Ecore, La., on its return from the Red River Expedition. His services with the Sixty-seventh continued until late in the Fall of that year, when the regiment was consolidated with the veterans and recruits of the 24th Ind. V. I., he continuing to hold his position as surgeon.

Dr. Boynton was finally mustered out of the service at Galveston, Texas, July 24, 1865.

Returning home, Dr. Boynton resumed his medical practice at Hope, Ind., where he also entered into business as a druggist. In the spring of 1871 he sold out his drug business, and removed to Indianapolis to form a partnership with the late Dr. B. H. Oliver. This association was broken up after three years by the removal of Dr. Oliver to Minneapolis. During the administration of President Arthur Dr. Boynton was appointed one of the eighteen assistant medical referees of the Pension Department authorized by act of Congress, and went to Washington where he faithfully performed the duties of that position for about six months, when the failure of his vision resulting from too close study of faulty manuscript compelled him to resign. For about four years he lived in Hope, where he devoted himself to the recovery of his health, and to his medical practice for about four years. In 1886 he came back to Indianapolis, and here he has lived to the present time engaged in a very successful general practice. For three years he was county physician of Marion county, and as such was present at the execution of Achey, Gereitig and Merrick. During two years of this time he had charge of the county asylum, the county poor and the county prisoners, and for one year was in charge of the county asylum.

Dr. Boynton was married Aug. 25, 1858, to Ella Moore Bateman, a native of Cheviot, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where she was born in 1842. To this union were born three children, the eldest being (1) Lillie G., born July 5, 1859, the wife of Col. Harry B. Smith, for some years Auditor of Marion County. During the Spanish-American War he was Colonel of the 158th Ind. Volunteers, and is now very prominent in the Indiana National Guard. (2) Jessie E., born Sept. 28, 1868, died Sept. 8, 1869. (3) Edna, lost her hearing resulting from scarlet fever, and was educated at the Asylum for Mutes. She died of consumption after heroic efforts had been put forth to prolong her life. She was taken to Colorado, but the insidious disease had too firm a hold and the frail spark of life went out Dec. 30, 1893, her vitality being sapped by the disease which had rendered her mute. She was a Christian, pure, guileless, conscientious and wholly sincere, yet entirely un-

pretentious. Her amiability made one realize that

"Gentleness is a little thing
Dropped into the Heart's Deep Well;
The good, the joy, that it may bring
Eternity alone can tell."

Dr. Boynton has been long a member of the various medical societies of the county and State, as well of the American Medical Association. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1858, belonging to the R. A. M. In 1872 he united with the K. of P., and has been a very active member of the G. A. R. He is a zealous worker in the G. A. R., and seldom fails to attend the annual encampment of that body. He is Past Post Commander of George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, of Indianapolis, and is Past Medical Director of the Department of Indiana. Other prominent official positions in the Order have been held by him. For three years he has served as W. M., of his Masonic Lodge, and has been Past Chancellor of the K. of P. Lodge. He and his wife are members of the Roberts Park Methodist Church, where they are highly esteemed for their many good works. Dr. Boynton cast his first vote for Fremont, and has acted with the Republicans since that time. He is vice-president of the Crescent Oil Company, manufacturing lubricating oils and greases, and Col. Smith, his son-in-law, is president of the same concern. The plant is located on Wyoming street, and the sales of this concern amount to about \$30,000 annually. They purchase the crude stock from the oil companies, and prepare the various kinds of lubricating oil and wheel greases for the market. Dr. Boynton's summers are usually spent in the East at the seaside, with relatives.

JOHN F. GECKLER, who has for some years taken an active part in the administration of city affairs in Indianapolis, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1868, son of George and Elizabeth (Niemyer) Geckler.

George Geckler was born in Germany, and his wife in Maryland. They had a family of three sons and four daughters, three of their children now living: George and John F., of Indianapolis; William, of Evansville. Of their daughters, Amelia, married Samuel Griggsby. George Geckler was a minister of the Gospel in the German Lutheran Church. In 1849 he removed to this country, but re-

turned to his native land, where he spent several years before his second coming to this country. He lived at different places and spent several years at Shumway, Ill. In 1880 he came to Indianapolis, where he died twelve years later, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife died ten months prior to the death of her husband. The father of George Geckler was a grape-grower in Germany, where he died well-advanced in years; he reared a family of some seven or eight children. The father of Mrs. Elizabeth (Niemeyer) Geckler came to this country and settled in Clay county, Ind., where he engaged in farming; he had a family of three daughters, and died when about fifty years of age.

John F. Geckler has made his home in Indianapolis for nearly three decades. He attended the public schools, and later became a pressman in Beck & Randolph's printing office. For several years he had charge of the press rooms of the United States Playing Card Company. In 1899 he was elected city clerk, an office he proved himself most capable of filling, and his efficiency and reliability have won him the approval of all.

Mr. Geckler was married Dec. 21, 1890, to Miss Addie L., daughter of Benjamin E. and Eliza (Newkirk) Thomas. To this union have come three children, Maurice, Edna and Hazel. Mr. Geckler is a member of Capital City Lodge of Masons, and Lodge No. 13, B. P. O. E. He is also connected with the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the Pressmen's Union. He is a member of the Order of Colonials, and of the German Society known as the German Dreiziger Aid Society. In politics he is a Democrat. His comfortable home is at No. 1331 South Olive street. He holds stock in the *German Tribune*, and in the El Rio Tropical Planters' Association.

SMILEY NEWTON CHAMBERS, until his death a distinguished lawyer and prominent citizen of Indianapolis, where, besides the high rank he attained in his profession, he was well known as an earnest and fearless advocate of good government, as a loyal friend and genial companion, was a native of Indiana, born at Edwardsport, March 18, 1845. He was a son of Alexander and Rachel (Keith) Chambers, and great-grandson of Alexander Chambers, who served in the expedition of George Rogers Clark, during the Revolution, and who after the close of the war removed from Pennsylvania to Vin-

cennes, Ind., and there entered land. A number of his children settled in Knox and adjoining counties and became useful and influential citizens of that section. One of his sons, Joseph Chambers, filled many public offices of trust. He was a man of strong, upright character, notably enterprising, and intelligent, and left an impress upon his community which is still felt.

The Keith family, to which Mr. Chambers's mother belonged, was noted for physical and mental strength, and they took a leading part in the early development of Knox county. They were not, however, as early settlers there as the Chambers family, the Keiths coming to this State in about 1820, from Kentucky. Alexander and Rachel (Keith) Chambers were married in 1838, and soon afterward settled at Edwardsport, where Mr. Chambers engaged in the milling business. This venture, however, proved disastrous, and before long they moved onto a farm in Widner township, which they developed and improved, and on which they passed the remainder of their lives, dying in 1866. They left children as follows: Nancy A., Elliott, Lottie C. Johnson and Smiley N. All of this family received the best schooling afforded in the neighborhood when they were young.

Mr. Chambers was reared on the farm, and he acquired his elementary education by attending the common schools during the winter months. His summers were spent at farm work on the homestead, assisting his father in clearing up new lands. In August, 1863, when barely eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of the 115th Ind. V. I., for six months, but his service covered the remainder of the war, toward the close of which he was sergeant in the 25th Indiana Battery, in which he had enlisted for 100 days. He took part in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 to 18, 1864. He was discharged at Indianapolis in July, 1865. His parents died in 1866, the year following his discharge, and Mr. Chambers soon after began his real work in gaining an education, which closed with his graduation from Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., in 1870. The following year he read law in St. Louis, Mo., with Peter E. Bland. In 1872 he was admitted to the Knox county Bar, and afterward to the Supreme courts of Indiana and of the United States. He entered upon general practice at Vincennes, meeting with success



S. H. Chamberlain

from the beginning. In 1872 he was candidate for the State Legislature on the Republican ticket, and although defeated had the satisfaction of having received the full support of his party. In 1873 he formed a partnership with William H. DeWolf, which continued until his appointment, March 13, 1889, as United States District Attorney for the District of Indiana, by President Benjamin Harrison, a position he held four years. This appointment was made without application or petition. During his incumbency Mr. Chambers conducted many prosecutions for political offences, especially of election laws. When he assumed the duties of District Attorney he moved to Indianapolis, where shortly afterward he formed a partnership with Samuel O. Pickens and Charles W. Moores, a firm which from the very beginning enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, largely corporation practice, the firm having the confidence and patronage of men engaged in large affairs. This association was broken by the death of Mr. Chambers, Feb. 8, 1907.

Although a Republican in politics, Mr. Chambers often disagreed with the policies of his party, sometimes in open opposition from the public platform. Always outspoken in his utterances, his position on public questions was never in doubt. In 1906 he was appointed a colonel on the staff of Governor Hanly, which position he resigned in a very short time. Mr. Chambers never sought public office, but his advice was frequently sought by those in office, and in every campaign he was found advocating such principles and policies as met with his approval. His capacity for work was very great, and he seldom took a vacation. In his view men were not overworked, and he claimed he seldom felt the need of a vacation. He was prompt in the performance of all duties devolving upon him, and his courts were not delayed by his laches.

Physically Mr. Chambers was a man of fine appearance, five feet eleven inches tall, and weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, with light hair and deep-set blue eyes. In early life he joined the Baptist Church, but about 1880 he withdrew and became a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder for many years, and he was deeply devoted to the service. In his young manhood he joined the I. O. O. F., but afterward withdrew from that order, and became a Mason, in a short time attaining the thirty-

second degree, Scottish Rite. He was an exceptional after-dinner speaker, often heard and popularly received. He was a member and secretary of the board of trustees of Vincennes University.

On May 31, 1876, Mr. Chambers was married to Isadora McCord, who was born in Vincennes, Ind., daughter of William Roseborough and Eliza Jane (Gibson) McCord, the former of whom was clerk of Knox county for many years. Mr. McCord was a son of David McCord, who moved from Pennsylvania to North Carolina and thence to Kentucky. He married Dorcas Roseborough. Mrs. McCord was born in Christiansburg, Va., daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Rutledge) Gibson, the latter a daughter of John Rutledge, a Revolutionary soldier, wounded at Yorktown, and a niece of Edward Rutledge, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Chambers is a niece of Sir Charles Gibson, of St. Louis, who received his title from the German and Austrian governments in acknowledgment of his services as counselor at law in international affairs—a very unusual honor.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chambers came children as follows: Eliza, who is the wife of Charles R. Peddle, purchasing agent of the Vandalia railroad, and resides in St. Louis, Mo.; Alexander, named for his grandfather; Miss Sue, who resides with her mother; Miss Mary and Smiley N., also at home; and McCord, deceased. Mrs. Chambers is an intelligent, accomplished woman. She and her husband had an unusually happy and prosperous wedded life.

One who knew Mr. Chambers well has written: "I have known Smiley N. Chambers as lawyer and citizen here. He came from Vincennes to this place after he was appointed United States Attorney. He is a descendant of Alexander Chambers, who was a soldier in the expedition of George Rogers Clark, who came to Indiana in the early days and captured Vincennes during the Revolutionary war.

"Mr. Chambers came to Indianapolis after he had practiced law several years in Knox and the neighboring counties. He has a fine reputation as a lawyer in Central Indiana, being among the foremost of the members of the Bar of Marion county. His appointment as United States Attorney for the District of Indiana brought him to Indianapolis permanently. He deservedly stands among the fore-

most members of the Bar in central Indiana for industry, energy and general ability combined with honesty of purpose and manly independence.

"He was a soldier in the Army of the Union, in the war of the Rebellion, then being a young man. He made in this service a good reputation as a man of courage, activity and energy. As a citizen he stands among the foremost in Indianapolis."

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, eldest son of Smiley N. Chambers, was born Jan. 23, 1879, at Vincennes, Ind., in the home in which his mother was born. He passed his early years in his native place, attending the Vincennes University until he was twelve years old, when the family moved the Indianapolis. There he was a pupil in the grammar and high schools, later entering Purdue University, at Lafayette, where he graduated in 1901. He is engaged in the insurance and real estate business in Indianapolis, being a member of the firm of A. B. Carter & Co., at No. 149 East Market street. He is a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity and the B. P. O. Elks. In political sentiment he is a Republican.

FURMAN STOUT dates his residence in Indianapolis from the autumn of 1836, at which time he was about sixteen years of age. He is a son of Thomas F. Stout, a well known pioneer of Marion county.

Thomas F. Stout belonged to a prominent Colonial family, his first American ancestor, John Stout, emigrating from England and settling in the New Jersey colony in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was a large land owner. The family history has it that John Stout married a Holland lady, before coming to this country, who was named Princess Priscilla. It is also stated that at his death he left a widow and three sons. In one of the Indian wars, so prevalent in those years, they had a narrow escape from the savages, the mother secreting herself and three sons in a hollow log. The Indians passed over the log but did not discover the fugitives, and they were thus saved from a cruel captivity and death.

Jesse Stout, the father of Thomas F. Stout, migrated from New Jersey to Hamilton county, Ohio, where he was one of the earliest pioneers. In his family were several sons and daughters. Late in life he and his wife moved to Illinois, where they passed their last days.

Thomas F. Stout was born in New Jersey

in 1790. His first location in Ohio was twelve miles from Cincinnati, where he kept a public house on the Colerain road. He went from there to Morgan county, Ill., where he owned a large farm between Jacksonville and Springfield, and where he remained eight years, in 1836 selling out and removing to Marion county, Ind. Soon after his arrival he purchased a tract of 240 acres in Wayne township, and this became the homestead of the family, the parents living there until they died. The old homestead is still in the possession of the family. It has been so held for seventy-two years. Thomas F. Stout was a typical pioneer, honest and upright in his intercourse with his fellowmen, and kind and friendly to the last degree. As was customary in those days, he labored long and industriously and cleared up a fine farm. His name is inscribed on the rolls of the substantial and useful citizens of Marion county, who helped to convert the forest and wilderness into a peopled and prosperous community. In the war of 1812 and in the Blackhawk war he did military service, distinguishing himself as a gallant and reliable soldier. In religion he and his wife were both Baptists and they did much to promote and build the church in their neighborhood. A leading spirit in the organization of the Eagle Creek Church, he contributed liberally of both time and money for the support of the Gospel. The minister found his home an abode of peace.

Mr. Stout married, in Ohio, Elizabeth Staten, a native of Virginia, and to them were born ten children, of whom two sons and three daughters are still living, Furman Stout being the eldest of the survivors. The second oldest is Mrs. Nancy Harding, of Washington township, Marion county. Mrs. Elizabeth Hart, the fourth member of the family, owns and occupies the old home of the parents in Wayne township. David M. resides in Rushville, Ind. Mrs. I. Thompson owns and occupies a part of the land of the old homestead. George W. Stout, Sr., of Haughville, Ind., died in March, 1903. Thomas Jefferson, Joseph, Mrs. Martha Ann (Stout) Martin and Mrs. Mary Jane (Stout) Miller all lived to maturity and were married.

Furman Stout was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1820, and came with his parents into Marion county. His memory goes back to his boyhood days in Illinois, when he ran the bullets for his father's use in the Blackhawk war. For seventy-one years

he has continuously resided in Marion county, which is the better part of his eighty-seven years of life. He was long engaged in the wholesale grocery trade in Indianapolis, starting in 1863, but is now retired, and with his wife and daughter, Mrs. Hoberg, lives in his pleasant and commodious home at No. 409 North Pennsylvania street.

The first wife of Furman Stout was Mary Coble, who died in 1862, leaving three sons: George W., Henry H. and Thomas O. Mr. Stout was married the second time, Feb. 24, 1864, to Miss Mary Campbell, who was born near Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., May 5, 1830, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Davis) Campbell, of Franklin county, the former born near the Natural Bridge, Rockbridge Co., Va. In 1834 they moved into Marion county and bought a home in Pike township, where Mr. Campbell died in 1863. His widow passed to her rest the following year. Mrs. Stout belonged to a large family of children, four of whom are still living: Mrs. Nancy Wilson, Mrs. Stout, Mrs. Julia Osborn, and Mrs. Sarah Miller, the latter two of whom were twins. The deceased were John Campbell, who died in the service of the Union during the Civil war; Jonathan; William; and Thomas, who served four years in the army during the war of the Rebellion. To the union of Furman and Mary (Campbell) Stout was born one child, Rosa, now Mrs. Hoberg, whose husband, Alfred Hoberg, is a resident of Indianapolis.

BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON, chief of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1847, son of Rev. Abel and Sarah (Smith) Johnson, both natives of Ohio.

The paternal grandfather of Benjamin F. Johnson was a native of Virginia, of English Quaker stock. He was a farmer and moved to Ohio at an early day, where he died when but thirty-five years old, the father of three children. Thomas Smith, the maternal grandfather of Benjamin F. Johnson, was born in Ohio, of French descent, and lived to the age of ninety-five; he had seventeen children by his first wife, and one child by his second.

Abel Johnson was a minister in the Baptist Church, having been ordained when he was but seventeen years old. The most of his life he spent in preaching in Indiana and Ohio, and at different times he had charge of churches at Muncie, Bluffton, and at Liberty

Center, which he founded. He was a staunch Abolitionist. He died at Liberty Center in 1891, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, Sarah (Smith), died in 1897, at the age of eighty-five. They had a family of nine sons and two daughters, namely: Thomas B., of Pasadena, Cal.; Washington P., of Los Angeles, Cal.; Isaac W., who was killed in the Civil war; Abel S., who was wounded on the same battlefield, and died at the Good Samaritan Hospital in St. Louis; Adoniram J., of Liberty Center, Ind.; Vernon M., deceased; Benjamin F.; Mary R., wife of J. A. Cotton, of New Castle, Ind.; Francis W., who died in infancy; Martha E., who died when about twenty years old; and David S., of Liberty Center, Indiana.

Benjamin F. Johnson was reared on the farm in Wells county, Ind., from the age of three years. His education was secured in the district school, the Bluffton high school, the Marion Academy, and Ridgeville College. For eight years he taught in the district schools of Indiana and Illinois, and for the same period in town and city schools. He was principal of the schools at Ossian, Montpelier, Oxford and Boswell. For ten years he was superintendent of schools in Benton county, Ind., and for five years served as town trustee. In the fall of 1900 Mr. Johnson was elected chief of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics, and entered upon the duties of that office the first day of the following January.

Mr. Johnson was married, Nov. 8, 1873, to Miss Mary C., a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ciphers) Fox. To this union were born three children: Louise M., who graduated from Purdue University, class of '98, taught three years and is now employed in her father's office; Leland F., who graduated with his sister Louise from Purdue University in 1898, and is now a mechanical engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with headquarters at Fort Wayne; and Edward M., a teacher, and a student of Franklin College. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have also reared another boy, Jesse A., the son of his brother Vernon, having taken him into their hearts and home from the time he was five years old. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Baptist Church, as are their children. He was made a Mason at Montpelier, Ind. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Johnson owns a fine farm of 160 acres in Benton county, and an elegant and attractive home at No. 1228 Ashland street. He

also owns an interest in the *Indiana Educator-Journal*, which at one time was known as the *Indiana School Journal*, and which is now published in Indianapolis.

JEDIAH R. McCORMICK (deceased) was a representative of one of the prominent families of Indianapolis, where he made a good name as an honorable and upright citizen.

James McCormick, his father, came to Indianapolis March 6, 1820, and his uncle, John McCormick, came in the last week in February, 1820, and they were the first white settlers of Indianapolis. John McCormick brought his family with him, and the two brothers erected a cabin, after which James returned for his family. The two brothers lived for many years in this log house, which was located at the east end of the old White river bridge. The engineer who laid out the city boarded with John McCormick while engaged in his work during the latter part of 1820.

John and James McCormick were natives of Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, John being the elder. James was born in 1797. Their father, John McCormick, Sr., was born in Virginia, of Scotch ancestry, was a pioneer in Butler county, Ohio, and later removed to Connersville, Ind., where he died in 1845. John McCormick, Jr., was one of the first three county commissioners of Marion county. His death took place in 1824, and he left a widow and eight children, of whom Mrs. Tabitha Marsh, of Arcadia, Ind., is now the only survivor. She and her twin sister, married twin brothers.

James McCormick, the father of Jediah R., married Miss Martha (Patsy) Perkins, and they brought with them to Indianapolis one child, Hezekiah, who died long ago. In 1832, Mr. McCormick bought eighty acres of land upon which he and his family settled. Crown Hill cemetery is now situated on a part of this property. Six boys and five daughters were born to Mr. McCormick and his wife after their arrival in Indianapolis. The following are the living members of this interesting family: John L.; Amos D.; Ira N., of Jamestown, Ind.; James W., of Bainbridge, Ind.; and Mrs. Catherine Eagle, of Frankfort, Ind. The oldest brother, H. S., died at the age of sixty-six years, and J. P. died at the age of sixty-nine.

Mr. McCormick was a Baptist in his re-

ligious views. In politics he was a Whig in the old days, and always a strong and pronounced anti-slavery man. He died in 1858, and he is remembered not only for the fact that he was one of the very first settlers of Indianapolis but also for his manly qualities and high character. His widow passed away in October, 1880.

Jediah R. McCormick was born Jan. 29, 1827, in Shelby county, Ind., where the family for a time resided, and was a twin brother of Amos D., of Lebanon, Ind. His education was secured in the "pay" schools, as there were no public schools established in his neighborhood during those early years. When he reached mature age he learned carpentry, which was his life work.

Mr. McCormick married Elizabeth Coonfield, a native of Pennsylvania, and they had one son and four daughters, as follows: Mrs. Laura Ellen Barlow, Mrs. Jennie Brockway, Mrs. Alice Parker, Mrs. Cora Eppert and Harry G. They all reside in Indianapolis. Mr. McCormick, to whom we are indebted for much of the information contained in this article, remembered well when Indianapolis was but a hamlet, and gave little promise of the beautiful city it has become. At the time of his death he was residing at No. 1217 North West street.

BEVERLY W. SULLIVAN, D. D. S. The career of this eminent citizen of Indianapolis divides itself naturally into two parts, the first brief, stirring and epoch making, the second protracted, peaceful and uneventful in the sense of presenting striking incidents, but on that account none the less successful, none the less masterful, none the less typical of high professional attainments. The record of Dr. Sullivan as a soldier during the Civil war was brilliant, patriotic and efficient. It included four years of active service, commencing when he was a boy of seventeen, and ending when he had scarcely attained his majority. Yet in those formative years he fashioned the basis of his character as it developed broadly with the highest type of American citizenship, when white-winged peace brought prosperity and splendid victories to a reunited land. To the discerning, incidents of comparatively slight importance tell a prophetic story. Inherited traits of ancestry in the Sullivan family are clearly revealed in the one fact that four of six brothers bore arms in honorable military service during the Civil war. Here were por-

trayed loyalty, fidelity, love of country, bravery, worship of the institutions of a free republic. In nationality the Sullivan family is of that sturdy Scotch-Irish type which breeds sinews of war, and gives character and impulse to human achievements. The family had settled in Virginia, whence the Doctor's paternal grandfather migrated to Kentucky.

The father of Dr. Sullivan, Rev. John W. Sullivan, was a man of deep convictions and strong mentality, and he wielded a wide influence upon humanity. Born in Lexington, Ky., in 1810, he removed when a lad to Ohio, and in his youth he acquired the trade of "Wind-sor" chairmaking, serving in that vocation from the age of fifteen to twenty-one years. But a higher life beckoned and he responded. He became a circuit rider of the Methodist Church in the early pioneer days, a life that was filled with privations and scant material rewards. In 1833 he rode horseback from Cincinnati to Indianapolis to join the Indianapolis conference. For nearly half a century, or until his death, at his home in Jeffersonville, Ind., he continued an active and well-known Methodist preacher. He had married Mary Ann Messick, a native of Kentucky and of French ancestry, whose father served in the Mexican war. She died in 1861. To Rev. John W. and Mary Ann Sullivan were born eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. Of this family Beverly W. is the only survivor. Of the four who served in the Civil war, Charles W. enlisted in an Iowa regiment; Wilbur F. was a member of the 6th Ohio V. I., and at the close of the war joined the regular army, dying while in the service and is buried at Nashville, Tenn.; Leonidas E. was a member of the staff of Gen. Rosseau; Beverly W. enlisted in Indiana.

Beverly W. Sullivan was born in Madison, Ind., March 7, 1844. Owing to the calling of his father, he moved frequently with the family from place to place. They were living at Jeffersonville, Ind., in the early autumn of 1861, where the wife and mother died. About a week later, or Sept. 10, 1861, Beverly W. enlisted in Company B, 49th Ind. V. I. He re-enlisted at Indianola, Tex., Feb. 4, 1864, and was finally mustered out, Sept. 13, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. During these four years Mr. Sullivan saw active service. The 49th Indiana, with a few other regiments, formed, at Cumberland Ford, the nucleus of the Army of the Cumberland, operating throughout Kentucky and Tennessee. The 49th was one

of the regiments which held Cumberland Gap, and which was later there surrounded by a large superior force of Confederates under Gen. Kirby Smith, suffering many privations from lack of food and other supplies. Their condition finally became desperate, and when the little army was greatly reduced and starvation threatened they destroyed all munitions of war that were not portable, and by a heroic dash broke through the investing lines and escaped, to the deep chagrin of the enemy, who had no doubt of their ultimate capture or destruction. In that marvelous and successful break from the trap, two Indiana regiments, the 49th under Col. James Keigwin, and the 33d under Col. John Coburn, late of Indianapolis, led the way. The regiment later campaigned in West Virginia, and thence reported to Gen. Sherman at Memphis, participating in his attack upon Vicksburg. At Chickasaw Bayou, on the Yazoo, the command was defeated and retreated. The 49th then joined in an expedition under Gen. McClernand up the Arkansas river to Arkansas Post, engaging the enemy in a sharp fight and capturing the fort and 5,000 Confederate soldiers. Proceeding to Young's Point, La., the regiment began preparation for the grand siege of Vicksburg, under Gen. Grant. It participated in all the severe engagements during that famous siege, including Thompson's Hill, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and was in the grand assault upon Vicksburg May 22, 1863. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the command to which Dr. Sullivan belonged was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, and was later ordered to Matagorda Bay, Tex., remaining there until the spring of 1864. There Dr. Sullivan re-enlisted. The command went up the Red river to Alexandria to cover the retreat of Gen. Banks. Later the 49th regiment was ordered to New Orleans, and there the veteran portion of the regiment received their thirty days' veteran furlough, which Dr. Sullivan spent at home. Reporting for duty he was ordered to Lexington, Ky., to do provost duty, and on Feb. 22, 1865, Dr. Sullivan was commissioned by Gov. Morton adjutant of the 49th. Later he was detailed as post adjutant, under Col. S. W. Price; serving there for a time he was ordered to report to Gen. John M. Palmer at Louisville, Ky., and by Gen. Palmer he was appointed assistant adjutant general on his staff. In that capacity he served until at his own request he was re-

lieved to be mustered out of service. He received the thanks of the commanding general (Palmer) on this occasion "for the promptness and efficiency with which he had discharged his duties."

Coming to Indianapolis at the end of the war he began the study of medicine and dentistry with the intention of practising the latter. He graduated in medicine from the Ohio Medical College, and in dentistry from the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati in 1869. Returning to Indianapolis, he began the practice of dentistry, which he has ever since successfully continued.

Dr. Sullivan married, in 1870, Miss Emma M. Alford, daughter of T. G. Alford, and a native of Indianapolis. To Dr. and Mrs. Sullivan have been born three children: Harry E.; Fred A., an actor; and Thomas M., a musician. Dr. Sullivan is one of the prominent members of the Union Veteran League, being a past colonel of Encampment No. 80, and having served as chief mustering officer, and for two years as inspector general of the same. He is also prominent in the G. A. R., having been connected with the order ever since its organization in Indianapolis. In 1902 he was commander of Robert Anderson Post, No. 369, Indianapolis. In politics he is a Republican. In their religious connections Dr. and Mrs. Sullivan are members of the Methodist Church.

MADISON G. WATKINS, a respected citizen of Anderson, Ind., is a descendant of an old Colonial family of Virginia, of Welsh ancestry. Mr. Watkins was born in Madison county, Ind., six miles north of Anderson, on his father's farm, Sept. 27, 1840, son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Carroll) Watkins.

Lewis Watkins, father of Madison G., was born in July, 1808, in Virginia, and in young manhood went to Warren county, Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Carroll, who was born in June, 1808, in Warren county. In 1839 he moved with his wife and four children to Madison county, Ind., and entered eighty acres of land in Richland township. This land was then all covered with heavy timber, and he built a log cabin and subsequently cleared and developed a good farm. By thrift and industry he acquired more land and at the time of his death, in 1859, he owned 120 acres.

The first four children of Lewis Watkins and wife were born in Ohio and the remainder in Indiana. They were: Frances, born in

1830; James; Nancy, who married Daniel Goodykoontz, a farmer in Madison county; Aquilla, born in 1837; Madison G., born Sept. 27, 1840; William P., born March 8, 1843; Elizabeth Ann, who married John W. Garrison, and settled in Wabash county, Ind.; Perry; and Sarah Jane, who married James Glasgow, and located permanently in southwest Missouri. Lewis Watkins was a strong Jacksonian Democrat, and a man of sterling character. Both he and his wife were consistent and active members of the M. E. Church, and their house was the home of the circuit-rider, and before any church was built was the place where meetings were held. Mr. Watkins was a class leader and he assisted materially in the building of the first church edifice in this locality. He reared his children to be loyal to their country and when the Civil war gave occasion to display patriotism, four of his sons offered themselves in defense of their flag: Madison G. was one. James was a private in Major Doxey's company, 16th Ind. V. I., was in the battle at Richmond, Ky., where he was taken prisoner, paroled and sent home; there he died from the effects of an attack of measles and undue exposure. William P., of the 130th Ind. V. I., was mustered out a second lieutenant, taking part in the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea. Perry was in the same company as his brother, William, and yielded up his young life at Nashville, Tennessee.

Madison G. Watkins attended school in the first school house in his district. This was built of logs and had neither comforts nor conveniences. Only the simplest rudiments were taught, but they were very thoroughly impressed and a studious and ambitious student could not fail to acquire a sound foundation for future building. To spell correctly, to read the few books which might come in their way, to write a plain hand and to figure in arithmetic, enough to carry on ordinary business, was considered then all that any reasonable pupil could need. Times have changed but there still lingers a suspicion, in the minds of many, that those simple principles produced men who have ruled the destinies of the country, more or less, ever since, and hence could not have been so very deficient in essentials.

The Watkins family was a large one, consisting of the father, mother and nine stalwart sons and daughters. The pioneer mother spun and wove both flax and wool and made

the clothing for the children, while the father, with ready ingenuity and rough skill, fashioned the shoes from the hides of his farm animals, which were tanned in a neighboring tannery. In the summers the children went barefoot, but when it came time to go to school in the fall, shoes must be donned and it sometimes happened that half the winter term was over before the last restless pair of feet was shod. Madison G. had his chance at school, for the three winter months, as did the other members of the family, and during the summers he worked on the farm.

The outbreak of the Civil war called many a young man just entering manhood from the peaceful pursuits of the farm, and Mr. Watkins was one of these. On Aug. 6, 1862, at Anderson, Ind., he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, known as the Ninth regiment of Indiana troops, to serve three years or during the war. While at Indianapolis, a sham battle was fought in which the Fifth cavalry took part, in which Mr. Watkins received serious injury to his feet, which completely disabled him for a time and from which he has never fully recovered. He did not enter a hospital, however, but was treated in his quarters; he determined to remain with his regiment, and did for eight months, but at the end of that time was honorably discharged. In 1864 he re-enlisted for 100 days, at Indianapolis, in the 132d regiment Ind. V. I., and served out his time in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, guarding railroads, and was a second time honorably discharged.

Mr. Watkins had not lost his deep interest in military affairs. After his return home he assisted in the recruiting service at Anderson, recruiting Company F, 147th Ind. V. I., in which he enlisted in December, 1864, to serve one year, and again gave faithful service until he obtained his third honorable discharge on account of the closing of the war. His last service was mainly in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. He was promoted to duty sergeant of Company F, but acted as orderly sergeant, to which position he was later promoted, and as such was discharged. His record is one to which he and family refer with justifiable pride. He was held in the highest esteem by his officers and comrades, some of whom are warm friends to the present day.

After the closing of the war, Mr. Watkins returned to the home farm and cared for his widowed mother, working there for two years, and then came to Anderson. Here he worked

as a clerk for five years, and then embarked in a grocery business for himself. This business he continued for eight years, when he sold out and became agent for the American Express Company, at Anderson, and remained with that company nine years. Later Mr. Watkins again engaged in a grocery business and was located on Eighth street, Anderson, for some two years. Since then he has lived retired from business activity.

Mr. Watkins was married at Centerville, Wayne Co., Ind., Nov. 22, 1871, to Lucy J. Stevens, who was born in 1834, at Williamsburg, Clermont Co., Ohio, and is now deceased. She was a daughter of John and Eliza (Brittain) Stevens. One child was born to this union, who died in infancy.

In political opinions Mr. Watkins is a zealous Republican and contributes his influence to support the party candidates and measures. He is a valued member of Major May Post, G. A. R., of Anderson. He belongs also to the I. O. R. M. and is a charter member of of that organization at Anderson. He is one of the representative, reliable and substantial citizens there, owning considerable valuable real estate, commanding the respect and esteem of a very large circle of friends. He has lived to see the country he helped to preserve grow into one of the greatest nations of the earth, its strong grip becoming a fact when the "boys in blue" offered their lives to preserve its integrity.

BEN F. McKEY. In the career of Ben F. McKey, proprietor and editor of the *Lebanon Pioneer*, is exemplified what ability, foresight and persevering industry can do for one who starts even at the very bottom of the ladder, for Mr. McKey's success is due solely to his own efforts and wise use of his opportunities, not to outside influence or unusual advantages. He is a native of Indiana, born in Montgomery County, Dec. 5, 1857.

Jefferson McKey, father of Ben F. McKey, is a native of eastern Tennessee, born near Knoxville, and comes from a family of Scotch-Irish extraction. He came to Indiana in early manhood and settled in Montgomery county, where he was engaged both in farming and in his regular vocation as a carpenter and builder. In 1856 he married Miss Sarah A. Sering, of Montgomery county, the daughter of George A. and Nancy Sering. Mr. Sering was one of a family of prominent farmers in Union county; the last years of his life were spent in

Boone county. Jefferson C. McKey is now a resident of that same county, and has his home in Lebanon.

Ben F. McKey came to Boone county with his father in 1865, and was brought up on a farm. He attended schools of the county, working on the farm in summers, until March, 1870, when the family moved to Lebanon. There the boy attended the public schools for three years, but in 1873, at the age of sixteen, he left school, and entered upon his experience in newspaper work. The beginning was humble enough, for he worked as an apprentice under Benjamin A. Smith for the munificent sum of one dollar per week. Later he accompanied Mr. Smith to Covington, Ind., and worked for two years on the *People's Friend*. Attentive and industrious, he had by that time become thoroughly acquainted with his trade, and returning to Lebanon in 1876 he was employed for some time on the *Democrat*. This paper sank into an untimely grave and young McKey found work next at Laurel, Franklin county, where he worked on the *Review* for a year. By this time he had begun to feel the urgent need of further education, so he went back to Lebanon and there again entered school under Prof. John W. Kise. With this better preparation for his chosen occupation, Mr. McKey went to work again and until Jan. 1, 1879, was employed by John A. Abbott on the *Patriot*, when he began his connection with the paper now so completely identified with him. The *Pioneer* at that time was owned by Dr. T. H. Harrison, and Mr. McKey commenced as a foreman. He soon worked into the general management of the paper, became a local writer on it, and before long held the entire responsibility of the establishment, so great was the confidence in his ability. In 1889 he leased the office from Dr. Harrison for a year and at the end of that time purchased the plant. Since then, as sole proprietor and editor, he has directed the policy of the paper to suit himself, and has added largely to its advertising patronage and increased its circulation until now the *Pioneer* is a most flourishing journal. It is emphatically a Democratic organ, and is the only one of that persuasion in the county.

DANIEL SHEARER, a venerable citizen of Indianapolis, living at No. 921 East St. Clair street, was born Sept. 29, 1821, in Hamilton county, Ohio. He is a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of Marion

county, and belongs to the fourth generation of Shearers in America, being a great-grandson of Augustus Shearer, who came to this country after he had attained mature years. He was the father of ten sons and two daughters, and all of this branch of the Shearer family in the United States have descended from them.

Andrew Shearer, son of Augustus, was born in Maryland, near the Pennsylvania line, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, moved to Cumberland county, Pa., with his family, and came West to spend his last years in Hamilton county, Ohio. He married Margaret Waters, and their children were: Valentine, Ludwig, Michael, Andrew, George, John and Elizabeth M. In the spring of 1806 Andrew Shearer, Sr., moved with his family to Ohio, nearly all of them settling in Hamilton county. There Mr. Shearer passed his remaining days, dying at the age of seventy-five years. Several of his sons brought their families into Indiana in 1828.

John Shearer, the youngest of the sons of Andrew, was born in Philadelphia, and lived with the family in Cumberland county. He was married in Pennsylvania to Susan Korns, a native of Somerset county, that State, and a daughter of Michael Korns, who was for seven years a drummer in the Revolutionary war, after which he studied medicine, becoming a prominent physician in Cumberland county, Pa. He had the first buggy in that country. His life was passed in his native State, and his descendants are numerous. John Shearer brought his family into Marion county, Ind., in 1829. The previous year he had bought land in Warren township, six miles east of Indianapolis, and built a home in readiness for their coming. By entry and purchase he obtained a section of the best land which Marion county afforded, and there lived until his death, in 1861, when he was over eighty years of age. His wife died the previous year. John Shearer was a strong and sturdy pioneer, one of the class that help to build a community in every way. He was a devout member of the church known as the United Brethren in Christ, of which he was a class-leader while in Ohio. When he and his wife came to Marion county there was no church of their order there, and as the Methodists were the most numerous on the frontier he helped to organize a Methodist society, formed a class, and became a leader in that church. As time passed the United Brethren

in Christ gradually settled around him and formed a society, to which he soon became warmly attached. Both he and his wife were devoted to their faith, and the family has always taken a deep interest in everything that related to religion and its practical dissemination in the community. In politics Mr. Shearer was a Jefferson Democrat, and proud to vote for that distinguished statesman. He was in the war of 1812, and fought with Harrison at Tippecanoe and also at the battle of the Mau-mee. In 1840 he voted for General Harrison. In his youth he learned the trade of a tanner, but he did little in that line after coming to Indiana.

To John and Susan (Korns) Shearer were born twelve children, eight sons and four daughters: Jacob, the eldest son, remained in Hamilton county, Ohio, all his life, dying in March, 1902, when within twenty-one days of finishing his ninety-fifth year; he was a ship carpenter of Cincinnati, Ohio, and helped on the construction of the first steamboat built there. John was killed in Ohio by the kick of a horse, when in his sixteenth year. The ten members of the family who came to Indiana were: Catherine, who never married, and who died years ago; George W.; Henry, who lived to be eighty-two years of age; Elizabeth, who married Abraham Haines; Andrew, a minister of the United Brethren in Christ, who died of cholera when thirty-five years of age; Michael Korns, who was a soldier in the Mexican war, in which he rose from the ranks to be a captain, and later went to California, where he died; Daniel; Susan, Mrs. Smith; William; and Lavina, Mrs. Davidson. Only two members of this once numerous family are now living, Daniel and his sister Susan, who lives in Indianapolis.

Daniel Shearer was a little past eight years of age when he came to Marion county in 1829. He assisted his father in clearing up three large farms. His father had the only gun in the immediate neighborhood, and Daniel became an expert marksman, killing many hundreds of squirrels every year, both for food and to protect the corn. He killed several deer and many wild turkeys, and was known as a very successful hunter. For many years after his marriage he remained at home. In 1863 he enlisted in Company K, 51st Ind. V. I., and was discharged June 17, 1865. He was in the Atlanta campaign, fought under General Thomas at Franklin and Nashville, and passed through many dangers, but es-

caped wounds, though he lost the use of his left ear at Nashville, contracting a deafness from which he never recovered. On his return from the war he resumed farming operations, in 1868 removing to Indianapolis, where he has since lived. Mr. Shearer learned the trades of wagon-maker and carpenter, but for many years after coming to Indianapolis he was engaged in bridge-making. He laid the first sewer pipe in the city. For many years he was foreman of carpenter work in the city, and for eleven years was a special policeman.

On July 14, 1844, Mr. Shearer married Martha Ann Robertson, daughter of William and Frances (Talla) Robertson, of Virginia, who came to Marion county in 1841, settling in Perry township; Mr. Robertson was a school teacher and farmer. Mrs. Martha Ann Shearer died in 1870. She was the mother of seven children, four of whom are still living: (1) William R., who like his father wore the Union blue during the Civil war, now has his home in Warren township, not far from the scene of his nativity. (2) Samuel Henry is a civil engineer and architect, and was city engineer of Indianapolis for twelve years, being very prominent in the business circles of that city. (3) Mary Frances is the wife of Edward Belcher, of Iowa Center, Iowa. (4) Mrs. Lizzie B. Jones is a resident of Indianapolis.

Mr. Shearer married for his second wife, Sept. 14, 1871, Amelia Romerill, who died in October, 1883, leaving one child, Edward Harvey, who died in infancy. On Aug. 28, 1892, Mr. Shearer married Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow, daughter of John Rose, of Hamilton county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer were children together. By her first husband she had three sons and four daughters. One son, Col. G. W. Darrow, of Seattle, Wash., is a wealthy mine owner. Another son, Milton, who was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, died at Fort Wayne, Ind.; he was known as the fastest typesetter in the United States. In addition to his own family, Mr. Shearer reared sixteen orphan children, all of whom turned out well.

In 1840 Mr. Shearer cast his first Presidential vote for General Harrison, and was active in the formation of the Republican party in Indiana, always being interested in its affairs. He and Dr. William H. Wishard were charter members of the Tippecanoe Club, of which Dr. Wishard was the oldest member and Mr. Shearer the youngest member. His

religious teachings came from his mother, who was a stanch and devoted Methodist and a worthy Christian woman. He belongs to the Central Avenue Methodist Church, and his wife is a member of the U. B. Church. Mr. Shearer is connected with George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of which he has been a member for over twenty years, during which period he has missed but four meetings—when he was out of the city and once when he was sick.

One of Mr. Shearer's earlier recollections was the sight of the first steamboat that came up the Ohio river, the "Mozell." General (later President) Jackson was aboard and a carpet was laid from the boat to the hotel for him, as it was muddy, but he would not avail himself of any such prerogative; he rolled up his trousers and walked alongside the carpet. The incident occurred at Cincinnati, and Mr. Shearer was five years old at the time.

PROF. WILLIAM H. FREEMAN, who holds the honorable and responsible position of secretary of the Indiana State Board of Forestry, with his office at Room 93, State House, Indianapolis, was born in Wabash, Ind., Sept. 11, 1863. He is a son of Alexander and Matilda M. (Purdy) Freeman, and grandson of George Freeman, who was of German descent, and was born in Pennsylvania. Born and reared a farmer, when he came to Wabash county, in 1847, he bought land from the government, and lived there until his death, at the age of ninety-five years. In his family were many children.

Alexander Freeman was born in Pennsylvania and his wife in Ohio. They had a family of four sons: George W., of Wabash, Ind.; Prof. William H.; Franklin P., of Wabash, Ind.; and Edward L., of Wabash. Alexander Freeman was a farmer, and was brought by his parents from Pennsylvania to Indiana in 1847, the family locating in Wabash county, Ind., near the city of Wabash, and engaging in farming. There Alexander Freeman followed farming until his death, in 1892, at the age of fifty-four years. His widow still survives. They were both members of the Christian (New Light) church, and the father, who was a public-spirited man, and a prominent member of the community, held from time to time various township offices. In politics he was a Republican.

Alfred Purdy, the maternal grandfather of Professor Freeman, was born in Maryland,

where he was a prominent slave owner and dealer in slaves. In the early days he moved to Cincinnati, and was a slave trader up and down the river, from Ohio moving to Indiana about 1847 and settling in Wabash county, where he engaged in farming. He had a large family, was a man of public spirit, and died at the age of eighty-six years.

Prof. William H. Freeman was reared on his father's farm near Wabash, where he attended the district school. His education was continued at the Northern Indiana State Normal School, at Valparaiso, and completed at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. When he left this last school he began teaching, and was engaged in that line until in June, 1901, rising to the principalship of the ward school at Anderson. He was regarded as a capable and progressive instructor. In May, 1901, he was appointed by Governor Durbin secretary of the Indiana State Board of Forestry, in which office he is now acting.

Professor Freeman belongs to St. Anastasia Mesnil Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F., of Wabash, Ind.; the Independent Order of Foresters of America; the Knights of the Maccabees, and the B. P. O. E. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN FRYBERGER. No line of industry requires greater natural talent or more careful study and preparation than that represented in the architectural art and its practical developments, and Indianapolis had an able exponent of this line of enterprise in the subject of this sketch, who was well known as an architect and contracting builder of prestige and success in his chosen vocation. The city contains many evidences of his technical and practical skill.

Mr. Fryberger was a native of the old Buckeye State, having been born on a farm in Darke county, March 11, 1837. His early educational advantages were somewhat limited, but he had the will to dare and to do, and by his personal exertions amply supplemented the slight scholastic training of his youth, becoming a man of broad information. He was essentially the architect of his own fortunes. Mr. Fryberger was a son of John J. and Sarah (Knipe) Fryberger, the former of whom was born in Switzerland and the latter in Pennsylvania. Their marriage was solemnized in Lancaster, Pa. But little is known of the paternal genealogy, as the father

of John J. died on the ocean, while en route to America, leaving a widow and four young sons. The little family, thus bereaved, landed in New York, strangers in a strange land, and the mother, finding herself helpless to provide for her children, had recourse to the only means offered for their care, three of the sons being bound out to Pennsylvania farmers—John J., John and George. The fourth remained in New York, as did also the mother, who there passed the remainder of her life. George remained at his adopted home in Pennsylvania until he had attained his majority, when he made his way to Ohio. There he was engaged in farming for a number of years before moving to Connersville, Ind., from which place he enlisted for service in the Civil war. He was a valiant soldier throughout the great struggle, rising to the office of colonel, and served with distinction and honor. After the war he returned to Connersville, where he became a prominent and influential business man, gaining a competency. Later he lost heavily in certain business ventures, and finally he entered the soldiers' home at Dayton, Ohio, where he yet remains; his wife is a resident of Indianapolis.

John J. Fryberger, father of our subject, remained on the farm where his mother placed him until he reached his legal majority, and soon afterward he left Pennsylvania, in 1831, coming westward to Darke county, Ohio. He entered 160 acres of heavily timbered land, being one of the early settlers in that section, where he reclaimed a good farm and was duly successful, commanding uniform confidence and esteem, as an industrious, honorable and energetic farmer. He there made his home until his death, in 1877, and his wife also died there, in 1875. He was a self-made man in every sense, and his aim in life was ever to provide a good home for his family and to rear his children to lives of usefulness and honor. His name was a synonym of honor and integrity in every respect. He gave staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and in religion he and his wife were devoted and consistent members of the German Methodist Church. Their children were as follows: Henry, a farmer, died in Pennsylvania; Emanuel, a blacksmith, died in Sterling, Ill.; Isaac died at the age of twelve, and Jacob at the age of six; John is mentioned below; Levi, who became a successful farmer in Kansas, later held the office of city marshal in Eureka, that State, and is now deceased; Anna is the

wife of P. Creger; Lavina is the wife of R. L. Robinson; Eliza also married; Olivia J. is the wife of J. Waldeman. There were five other children, all of whom died in childhood.

John Fryberger remained on the old homestead and assisted in its cultivation until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, under the direction of a most skillful instructor, who took a deep interest in the young man and assisted him in his general studies as well as in the acquirement of technical knowledge, so that he made rapid advancement and gained excellent ideas in regard to architecture in general. After completing his apprenticeship Mr. Fryberger attended a school of architecture for a time, and his natural mechanical ability and peculiar receptiveness enabled him to become proficient in architectural work while still a youth, while he continued to devote himself carefully to the study of the art. His later success and precedence were due entirely to his energy and devoted application in early years. Well equipped as an architect and practical builder, he located in Greenville, Ohio, where he continued in business until the outbreak of the Rebellion. He belonged to an organization of militia and was corporal of his company, who tendered their services in 1862, being mustered into Company C, 152d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Putnam. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and proceeded to the front, participating in the battles of White Sulphur Springs and Greenbrier river, in Virginia. At the expiration of his ninety days' term of enlistment Mr. Fryberger received his honorable discharge and returned to his home, but he subsequently re-enlisted, becoming a member of the 187th O. V. I., which was assigned to the 14th Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, said corps being under command of General Steedman. At this time he enlisted for a year, or until the close of the war, and with the great army of which he was a member he participated in many spirited engagements and skirmishes and had his full share of arduous service. He took part in the battles of Resaca and Dalton, Ga., the famous battle of Atlanta and the engagement at Ringgold, whence his regiment was sent to Macon, Ga., where it was assigned to post duty, guarding cotton and contraband goods. Remaining there until January, 1866, it was mustered out, thence proceeding to Columbus, Ohio, where Mr.

Fryberger received his second honorable discharge. He was ever found at the post of duty and made a record which redounded to his honor. During his first term of enlistment he was corporal of his company, while throughout his second term he was orderly. He was never captured and received only slight wounds, and though ill on several occasions he refused to go to the hospital, insisting on remaining with his comrades. In the battle of White Sulphur Springs Mr. Fryberger led his company through the fight, and he always showed a deep interest in the comfort and welfare of his comrades, which they fully appreciated. When some of them were attacked with smallpox he courageously visited them each day to see that they received proper care and attention. As corporal he kept the record of his company and reported same to the war department each month, while he had the foresight to retain duplicates of his record and was thus able to assist a number of comrades in securing pensions, since he was able to authenticate all dates from his record. At one time the pension department sent a special officer to investigate his records, which were found fully satisfactory.

After the close of his army service Mr. Fryberger returned to Greenville, Ohio, where he was engaged in contracting and building until 1886, when he removed to Anniston, Ala., and assumed charge of the building operations of the Corning Land Company in the capacity of architect and superintendent. He remained there four years and for the ensuing two years was engaged in business as an architect in Selma, that State. In 1892 he came to Indianapolis, where he built up a large and gratifying business as an architect and contractor and builder, while his integrity and fidelity ever gained him the public confidence which is the basis of all true business success. While residing in Greenville he met with severe financial losses, through having assumed security obligations, but by close application and progressive methods he was able to retrieve his losses and was in independent circumstances, while no shadow rests upon any portion of his life history. He accumulated some desirable realty in Indianapolis. In politics he was an uncompromising Republican and fraternally he was an honored member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of Indianapolis, while both he and his wife belonged to the Methodist Church.

In 1858, at Greenville, Ohio, Mr. Fryberger was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Cox, who was born in that State, a daughter of John and Frances (Miller) Cox, the Cox family belonging to Ohio and the Miller family to Virginia. Mr. Cox was a wagon-maker by vocation and one of the honored citizens of Greenville, where he was also prominent in the work of the Methodist Church. He and his wife became the parents of five children, namely: Sarah M. (Mrs. Fryberger), Catherine (Mrs. J. W. Bur), Thomas, George and Charles. To Mr. and Mrs. Fryberger were born four children, namely: John A., who married and died leaving one child; Lilla B., who married S. Taylor and who died leaving no children; Levi W., who has been foreman of a tin shop at Rockville, Ind., for a number of years; and Charles W., a successful carpenter and contractor of Selma, Ala., where he superintended the erection of a building for the local street car company.

REV. OLIVER WENDELL McGAUGHEY, pastor of the Sixth Christian Church of Indianapolis, was born in Putnam county, Ind., Dec. 20, 1871, a son of Jacob and Mary (Leonard) McGaughey, both of whom were natives of Indiana. His paternal grandfather, Michael McGaughey, was born in Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was a farmer, and a pioneer in Putnam county, Ind., where he died at the age of seventy-five years. He left a large family.

Jacob McGaughey is a farmer near Russellville, Putnam Co., Ind., and his life has been mainly spent in that county. For three years he followed the starry banner in the war for the preservation of the Union, and did a soldier's part valiantly and well in that great struggle. He went out as a member of the 45th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was subsequently attached to the 115th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, holding the rank of first lieutenant. Mr. McGaughey is a Republican, but in no sense a politician. He is connected with Hazlett Post, G. A. R., of Russellville. His first wife died in 1875, at the age of twenty-eight years, a member of the Christian Church, as is also Mr. McGaughey. For his second wife he married Mrs. Sarah (Robert) Hartman. To his first union were born three sons and one daughter: Rev. George Stanley McGaughey, of Bloomingdale, Ind.; Rev. Oli-

ver Wendell; Charles, a teacher at Roachdale, Ind.; and Minnie, now of Fincastle, Indiana.

George Leonard, the maternal grandfather of Mr. McGaughey, was born in North Carolina, of German descent. In early life he was a farmer, and while still a young man he came to Putnam county, Ind., where he reared a numerous family, and died when quite advanced in years.

Oliver Wendell McGaughey was reared in Putnam county, and was trained to farming. His education was gained in the public schools and at Shurtleff College, at Alton, Ill., where he graduated with honors, taking the rhetorical gold medal. For four years he was a student in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., from which he received the degree of A. B., and was called upon to represent his class on commencement day. After taking a post-graduate course in Butler College, he began preaching as pastor of the Sixth Christian Church, on the first Sunday in July, 1899. Prior to this he had preached since his Junior year in college at several places, and came to the important work of his first pastorate with a trained and disciplined mind.

Mr. McGaughey was married Nov. 1, 1899, to Miss A. K. Booe, daughter of A. M. and Elvessa (Glasscock) Booe, and to this union has come one child, Gilbert Arthur. They reside at No. 914 Woodlawn avenue. The parents of Mrs. McGaughey were pioneer settlers in Fountain county, Ind., and were among the prominent and much respected people of their day.

Mr. McGaughey belongs to the Order of Ben Hur, and while in college became connected with the Pi Delta Theta. In political sentiment he was originally a Republican, but now prefers to vote independently of partisan considerations, seeking only the best men and measures with his ballot.

HENRY GEORGE SPONSEL was born Nov. 21, 1858, in Southport, Ind., and comes of the substantial German-American stock which has had such an important bearing on the history and progress of this State, being a son of Conrad and Barbara (Ruemlar) Sponsel, natives of Germany. Conrad Sponsel was brought to America from Bavaria, Germany, by his father, the family locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there he learned shoemaking under his father. He subsequently moved to Southport, Ind., where he

resided for some time, thence removing to Indianapolis.

Henry G. Sponsel was quite young when he came to Indianapolis with his father, and here he was reared and educated. His schooling over, he learned the upholsterer's trade, at which he continued until the panic of 1872, after which he embarked in the tea and grocery business. As a merchant Mr. Sponsel was decidedly successful, his straightforward methods and earnest desire to please his patrons winning him an excellent custom, which he has kept all these years. In 1903 he added a bakery to his already well-established business, and his reputation for the use of pure ingredients and care in the production of his goods has brought him remarkable success. He has prospered by old-fashioned business integrity and sterling honesty in all his transactions, combined with the most up-to-date methods in the dispatch of business, and he has won a position of unquestioned honor among all his associates.

On Nov. 23, 1882, Mr. Sponsel was married to Anna Lehmer, and to them were born four children, three daughters and one son, viz.: Rosa, Fredia, Katie and Lewis. The son gives evidence of inheriting his father's business ability and will probably become associated with him in due time. On June 15, 1901, Mr. Sponsel married for his second wife Emma Rebendisch. No children have been born to this union.

Mr. Sponsel has many friends in Indianapolis, both among his business associates and in a purely social way, and is well known not only among the German-Americans but in all classes. He is a member of the Second Reformed Church, and fraternally unites with the Improved Order of Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. He carries insurance in three well-known companies, the New York Life, the Hartford (Conn.) Life and the Travelers' Life.

ROBERT ALLEN BROWN, formerly clerk of the Supreme and Appellate courts, is a resident of Indianapolis and well known in that city. He was born near Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., Nov. 27, 1858, son of Isaac S. and Mary (Carnine) Brown, he a native of Virginia and she of Kentucky. The paternal grandfather was Aaron Brown, a native of Virginia, of English descent. He was a farmer, and lived in Johnson county, Ind., two years, dying in 1836, when a young man.

His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Smith, died the next day, and they were buried side by side. Her people were also Virginians. Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Brown had three children.

Isaac S. and Mary Brown had six children, five sons and one daughter, four now living: Robert A.; Charles A., of Johnson county; Isaac Newton, who lives on the home farm; and Mary Lilly, wife of George F. Freeman, of Franklin, Ind. The father was born on a farm, and came to Indiana with his parents in 1836, when ten years old, growing to manhood in Johnson county. He died on the home farm in 1887, and his wife died in 1895, aged sixty-two years. Both were Presbyterians and he was an elder in the church for many years.

Andrew Carnine, the maternal grandfather of Robert A. Brown, was a native of Kentucky, and one of the early settlers of Johnson county, Ind. He was a wagon-maker, owned a farm and cultivated it, but followed his trade. He died in Johnson county in 1872, aged about seventy-eight years. His wife was Nancy Banta. They were charter members of Hopewell Presbyterian Church, one of the strongest country churches in Indiana, and had a large family.

Robert A. Brown was reared on his father's farm, attended the district schools, and later graduated (in 1884) from Franklin College. He taught one year as assistant principal of the Franklin high school, when his health broke down, and he then read law one year in the office of Overstreet & Hunter, after which he went into the newspaper business, first on the *Franklin Republican*, as assistant editor, and later as reporter for the *Indianapolis Journal*. Then he was offered the city editorship of the *Logansport Journal*, and was with that paper one year; bought the *Franklin Republican* and conducted it six years, making, wherever he went, a distinctive mark and fine reputation as a journalist. During that time he was city civil engineer and also township trustee. During his management of the *Franklin Republican* he was also chief clerk of the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature, in the session of 1895; then deputy Secretary of State for two years; elected clerk of the Supreme court in 1898, for four years, and again in 1902 for a second term, which expired Jan. 1, 1907. Since 1856 he is the only man who has been honored by being chosen for a second term.

On June 19, 1892, Mr. Brown married Miss Anna Smith, daughter of Nicholas and Catharine (Armor) Smith, and to this union has been born one daughter, Katharine Armor Brown. The family reside at No. 1407 Park avenue. Mr. Brown is a member of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, his wife of Christ Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias (being recorder of the Supreme Tribunal) and a Scottish Rite Mason; he is likewise a member of the Century Literary Club and the Marion and Columbia Clubs. He is regarded as one of the coming men of Indianapolis and the State, the responsible positions to which he has been chosen being indicative of the great popularity he enjoys.

WILLIAM F. LANDES, who for six years was superintendent of schools of Marion county, is a citizen of Indianapolis; residing at No. 922 West Thirty-first street. Mr. Landes was born in Charleston, Ill., April 15, 1860, but his parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Keyes) Landes, were natives of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Landes, a native of Germany, came to America and first located in Pennsylvania, but later moved to Licking county, Ohio, where he died well advanced in years, leaving a large family. Abel R. Keyes, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia, of English descent, and was a blacksmith by occupation. He died in Ohio aged eighty-seven years, the father of six children. In this line Mr. Landes is a relative of Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Joseph Landes was a plasterer by trade, and later a merchant in Marion county, Ind., where he settled in 1862, at Lawrence. His home was formerly at New Philadelphia, Ohio. He died in Marion county, Ind., in 1874, aged forty-nine years, and his wife, surviving until 1896, reached the age of sixty-five. Both were sincere Methodists. They had two children, William F. and Henry K., both of Indianapolis.

William F. Landes has lived in Marion county, Ind., since 1862. In Lawrence, where he first attended school, he had his home until the fall of 1886. He learned the carpenter's trade when young, and followed it a short time, and then attended the Danville Normal School, and afterward the Zanesville (Ohio) Normal. He began teaching in 1878, and has

been in school work until recently. In 1897 he was elected by the Marion county board of education to the office of county superintendent of schools, which office he held for six years, filling it satisfactorily and with efficiency. He is now bookkeeper for the Crown Hill Cemetery Association.

On June 22, 1886, William F. Landes married Elizabeth W. Pfafflin, daughter of Paul and Elizabeth (Walsh) Pfafflin, and three children have been born of this union: Mabel, who died aged two and one-half years; Ethel; and Floyd, who died aged five years. The beautiful home of the family was built by Mr. Landes in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Landes are members of the Methodist Church and Mr. Landes belongs to the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, and F. and A. M., in the latter connection holding membership in North Park Lodge, No. 646. In political matters he is a Republican. He was justice of the peace five years.

F. M. BACHMAN, who has been engaged in business in Indianapolis for over a quarter of a century, is a native of Germany, born Jan. 20, 1850, son of Michael Bachman (3). The latter was of the third generation to bear the name Michael, and was born in the same province as was our subject, in 1803. The family was an old and honored one in the beautiful region where they were settled, having been there established for many generations. The father of our subject was a farmer and miller in Germany and was in comfortable circumstances, while his name was a synonym of honor and integrity in all the relations of life. His wife died in 1852, and he came to America in 1865, accompanied by two of his children, and here joining others who had previously emigrated to the United States. Michael Bachman passed the remainder of his life in Louisville, Ky., where he died in 1882. Having been well advanced in years when he left the Fatherland he was tenderly cared for by his children in his declining days. Of his family we offer the following brief record: Philip remained in Germany, where he reared his children, and there his death occurred in 1891; Michael (4) came to America in 1852, locating in Louisville, Ky., where he engaged in gardening, and where he died in 1900; Wilhelm, who also came to America, met with an accidental death; Barbara died in Louisville, unmarried; Jacob died in Germany, unmarried; Mary is

the wife of C. Hinkle, of Allegheny City, Pa.; Valentine is the owner and operator of a flouring mill in Indianapolis; F. M. is the immediate subject of this review.

F. M. Bachman accompanied his father and sister Mary to America in 1865, being at the time fifteen years of age. In the Fatherland he had received about seven years' discipline in the excellent schools of his native land, and after coming to the United States he supplemented this by attending business college about three months. They joined the brother Michael in Louisville, and with him our subject was associated in the gardening enterprise until 1867. He had entered business college, as noted, for the purpose of gaining a better idea of American methods, and though his college course left him with an indebtedness of \$100, the knowledge which he gained so fortified him for practical business that he has ever considered the investment a wise one. In 1867 he came to Noblesville, Ind., where he was employed in a restaurant for two and one-half years, gaining valuable experience and familiarizing himself more fully with the English language. For the ensuing fourteen months he was employed as clerk in a dry-goods establishment in the same town, and within this time succeeded in paying his indebtedness and also saving a small balance, with which he purchased a bankrupt stock of dry goods, assuming an incidental obligation of \$1,000. He assorted his stock systematically and later added a grocery stock, and by careful management and assiduous application he was successful in his venture, securing a good start on the road to independence and prosperity, paying his indebtedness and gradually expanding the scope of the business, which he continued for a period of five years, when he closed the same out, realizing ten thousand dollars surplus. In 1879 he came to Indianapolis and purchased a grocery business at the corner of Illinois and Market streets, a central and popular location, and there he became well known to the people of the city during the four years of his association with the enterprise, conducting the business individually for two years and for the following two years in association with Mr. Kuhn. In 1883 he disposed of his grocery business and purchased an interest in a run-down sawmill plant, located at the corner of Madison avenue and Lincoln street, with more than four acres of ground. Mr. Bachman sawed rough wagon material and afterward,

acquiring the interest of his partner, engaged in the manufacture of building materials of all kinds, while to the equipment of his plant he added a veneer and planing mill. He carries at all times a large stock of hard and soft building material, fine hardwood veneering, and all similar products demanded by builders, while careful attention is given to special contract work and original designing. Mr. Bachman is sole proprietor of the business and the success which has attended his efforts redounds to his credit and also shows what is possible of accomplishment on the part of a self-reliant man who has the will to dare and to do. He is entirely free from ostentation, enjoying the respect and confidence of not only those with whom he has business dealings but also of those in his employ, who appreciate his kindness and fairness and work for his interests. He employs a corps of forty men and his enterprise is constantly increasing in scope. He is also a stockholder and director in the City Garbage Bins. Mr. Bachman is recognized as one of the solid business men of Indianapolis and as one who has achieved pronounced success by worthy means. In his beautiful home, on North Meridian street, he enjoys rest from the cares and exactions of business hours and extends hospitality to his friends. In politics he gives allegiance to no particular party, reserving the privilege of supporting such men and measures as meet the approval of his judgment. He was reared in the Protestant Church and his religious views are in harmony therewith.

In 1877 Mr. Bachman was united in marriage to Miss Louisa C. Rentsch, who was born in the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, a member of a sterling old family of that locality. She was a daughter of Augustus Heinrich and Charlotte L. Rentsch, both natives of that Province, where the father was engaged in business for many years, having conducted a hotel in the village of Werther, where he died in 1892. His wife survived him. They had eight children, namely: Christian Ferdinand, who came to America but later returned to the old world; Frederick W.; Henry Augustus; Christian H.; Franz H. R., of Indianapolis; Louisa C., Mrs. Bachman; Johanna C. M., and Caroline E. The family has long been identified with the Lutheran Church. Augustus H. Rentsch first married a widow, Mrs. Eikhoff, who had children by her first marriage, one of whom, Henry Eikhoff, came to America and settled

on a farm east of Indianapolis. Mr. Rentsch thus reared three families of children, three children having been born of his first marriage, namely: Christian W. E., Franz Herman and Amelia C. (wife of Henry Severin). Louisa C. Rentsch came to America in company with her half-sister, Mrs. Severin, for the purpose of visiting relatives, and here she met Mr. Bachman, who prevailed upon her to remain and link her life destinies with his. They became the parents of two children, Frederick, and Alma, the son now assisting his father in his business. Mrs. Bachman was summoned into eternal rest Feb. 27, 1892. In 1897 Mr. Bachman married Miss Catherine D. Reger, who was born in Indianapolis March 23, 1869, a daughter of W. C. Reger, a native of Germany and an early settler in Indianapolis, where he followed his trade of cabinetmaker, and was prominently concerned in the organization of the Cabinetmakers' Union, in which he maintained a lively interest until his death. He was survived by his wife and their seven children, and by good management the widowed mother kept the family together and also increased the property left by her honored husband. The children were as follows: Emil, purchasing agent for a Chicago dry-goods house; Henry, a cigar manufacturer and dealer in Indianapolis; William, a cabinetmaker of Indianapolis; John, a traveling salesman for Griffith Brothers, of this city; Bertha, wife of C. Otte; Catherine D., Mrs. Bachman; and Teresa. Mr. and Mrs. Bachman had one child, who died in infancy.

JOEL FOSTER RICHARDSON, projector of the first belt railway in the world.—Usefulness to the world is the standard by which the world judges. Memorable in so far as they benefit mankind are the acts of a human being. The public service of Joel Foster Richardson, for over forty years, was repairing, building, operating, inspecting and originating railroads.

Mr. Richardson was born in Keene, Cheshire Co., N. H., April 22, 1823. He was of the eighth generation from his Pilgrim ancestor, and traced his line back through Barzillai, Amos, Erie, Amos, Stephen and Stephen to Samuel, second of the three Richardson brothers, from Kent, England (1630-36), who were three of the seven men commissioned by the Church of Charlestown, Nov. 5, 1640, to erect a new town and church called Woburn, wherein they later settled.



J. F. Richardson

The Richardsons were of English and Norman descent. Samuel, selectman, surveyor, is recorded as "a man of much respectability and worth, in 1645, paying the highest tax in Woburn, Mass."

"Barzillai and Lydia (Foster) Richardson were the parents of ten children, born between 1815 and 1833. The six sons and husbands of the four daughters became railroad men early in life, and served an average of thirty years each, or an aggregate of three hundred and ten years for the family. Joel F., the second son, bought his minority of his father at nineteen, was twelve years on the Boston & Albany, went to Indiana, originated and built the very successful Belt railroad around the city of Indianapolis, *

* * * [Hist. of Keene, N. H., p. 642.] His mother was the daughter of Joel and Martha (Whitcomb) Foster, of Swanzey; granddaughter of Maj.-Gen. Philemon Whitcomb, who traces through Capt. Joseph, grandson of John, of Dorchester, Mass. (1632), and through his wife, Martha (Sawyer), from "Alfred the Great" of England, she in the sixty-fifth generation from Handeric, King of the Saxons, A. D. 1. Histories of Swanzey, N. H., Billerica, Lancaster, Woburn and Charlestown, Mass., contain accounts of his ancestors, in the White, Foster, Durant, Butler, Hill, Wyman, Wilson, Frost, French, Houghton, Sawyer, Prescott, Priest, Read and allied families.

In Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., Dec. 2, 1846, J. F. Richardson married Mary, daughter of George and Lydia (Stowell) Avery, of Grafton, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., granddaughter of Asa and Sarah (Waite) Avery and of Samuel and Susanna (Ford) Stowell. Their children were: Ida Frances, George Barzillai (who died in infancy), Barzillai Foster, Thomas Morris and Mary Jane (called Jennie).

Mrs. Richardson was a descendant of the Cromwell, Williams, Dighton, Littlefield, Mott, Keith, Howard, Adams, Graves and allied families. Plymouth Rock was on the land of her ancestor James Cole. Through his wife she is descended from Matthew de Lobel, "Botanist to King James," in whose honor the plant "Lobelia" was named. He was a son of Jean, a distinguished lawyer of Lisle, Flanders; was an author, and the first to classify plants into genera and species. Mrs. Richardson bore his daughter's name

and was a great lover and cultivator of flowers.

Sparse opportunity for an education came to the elder sons of Barzillai and Lydia Richardson, but of the labor which develops manhood, sharpens the perceptions, and gives rise to the adjustment of conditions and conquest over stubborn obstacles, they had a life course. The six Richardson brothers were big, brawny, deep-chested men, of erect carriage, clear vision and fearless courage—excellent types of Americans. Born and raised on a farm in the granite ribbed hills of New Hampshire, where nature stubbornly yields her fruits only after the most patient toil, they became endowed with all the admirable traits of those who went out from New England and took a leading part in the development of this great country. Shrewdness, thrift, energy, indomitable persistence and integrity of character were qualities of their make-up that assured them success in the world's work. Their inestimable gift of a powerful physical frame fitted them for the pioneer work in which they took part, as did their ancestors of New England for seven generations before them.

On April 13, 1842, J. F. Richardson began railroad work at Springfield, Mass., on the Western (now Boston & Albany) railroad. In 1844 he was appointed superintendent of Section 1, Division 3, and located at Chatham, N. Y. Realizing the greater opportunities in the "West," he resigned his position, and with his superior officer's recommendation as "a man of thorough acquaintance with railroad work, of high moral principle, good habits, faithful and industrious" he came to Indianapolis in 1852, "a stranger in a strange land." On the Indiana Central he commenced to lay and ballast track. With twenty-six men he laid out 3,600 feet of track per day, a record not theretofore equaled. His was the only part of the work accepted. Given full charge, he satisfactorily completed the line. After visiting his family he returned to lay and ballast track for the Ohio & Mississippi railway. The work not being ready, he connected the railroad between Indianapolis and Lawrenceburg, and then went to St. Louis, and finished the work there. On Oct. 1, 1854, he received the appointment of roadmaster and fuel agent on the Indianapolis & Cincinnati railroad. Sending for his family, they came out in

charge of Mr. Edward G. Avery, Mrs. Richardson's oldest brother (he was younger than she) starting April 5, 1855, from Chatham, N. Y., and reaching Indianapolis at noon April 7th. They located in Greensburg, and two years later in Lawrenceburg, Ind. On Dec. 26, 1862, he severed his connection to build for this company, in partnership with J. W. Mills, the assistant superintendent, that part of the "Branch" from Lawrenceburg to Cincinnati extending from the former place to the State line. (From the State line to Cincinnati the Cincinnati & Indiana Railroad Company was the building company—two companies building this branch, and it was leased by the former from the latter afterward.) Finishing this, he again accepted his former position, but with the line soon extending from Cincinnati to Lafayette. To this was later added the Martinsville branch and the White Water Valley railroads.

On April 19, 1863, Mr. Richardson removed his family to Delhi, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he soon built himself a typical New England homestead on improved property; it was sold in 1893. To the office of roadmaster and assistant superintendent he was appointed Sept. 1, 1865. His promotion to superintendent and roadmaster occurred July 1, 1866. After September, 1867, repeated orders were received to generally reduce expenses, to stop construction work, weaken the working force; business connections with other roads were interfered with, resulting in great business loss to the company, and, as he could see only deliberate aim to destroy its sources of income he had labored to effect, and the running down of the road was sure to reflect on his reputation for efficiency, he requested that a man be sent to take his place. His resignation was not accepted. On Aug. 3, 1868, as Indiana laws gave no right for the company to so do, and its president sanctioned his operating the Vincennes road, under construction, renting him rolling stock, he personally contracted to, and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Company derived a large profit therefrom to January, 1870, when it was finished.

Desiring a business which would permit him to be more at home, under contract of June 1, 1870, Mr. Richardson purchased thirty acres and built a coal elevator at North Bend, Ohio. On Jan. 23, 1871, he commenced to hoist coal for the railroad company. He received the official appointment of the re-

ceivers, but voluntarily resigned as general superintendent and roadmaster of the I. C. & L. railroad and branches Nov. 30, 1870, to conduct the coal business. In his twenty-nine years of railroad service he lost but thirty-four days' time, ten when he went to New Hampshire to see his mother, and the remainder when ill with pneumonia. Through his efforts the rolling mill industry was started in the "West" at New Lawrenceburg. Records of real estate along this road show the extent that he invested means to build up towns to give business to the company. It built depots at Prescott, New Point, Sunmans, Morris and Batesville on tracts of land owned by him. He donated sites for churches and school-houses, selling lots, so he cleared little above his investment and taxes.

The hope to have a profitable business where he could be at home proved abortive. The receivers violated the elevator contract; the promissory note for his salary given by the company, due after the appointment of the receivers, given to defray cost of an engine for his elevator, was protested at the bank, his annual rate of salary denied, his Vincennes road and elevator earnings claimed for the company, and to save himself and the employees who had placed their savings with the company he, his brother Eri, and others, with the city of Lawrenceburg, filed petitions Nos. 1271 and 1229, April 5, and 12, 1871, in District court of the United States for the District of Indiana (Book VIII, p. 332), with the result that the I. C. & L. railroad was adjudicated a bankrupt, Nov. 8, 1871. The pleadings and evidence were printed in book form by the Indianapolis Journal Company, in 1871. The Saturday before July 19, 1871 (p. 2, *Indianapolis Journal*), the fourth day's proceedings in "Bankruptcy suit" are reported; in issues following the testimony shows how Mr. Richardson had been wronged, and came out like gold refined by fire. The "Replication of H. C. Lord," in answer to the petition for the removal of T. A. Morris and Melville E. Ingalls, assignees, subscribed and sworn to before H. F. Bra-shear, United States commissioner, July 31, 1872 (forty pages, printed by Clarke & Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, August, 1872), sets forth the "designs, frauds, delays, losses, methods of obtaining signatures," to which the creditors and stockholders of the I. C. & L. were subjected. On Oct. 27, 1872, New York City papers on "I. C. & L. Foreclosure"

printed: "Counsel on behalf of the stockholders of the I. C. & L. railroad has begun proceedings in the Supreme court against the directors" (naming them) "charging them with conspiracy in fraudulently depressing the assets of the road, and forcing a foreclosure sale, so they could obtain control of the road at little cost by buying the stock," etc. The following copy of original covers ground relating to the final settlement with J. F. Richardson:

"Whereas there have been certain differences between Joel F. Richardson and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Company, growing out of what is known as the 'elevator contract,' also the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, as to which suits are now pending, and whereas said parties have settled all their disputes as to the above matters, as well as all other between them, now therefore, in consideration of the foregoing and one dollar paid by said Richardson, the said Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Company hereby release said Richardson from all claims and demands, on account of said Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad, the 'elevator contract,' or any other account whatever, the suits specified to be at once dismissed and Richardson saved from costs therein.

"Said Richardson has also received compensation for occupation of his land at New Point and Batesville up to this date.

"January 27, 1873.

"Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette R. R. Co.,

"by M. E. Ingalls,
Pres."

The creditors were saved the chance to settle with the railroad company for their just claims. Mr. Richardson sold the elevator April 8, 1872. In partnership with two men he contracted to build the Toledo & Louisville railroad. His partners failing to furnish their part of the required funds, on Jan. 19, 1874, he was authorized to settle with the T. & L. Company for their claims, he bearing his partners' expenses besides his own share, they never paying him.

The very great and serious delays, risks and losses attending the transfer of freights in and through the city of Indianapolis, upon the tracks and lines of the several railroads, in consequence of the increasing number of lines, and the rapid growth of their business, which had greatly outgrown their means and facili-

ties for transfer through the city, was a fact that necessitated relief. Grasping the problem, he determined to solve it.

Great undertakings are helped mightily by the capacity to foresee by that logic of the heart which finds out what will be by what ought to be. Affection and its thought clothed from nature, and through it brought forth, is the order of progression. Something spiritual leads, which is joined to the natural, and existence begins. Life clothed by nature thus puts itself forth, and appears in form; results are knowledge and affection made apparent. So came into being his project, which he named the "Indianapolis Circle Railway." Even after a problem is solved and appears in outline, to give it existence, permanence, requires untiring energy. Foundation work is hard, but upon its solidity depends the value of the structure to usefulness. He thoroughly explained his project "took from his pocket his drawing of the Circle railroad, explained its necessity and his idea about it" to the Rev. John H. Lozier, who was one of the trustees for the Fletcher property on the "South Side" of the city—blocked by traffic on railroads, and requested him to write it up and place it before the public eye. On Jan. 10, 1873, he laid it before Mr. J. H. Farquhar, then president of the Meridian National Bank at Indianapolis, formerly agent and attorney for the I. C. & L. Railroad Co., who thought favorably of it. On Feb. 7th, following, he had a talk with Mr. Dillard Rickets, who thought so favorably of it that he told Mr. Richardson to go and work the matter up, and he would furnish money for the enterprise. He was ex-president of the J. M. & I. railroad, had sold out his controlling interest in the "Jeff. Railroad," and was then superintendent of the Union Yards. On Feb. 26th he went to see Mr. Rickets, to whom Mr. Lord, who accompanied him, intended to sell his rolling-mill stock to procure money to pay Mr. Richardson interest due on a large loan. They learned that Mr. Rickets had become very ill and could not do business. Hearing of this, Mr. Richardson then showed Mr. Lord his plan for the Indianapolis Circle railroad, explaining it in detail. Mr. Lord was favorably impressed with Mr. Richardson's project, thought they could form a company, and when Mr. Rickets became well he could be one of its members. Mr. Richardson, on March 4, 1873, called on Mr. Farquhar and Mr. Mc-

Keen in regard to his project. Both talked very favorably. The latter suggested their seeing Messrs. Thomas Scott, B. E. Smith and others. They thought the land speculation a good arrangement, as well as the road. The idea was to buy a half mile of land all around, to be sold in lots on five payments. Mr. Richardson at once commenced inspecting his ideal route for the location of the line, Mr. Farquhar going with him March 12th, Mr. Bright—Mr. Ricketts' friend—March 17th. Mr. Richardson thought it unnecessary that the road should extend entirely around the city. The next day Mr. Richardson got the city maps and marked out the "Circle Road," and in the evening met Mr. Lord and Mr. Bright at the "Mason House," and agreed to employ Mr. Elliott to get names of all the landholders along the line. On March 21st, after examining the route, he saw Mr. Bright, who had the property all in shape to find the owners, and together they looked it over. On March 26th he began to feel uneasy, as he intuitively felt that "there was something wrong about the matter but hoped all was right." On April 1st Mr. Richardson and Mr. Bright talked over the prospects of the Circle railroad, which was not wholly satisfactory to Mr. Richardson, who thought they should get as many options for land as possible before they organized, and all for the company, so that the profit would build the road. On April 3d, Judge Martindale and Colonel Farquhar called at Mr. Lord's room. The former thought well of the Circle railroad project, and called twice more during the day. On Wednesday, April 9, 1873, the Articles of Association [See *Indianapolis Journal*, Thursday, April 9, page 5, under heading, "The One Thing Needful."] were filed with the Secretary of State (Box 405, Paper 9, renumbered now, Box 1131, Paper 6). H. C. Lord was elected president, J. H. Farquhar, treasurer and secretary. The first nine directors were: A. L. Roache, Thomas D. Kingan, John H. Farquhar, E. B. Martindale, Joel F. Richardson, M. M. Landis, Henry C. Lord, John Thomas and William Coughlin. The capital stock was one million dollars (increased to \$1,250,000, May 8, 1874, Box 525, Paper 9). Thus the "Indianapolis Belt Railway Company," as it was named, came into being as a corporation. Its length was to be twelve miles, with double track, or more, with such switches and branches as it afterward found

it necessary to build. There were twenty-six subscribers for stock, and H. C. Lord was trustee for the number of shares then not subscribed for, thus: A. L. Roache, David Gibson, John Thomas, Thomas D. Kingan, E. B. Martindale, J. J. Bingham, W. S. Hubbard, John C. Wright, Luther R. Martin, M. M. Landis, H. R. Allen, John Spann, all for \$1,000 or twenty shares each; Byron K. Elliott for ten shares; H. C. Lord, John H. Farquhar, J. F. Richardson, 2,500 shares or \$125,000 each; William Coughlin, R. J. Bright, H. G. Carey, Mears & Lilly, twenty shares; Thomas E. Chandler, ten shares; William Braden, Deloss Root, five shares each; Smith & Hanneman, ten shares; C. Van Deusen, George W. Parker, twenty shares each; H. C. Lord, trustee, 12,005 shares—\$600,250.

Mr. Richardson wrote in his diary, April 9, 1873, "This is what I have been trying to accomplish for the last eight months. My subscription to the Belt Railway is \$125,000." H. C. Lord, ex-president of the I. C. & L. Railroad Company, and Mr. Farquhar subscribed an equal amount, no other man for over \$1,000. On April 24th there was a full meeting of the board. One man was requested to resign to give place to Mr. Benjamin E. Smith. On April 25, 1873, the board met and passed resolutions to adopt by-laws. Horace Scott, president of the J. M. & I. Railroad Company, and W. R. McKeen, president of the T. H. & I. Railroad Company, were elected directors. On April 30th Mr. Richardson and Mr. Reed, nephew of Mr. Lord, who was appointed engineer, started around the Belt. Mr. William Wiley Smith, formerly vice-president of the I. C. & L. Railroad Company, was one of the party, and was later elected vice-president. "Found the line as good as expected, a long walk but very satisfactory."

On July 22, 1873, Mr. Richardson commenced to work for the Belt Company. The board authorized "Ben Smith to purchase steel, let contract to Horace Scott to furnish cross-ties, and ordered J. F. Richardson to go to work to complete the railroad in four months' time." The contract for building bridges and trestle work was let to J. V. Chamberlain and Co. On Aug. 13, 1873, he received notification that he was appointed superintendent of construction of the Indianapolis Belt railroad. His diaries give an epitome of its history from Jan. 10, 1873, to

Aug. 27, 1877, when, having seven hundred desperate men to make earn their money, his diary pages were left blank. They fill, copied on letter size, thirty-three pages for 1873; eighteen and one-half pages for 1874; two and one-half pages for 1875; two items, 1876; three pages for 1877; dictated synopsis, two and one-half pages.

On April 11, 1873, Mr. Richardson met Mr. Roache, who said that he was afraid that other parties would get up another company and get railroad parties who had more power to carry the road away from them. On Aug. 28, 1873, in his diary, Mr. Richardson wrote: "Sometimes men make mistakes, and sometimes they think they do, and time proves they did not; I think I did in this Belt road, but I hope it will prove otherwise. I certainly have the 'blues'—everything seems to hang—in fact, it seems to me that there is some speculation going on of which I am kept ignorant. Well, I propose to put in my time for the Belt road the best I can—not speculate—so as to kill the enterprise." To the time that construction work began, Mr. Richardson worked to procure right of way, took interested parties over the proposed routes, and through snow, mud, rain and heat; strained every energy to make progress. The financial condition was critical. The company had arranged with Jay Cook & Co. for the money; Mr. Lord, with its bonds for the same, was in New York for it when this bank failed (it had the deposit of the United States). He differed in view from those who wished foreign capital to build and own the road, he thinking it should be so done by local capitalists. On Sept. 23, 1873, Jay Cook & Co. failed and financial disaster spread over the country. On Sept. 23, 1873, when there was no money to pay the men, he went to see Mr. Kingan, and they signed the company's note for \$6,000. On Sept. 25, 1873, banks all over the country were closed, but the company gave orders to grocery men, boarding masters and feed stores, and most of the men kept at work; two hundred men quit. On Oct. 3, 1873, Colonel Farquhar was buried. On Oct. 8, 1873, Mr. Richardson went to the river and sunk the pier foundation, which settled firmly and in accordance with the plan. Messrs. Lord, Scott, Smith and Richardson met at Mr. Scott's office and talked over the Belt road and prospects. Mr. Richardson told them that \$2,500 or \$3,000 would finish the work from Vincennes road to

trestle work and \$1,500 to \$2,000 would finish to the Terre Haute & Vandalia railroad, and bridge foundation was half done. On Oct. 10th they commenced putting in timber at the West abutment. They spiked and weighed it down with stone and sand. On Nov. 10, 1873, the board passed resolutions to pay the men off at ninety days. On "Feb. 26, 1874, Mr. Lord not being present, Mr. Richardson was elected temporary chairman. The board of directors passed resolutions to give the company's notes for the amount of her liability. The note for \$25,000 was executed; Messrs. Lord, Thomas, Scott, B. E. Smith, being absent, were to sign if they would." On May 26, 1874, the board of directors passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that in order to facilitate negotiations, provide the funds deemed necessary for the purchase of the necessary right of way and real estate for the road, and for constructing and equipping the same and securing its proposed traffic, the capital stock of the Indianapolis Belt Railway Company be increased to twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be issued from time to time and to such parties and for such purposes as are above stated as shall be ordered by the Finance committee."

Owing to the financial depression work was stopped Nov. 11, 1874. On March 26, 1875, Mr. Richardson signed for one hundred shares of stock in the new organization. There being no prospect for work continuing until better times, the directors carried the debt to '76 of \$90,000. It was decided to combine with it the Stock Yard, and on Aug. 29, 1876, a new organization named Union Railroad and Stock Yard Company filed articles of association, many of the old company sold out to it or remained with the new. This was planned to be financed by the exchange of its bonds for the same amount of Indianapolis bonds, and, in order to make the project possible efforts were made to secure Mayor Caven's election. Until its building was necessitated to furnish a hungry multitude with employment, little progress was made. On a petition of a majority of the citizens of Indianapolis an ordinance contract was passed by the council of Indianapolis (Sec. 1315 to 1324, both inclusive, City ordinances in 1895) to loan its credit to the company in the way of issuing the city bonds to the amount of \$500,000 (Oct. 6, 1876), payable in twenty years, to be dated Jan. 1, 1877, the Belt Road bonds to

be given to the city to secure it against the payment of the bonds so issued by the city, dated Dec. 1, 1876. The exchange of these bonds was to be made in accordance with said agreement. On Aug. 9, 1875, Mr. Richardson accepted the offered position of maintenance of way on the I. B. & W. railroad, then very much run down, and in the receiver's hands. He put the road in good order. With General Pease, he successfully handled the railroad strike, they personally starting out the trains at Bloomington, Ill. He made a wonderful record in clearing obstructions of trains ditched by heavy snow drifts while with this company. In 1875 Mayor Caven was elected Mayor of Indianapolis, and in September he walked around the Belt railroad embankment, and sitting on the abutment constructed for its bridge over White river—sunk Oct. 8, 1873, under Mr. Richardson's supervision—"considered whether the great work of a road around the city could be put in motion" (Indianapolis *Sentinel*, May 18, 1881, also p. 210, History of Marion County and Indianapolis). His logical mind grasped the outlook so long diligently presented to interested parties by Mr. Richardson. He there decided that "this was the only project that could accomplish the results he desired." On July 17, 1876, he read to the council the Belt road message. On election day, May 1, 1877, the employed men on the Belt road work thoroughly understood that the Belt road work depended on Mayor Caven's re-election. "Election day, all men went and voted," is Mr. Richardson's diary record. On April 27, 1877, Mr. John Thomas had got permission from Gen. George B. Wright, receiver for the I. B. & W. Railroad Company, for Mr. Richardson to come over and organize the men on the Belt. The Union Railroad Transfer and Stock Yard Company had filed articles of association Aug. 29, 1876 (Box 546, paper 9, Secretary of State office), to complete the Belt. Every one had reason to rejoice at Mayor Caven's re-election. He did grand work for the Belt road project and Indianapolis; the Belt road project re-elected him. After the passage of the ordinance, attorneys gave their opinion that bonds issued under the same would be invalid unless validated by the Legislature, which act was passed by it, approved March 2, 1877. To Mr. Justus C. Adams, perhaps, more credit is due than any one person in the Legislature that year for having secured the passage of the

act. Despite the opposition the measure passed both houses of the Legislature. The greatest difficulties seemed to have been surmounted, and the work of construction was begun. This company continued the work until June 1st, when it was interrupted at a most inopportune time, in the midst of serious labor troubles and when work was almost impossible to be found, and when men were depressed and desperate. Persons were not satisfied with the amount of money awarded to them for the right of way. Mayor Caven surmounted every obstacle. The crisis passed. He said "as to results that arose from this undertaking there is only one word that seems fit for the purpose—*stupendous*. Nothing has paid so well, or been of so great value as a single enterprise. Starting with a stock of thirty cents on a dollar, each year saw it rise in the percentages. In 1879 and 1880 cash dividends were ten per cent on the face of the stock and in 1881 sold for \$1.50. The burden on the city's finances was at once materially decreased. * * * The fact is apparent that the benefits of the Belt Road are in their infancy."

Mr. Richardson voluntarily resigned on the I. B. & W. railroad May 5, 1877, to superintend the construction of the Belt, which he that year finished—Nov. 12, 1877. He was a successful manager of railroad strikes. He was master of the situation when Mayor Caven sent to him that desperate crowd "to be kept out of the city." Having discharged one leader, and outwitted others bent on mischief, as the tool supply became ample rapid strides in the work, long mapped out in his mind, brought the Belt to completion. Again was his hope to have a business where he could be more at home with his family disappointed. Accurate knowledge came to the directors too late, and he lost the opportunity to operate the road by one vote, because some thought the president of the I. C. & L. Company antagonistic to him on account of the bankruptcy suit, and the co-operation of all railroads was desired.

The Belt railroad project "furnished labor to the unemployed, raised the burden on the city's finances, brought a large cattle market, and placed a great amount of taxable property," there being now (1906) sixty-six private industries along its line, and "it has become a great clearing house of an enormous trade. It has made Indianapolis the fifth city in importance in this country in receipts for

packing and shipping." The stockyards from Nov. 12, 1877, to Nov. 4, 1904, received and handled there 39,113,370 head of live stock, valued at \$642,098,655. For the year 1904 the total number of cars handled by the Belt was 1,066,836. In 1906 the number was 1,193,201. From all parts of Europe and America the officials of the company have received requests for information concerning the manner in which it is conducted. It was the first, and is considered the model, Belt railroad of the world. Its construction saved Indianapolis from a bread riot, and solved the problem how to make an inland city great. These items give a slight idea of results from the carrying to completion of Mr. Richardson's original project. The large amount due him for borrowed money was a total loss, and to meet his obligations, and debts he carried for others, he sold all of his Belt stock much below par. Never having had cause to blush for a dishonorable act, when disappointment came, he was always cheerful and accepted his lot. He said "he had learned as much from his reverses as he did from his successes, and he had always been able to provide well for the actual needs of life."

The following letters from men long and intimately associated with Mr. Richardson indicate the esteem and good will he enjoyed among those who knew him best:

Indianapolis Bloomington & Western Railway.
Office of the Receiver.

George B. Wright, Receiver.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 2, 1878.

To Whom it May Concern:

The bearer of this, Mr. J. F. Richardson, I have long known as a railroad builder, superintendent, and manager and can vouch for his experience, ability and energy as well as his high integrity in all the departments to which he has been called.

He spent a year with me in putting this road into condition, after it had been very much run down, and I have never found a man so well posted or so efficient in this kind of work.

I cordially recommend him to any railroad officials or parties needing that kind of service.

Very Respectfully,

GEO. B. WRIGHT.

Office of Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company,
Indianapolis, 3 Aug., 1878.

Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Sir:

I take great pleasure in introducing to you my friend and old railroad acquaintance and associate the bearer, Mr. J. F. Richardson, of Delhi, O. Mr. Richardson visits Chattanooga on business connected with the railroad built by J. C. Stanton, Esq.

Mr. Richardson is a man in every good sense, and will be an acquisition to any railroad that may engage his services.

He has faithfully filled the positions of road-master, contractor and superintendent and constructor. Do him all the good you can. Wilder knows him.

Yours Truly,

W. O. ROCKWOOD.

Office of the State House Commissioners,
Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 5, 1878.

To Whom it May Concern:

The undersigned has known the bearer of this Mr. J. F. Richardson for many years and can recommend him as a gentleman of integrity. He has been associated with me for a long time in service on the I. C. & L. R. R., first as road master, and then as superintendent, and I can bear witness to the faithful and honest discharge of his duties.

He has had much experience as a railroad contractor and I believe he will comply with any obligations he may enter into.

Respectfully,

T. A. MORRIS.

Office of the Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company.

Indianapolis, 6, Aug., 1878.

J. C. Stanton, Esq., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Sir:

It is with great pleasure that I introduce the bearer, Mr. J. F. Richardson, of Delhi, Ohio. I have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Richardson for nearly twenty-five years and know him to be a man of sterling integrity, sound judgment, and a thorough, practical railroad man. As a track man, superintendent or railroad constructor I know of no one his superior in anything he may undertake. If you can arrange any business with or for him you will not be disappointed.

Yours truly,

W. O. ROCKWOOD.

Mr. Richardson got many calls in the United States to inspect localities for railroad routes, to report resources, and make estimates of putting railroads in business condition. He was considered the best posted man in this line of work. By an extra he was conveyed and returned over the other railroads when sent afar on such a mission, unless it was secret. Difficulty being found to find a competent man to lay out the complex switches at Grand Crossing, South Chicago, he was telegraphed for and did the work. He came near losing his life in the Chicago riot when laying track for the road's entrance. Felled by a cross tie, and struck in the head by several bricks hurled by the mob, he was removed, supposed to be dead. In twenty minutes signs of life came. During his remaining life he felt its effects, but he saved

the company's franchise. Fortunately the gift of a fine gold watch and chain by the "employees of track department of I. C. & L. R. R., presented to him July 5, 1865," was that morning forgotten, and thus saved. His assistant had his stolen. The mayor gave Mr. Richardson orders to go ahead with the work, but he did not afford police protection. (See Chicago papers). On Jan. 12, 1881, having finished the work and settled up, he returned home. He was again called from his retirement to build the I. B. & W. extension. He permanently retired Aug. 30, 1882.

In Chatham, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Richardson joined the Christian Church. Patriotism was an energetic principle beating in the hearts and active in the lives of both. Righteousness they considered the great constructive idea of a true government or political party. Mr. Richardson belonged to Company E, 18th Regiment Ohio Militia, but was exempt from military duty by reason of having furnished a three years' substitute from the 27th of July, 1864, that he might be of greater service by keeping the railroad guarded from accidents to passing troops. His timely discovery and removal of obstructions through special detectives earned him the enmity of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." His employe, Milton Bryan, a sound operator, sitting outside the telegraph office at Camp Morton, overheard the "Knights" arranging by telegraph to free the prisoners, arm, and unite with them to destroy the railroads. As soon as this was reported Governor Morton was informed and the plot frustrated. A happy day to Mr. Richardson was when he had had Lincoln safely transported over the I. C. & L. railroad on his way to be inaugurated. He was a charter and first life member of Monitor Lodge, No. 445, F. & A. M., of Delhi, Ohio, in which connection the following paragraphs are self-explanatory:

Delhi, O., Feb. 10, 1894.

Dear Brother Joel F. Richardson:

At the stated meeting of Monitor Lodge, No. 445, F. & A. M., held at their lodge rooms Feb. 5, 1894, your last letter to us was read by Bro. Thomas Kite, and by a vote of the lodge was ordered spread on the minutes. The following resolutions were then offered by Bro. Kite:

WHEREAS, Brother Joel F. Richardson, one of the charter members of Monitor Lodge, No. 445, now a resident of Indianapolis, Ind., has signified to this lodge, that although outside its jurisdiction, probably never to return, he is desirous of retaining his membership with us until summoned by the Grand

Master of the universe to the Celestial Lodge above, and

WHEREAS, This lodge remembers with affection the services he has rendered to it in its early days, among which was making it possible for it to have a home, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Monitor Lodge extends to Bro. Richardson its appreciation of his determination, and the assurance of the deep fraternal regard which is here felt for him, also that as a token of that regard we have elected him as our first life member with the exemption from further dues during his life. This action to take effect with the beginning of the present fiscal year, and that notice of the same be tendered him through a committee consisting of Brothers G. L. Barringer and G. W. Bugbee, the only other remaining charter members of this lodge now holding their membership with us. These resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, every member present voting in its favor.

G. W. BUGBEE, Secy.

We can only add to the above our sincere wishes for your long life, health, happiness and prosperity, and when the Grand Master in His infinite wisdom calls us from the labors of the lodge below, to the refreshment of the Grand Lodge above, may we there all meet again, beyond the power of change, to live forever.

G. L. BARRINGER,
G. W. BUGBEE,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Again is Monitor Lodge called to mourn the loss of a brother very dear to all its members. In the death of Brother Joel F. Richardson another charter member of this lodge has been transferred to the Celestial Lodge above, and while we cannot but feel a great weight of sorrow at his death, yet we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well and does not willingly afflict His children.

Brother Richardson was one of the founders of this lodge and we owe our early success probably as much to his self-sacrificing devotion to its welfare, as to any other one of its charter members. Since the death of his wife, which occurred about two years ago, he has often expressed a wish to go and join her and be at rest. His wish is accomplished, and we his brethren who have known him for many years, and were well acquainted with his beautiful and loving home life, can not but believe that he is happy beyond all earthly happiness in that world which knows no parting and in which the weary are at rest.

To the children of our esteemed departed Brother we tender our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction, and commend them to the keeping of our Heavenly Father. We will cherish the memory of our deceased brother in our hearts, cause this memorial to be spread upon a page set apart in the minutes of our Lodge, and send a copy of the same to the family.

Past Master G. W. BUGBEE,
Past Master THOS. W. KITE,
Past Master F. DANNER.

[SEAL.]

Another memorial of interest is that of the Marion County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which we herewith present:

In memory of Joel F. Richardson, who departed this life Feb. 4, 1895. He was born in Keene, N. H., April 22, 1823, being over seventy-one years of age at his death. He grew up on a farm until nineteen years of age. Leaving the farm he spent over forty years of his active life in railroad service. For years he held the position of railroad superintendent on the I. C. & L. R. R. and branches. He was the projector and builder of the Belt railroad, an enterprise which has proven to be of incalculable benefit to the commercial interests of our city and country.

Upon retiring from railroad services he spent the remainder of his years upon a farm southeast of this city. He loved the quiet of farm life and gave it his best thoughts so far as his failing health would allow. He was much interested in bee culture and had at his death quite a large apiary in excellent condition. He was much interested in the work of this society; his ill health did not permit him to attend except occasionally. He was broad-minded in all his undertakings, a man of strict integrity in all his business engagements. His habits of life were exceptionally good, he used neither tobacco nor intoxicant.

In his death this country has lost an exemplary, enterprising, broad-minded citizen, his family a loving father, and this society a most useful member, therefore

RESOLVED, that we tender to the surviving members of his family our heartfelt sympathy, and that this report be spread upon the records of this society.

Respectfully-submitted,

I. N. COTTON,
J. W. APPLE,
J. J. W. BILLINGSLEY.
Committee.

Unanimously carried.

Mr. Richardson never used tobacco or intoxicants, and was always a strong advocate of temperance. He was a Prohibitionist from Fremont's time, and among his papers his family found a letter notifying him that he had been chosen candidate for representative by the Prohibition party. But he voted for Benjamin Harrison for President. Mr. Richardson could not be bribed. In intercourse he was affable, unostentatious in manner, of generous benevolence. Honesty, carefulness, punctuality, reliability and charity were prominent traits of his character. When not inspecting the railroad, he was first to his office in the morning, and last to leave at night. When he was called upon to repair a "break," replace a bridge by tornado torn from its foundations, or to transport ten thousand passengers in one day, he knew exactly where to begin and how to do it. In giving orders to his employes mildness of tone prevailed. In every emergency call he

went with them. He could see effect from cause and where blame rested. Faithful, careful, efficient service placed all under his charge in the line of promotion; he inspired them with noble ideals of manhood, inducing thrift and respectability. At one time eighteen months passed that not a car wheel was off the track. He insisted that accidents were caused by carelessness. No breach of trust was overlooked, his eternal vigilance was ever ready to detect any indifference, and if timely warning failed to correct, a more careful man soon filled the position. Praise from him meant genuine worth and happy security. No one knew when he would inspect work; a freight making a trip, might take him aboard five times. He would go by on a passenger train to where he next wished to stop, so no matter where he was last seen, no surprise came from seeing him where he next appeared.

Mechanical laws he understood and knew how to apply. With one man, stakes, hand level and tape line, he could accurately lay off complicated switches. Several men made fortunes on his inventions. His deep blue eyes were penetrating, but had a humorous twinkle. A very close observer was he, and a man of rare acumen. Intuition and keen foresight made his services reliable, valuable and acceptable. Ever trying to perfect construction work; to build up paying business for his employers; to relieve from causes of needless expense to them and to the general public; to secure confidence and general satisfaction to railroad patrons, courtesy, comfort and safety to the traveling public; to promote efficient service from employes; to prevent their being defrauded or imposed upon; to secure the welfare of the general public; to these ends Joel Foster Richardson devoted his affection, thought, influence, energy and vitality. Prevailing powers applied in his life work were "Love to God and the neighbor." He loved the cardinal virtues and lived them. The family motto, "Trust in God," his life exemplified.

Giving directions for the end, he died Feb. 4, 1895. Mrs. Richardson was called to rest Dec. 8, 1892. In Section 36, Lot 198, Crown Hill cemetery, Indianapolis, were placed their remains. Fittingly the Indianapolis Belt railroad symbolized his career of usefulness.

Man's life is not a chance medley of only passing moment, but a wondrous apprenticeship, in which souls learn eternal principles

to do immortal work, and death is but the entrance to a state of advanced life. The result is energy in evil or good. The true man, feeding on the life-giving principles of love and wisdom from God, embodying them in his active life work, sees not death but transition.

WILLIAM RATHERT, who has been engaged as a grocer in Indianapolis for nearly thirty years and has also various other business interests in that city, is a native of Westphalia, Germany, born May 14, 1852, in Wietersheim. His parents, Christian and Eleonore (Prange) Rathert, were also born in Germany. William Rathert was educated in his native land, and was a boy of fifteen when he came to this country, arriving in Indianapolis Sept. 20, 1867. Learning carpentering and building, he followed that business for a number of years, in 1872 entering into partnership with his mother's brother, Fred Prange. They did contracting and building, putting up many substantial residences, stores and other structures in their time.

In 1878 Mr. Rathert changed his business, engaging in the line to which he has since given the principal share of his attention. He went into partnership in the grocery business with Charles H. Schwomeyer, and they continued together until 1896, enjoining a most lucrative patronage. In that year Mr. Rathert bought out Mr. Schwomeyer's interest, and he has since conducted the establishment on his own account. Mr. Rathert is noted for clear business insight, and he has never allowed a good opportunity to slip by, though he is not by any means inclined to undue sharpness or shrewdness. He is just, business-like and systematic, and his hold on the favor of his patrons is due to ever courteous treatment of and honest dealing with them all. In the course of an active career he has become interested in various concerns, and is at present a director of the Grocers Baking Company, of which he was one of the principal organizers and is a leading stockholder. He also has an interest in the Indiana German Fire Insurance Company, and the German Security and Investment Company, and owns considerable property, in different part of the city. Early in life, before he was twenty-one in fact, he gave evidence of his sagacity by purchasing a piece of land which he judged so well that to-day it is worth more than ten times the amount of his original investment.

Mr. Rathert is an energetic man, and alive to the practical needs of himself and his fellowmen, whether of a social or a business nature. He is prominent among his countrymen, and active in the support of the German Protestant Orphans Home; a member of the Independent Turners; a member of Zion's German Evangelical Church, and of the Sick Benefit Society. The last named organization has twenty-seven members, and they celebrated their thirty-third anniversary the first Thursday in May, 1906.

On Sept. 24, 1879, Mr. Rathert married Miss Louisa Schwomeyer, whose parents, Charles H. and Louisa (Kleine) Schwomeyer, are two of the oldest residents of Indianapolis. Mrs. Rathert was educated at the German English School in Indianapolis, where most of the prominent German citizens of to-day attended. Mr. and Mrs. Rathert have had four children, two of whom survive: William Franklin and Paul Edwin.

JOHN RAUCH, the leading cigar manufacturer of Indianapolis, was born in Franklin county, Ind., Aug. 4, 1850, son of George and Mary Eva (Boll) Rauch.

His father was born in the town of Hackenback, Germany, and the mother was born in Bavaria. They came to this country about 1845, and were married in Oldenburg, Ind., Oct. 18, 1849, by the Rev. Father Rudolph. Both father and mother were born on the same day, Feb. 4, 1825. Frank Rauch, the grandfather of John, was an officer in the French army under Napoleon, and was killed in battle. His wife, Kate, was born in Germany, and died in Cape Girardeau, Mo. The maternal grandfather of John Rauch was Paulus Boll, who was born Aug. 15, 1797, and died in Southgate, Franklin Co., Ind., May 21, 1860. Katherine Boll, his wife, was born Nov. 12, 1796, and died Nov. 17, 1876, in Southgate, Franklin Co., Indiana.

George and Mary Eva Rauch had a family of five children, all of whom are living: John is mentioned below; Albert, born June 8, 1852, is an employe of the Indianapolis Gas Company; Rosa, born Aug. 1, 1854, married William Rosbrock, and they live in this city, where he is employed in mercantile life; George, born Feb. 13, 1857, is a great traveler and when last heard from was in Denver, Colo.; Louise, born June 21, 1861, is a resident of Indianapolis. All the members of this family were born in Southgate, Franklin Co., Indiana.

John Rauch secured his education in the public schools of his native county, and when he was eleven years old began an apprenticeship at the trade of cigar making in a Cincinnati shop. For some two years he followed the life of a journeyman cigarmaker, and then formed a business connection with his father. When the father entered the Union army, in 1864, young John continued the manufacturing enterprise in which the two were engaged, which was presently moved to Brookville, where young Mr. Rauch sold out, and sought employment at Connersville, being engaged at cigar making at that point for two years. After this he formed a partnership with Alex Mayer, with whom he continued in business for some three years.

John Rauch came to Indianapolis in 1871, and associated with his brother Albert under the firm name of John Rauch & Bro., they started a cigar making business. About 1879 Mr. Rauch bought out the interest of his brother, and has since carried on the business alone. This business was begun in a small way, the leader being a cigar known as the "Two Brothers." The box contained pictures of the two brothers, hence its name. This was the beginning of a very successful business career, and the John Rauch Cigar factory is now one of the leading industries in its line in the city. Steady employment is given by Mr. Rauch to from seventy-five to eighty workmen, and he turns out the following well known and popular brands of cigars: "The Capitol City," which has been on the market since 1878; the "Melrose," the "Hoosier Poet" and the "Tampiola." These four brands have won for the house an enviable reputation and are popular with the public.

Mr. Rauch was married May 21, 1875, in the Catholic Church at Lick Run, Cincinnati, to Miss Mary Catherine Schoen, born in Cincinnati, Aug. 19, 1855. She was reared and educated in her native city, and has become the mother of three children: Emma, born June 7, 1876, is now the wife of Gustave Kevers, of the firm of Fertig & Kevers, extensive painting contractors of Indianapolis; Edward, born Dec. 21, 1879, is bookkeeper in his father's business; and John, born July 16, 1890, is attending Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. Rauch has been very successful in his life work, and when he began business in Indianapolis he had but fifteen dollars. This he

gave to his mother, and secured work for himself, out of which has grown his present fine business. His payroll now exceeds \$800 per week, including the men in the factory as well as those on the road. The business house of Mr. Rauch, which is located at Nos. 122-124 West New York street, is the embodiment of neatness and cleanliness. The office, separate from the workrooms, is tastefully and conveniently arranged for the transaction of a large and growing business.

Mr. Rauch is one of the prominent secret society men in Indianapolis and he holds membership in nineteen different societies. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner, and holds other Masonic connections. In all the German societies in the city he is actively interested, and is a charter member of the Manufacturers' Club, which is the leading association of manufacturers in Indiana, counting among its members as it does not only the principal representatives of the manufacturing interests of Indianapolis, but as well those of the State. He is also one of the oldest members of the Commercial Club in the city, and is rated as one of the active and public spirited citizens of Indianapolis. In politics he is a Democrat, though not an active or aggressive partisan. John Rauch has never sought public honors in the field of politics, and has declined, though often solicited, to allow his name to go before the public. Personally he is warm hearted and generous, though quiet and unassuming. Assuredly there is no better citizen in Indianapolis than the gentleman whose name introduces these paragraphs.

Edward Rauch, son of John, has already developed into a clear-headed and keen business man, and much of the detail work in the office as well as the sales and collections devolve upon him. He is a scholarly and gentlemanly young man.

JOHN O. CASON, a pharmacist in Lebanon, Boone county, Ind., is a native of this State, born in Lebanon, Feb. 14, 1862, and belongs to a family which traces its descent back in unbroken line to three brothers, French Huguenots and refugees in Holland, who came to America and settled in North Carolina. His parents were John O., Sr., and Sarah (Bowers) Cason.

The paternal grandfather was James Cason, a native of South Carolina and an early settler in Boone county, Ind., where he owned

a large farm near Thorntown and also worked as a carpenter. He died in Thorntown at an advanced age. His wife was Margaret (Rutherford) Cason, of Scotch ancestry, and lived to be eighty-six years old. She died in Lebanon, the mother of four sons and three daughters. The maternal grandparents were William and Lydia (Butts) Bowers. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, who came to Union county, Ind., in a very early day and engaged there in farming. He died there in middle age and his wife lived to be seventy-six. They had four children.

John O. Cason, Sr., a native of Boone county, married Sarah Bowers, of Union county. Their four children are: Eva, wife of Dillon Ferrell, of Toledo, Washington; Ella, wife of A. J. Ward, of Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Aletha, widow of Harry Gray, of Toledo, Wash.; and John O. The father was a blacksmith and wagon maker in Lebanon and always resided in Boone county. For a couple of terms he was a member of the Lebanon board of aldermen. He was cut off at the untimely age of thirty-one, in December, 1861. He and his wife were both members of the Christian Church. She was married (second) to Henderson Graves, but is now again a widow, living in Toledo, Washington.

John O. Cason, the younger, lived in Boone county till he was eight years old and then was taken to Sullivan county, his mother's home at that time. He attended the Union Christian College in Sullivan county and after his school days were over, began clerking in a drug store, a line of business which he has followed ever since.

On June 14, 1881, Mr. Cason married Miss Viola Thompson, daughter of Lewis and Lydia (Ewing) Thompson, and immediately settling in Lebanon, they have made their home there ever since. Their family consists of but one daughter, Beulah, who is the wife of Rosco Knight of Coatesville, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Cason are members of the Christian Church and both belong to the order of Rathbone Sisters. Mr. Cason is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Macca-bees. In politics he is a Republican. The family residence is at No. 810 West Chicago street, where Mr. Cason built a most comfortable and inviting home.

From a former history of Boone county, compiled by Harden & Spahr and published in 1887, we take the following:

"The name of Cason in the Northern States is uncommon, but in the Southern States it is a very common one. The family on coming to this country settled at an early day in Virginia. Through works of genealogy the name is traced to the south of France, from which place members of the family became refugees in Holland, and joined William of Orange in his invasion of Ireland. At the time of emigrating to this country they had become mixed with Irish, English and Scotch blood.

"Thomas Cason, the father of the family that settled in Boone county at an early date, was born in Virginia on Dec. 8, 1759, and from there emigrated to South Carolina. He was a school teacher most of his life. He married Miss Margaret Neill, Dec. 30, 1794. Miss Neill was born March 24, 1762. She was a woman of excellent mental ability and great force of character. Her experience, during the Revolutionary war, if written, would read like a tale of romance. She was an ardent Whig, while a majority of her neighbors were Tories. She had two brothers, only one being old enough to enlist in the war. Several times her house was robbed and everything in it destroyed except a bed on which an invalid mother lay. One of these times her brother had come home from the army on Sunday morning and was relating the news to the family and some young ladies who had come in to see him, when they were surprised by the click of gun-locks from a squad of Hessians at the door of the house. The girls ran in the face of the Hessians and the brother out at the other side of the house. One of the Hessians, seeing her brother would escape, ran around the house, while Miss Neill, seeing his intention, ran through the house, and, meeting him, struck up his gun just as he fired, undoubtedly by this act saving the life of her brother. On returning to the house her young brother became alarmed, and ran out, and climbing a high fence, was soon out of sight. The Hessians did not seem disposed to shoot, but followed after him, going to the bars instead of the fence, laying down the middle one, but when one of them would attempt to go through the girls would jerk him back. One of the Hessians became so exasperated at Miss Neill that he struck her across the head with his gun, severely wounding her, the scar of which she carried to her grave. The Hessians then went to the house and destroyed everything of value, not

leaving Miss Neill a change of clothing. The house had been robbed in the same manner before. Her older brother was, before the war closed, murdered.

"Thomas Cason, owing to his crippled condition (from white swelling), was never molested by the Tories, although his brothers were in the service in the colonies. After his marriage he settled on a farm, but owing to having a large amount of security debts to pay, he had to sell the farm (a valuable one), negroes, and all his other property, except a small amount of household goods, and then go to Ohio and teach school so as to secure money to move his family to that State. Their children, four boys and one girl, were all born in South Carolina, the daughter dying before they left that State. William, the oldest, was born Sept. 19, 1797; John, May 30, 1799; James, Feb. 13, 1802, and Samuel, March 5, 1804. Thomas arrived in Ohio April 5, 1804, and the family moved in August and September following. From there they came to Indiana Territory in 1814 or 1815, settling in Union county, on a farm and remaining there until October, 1831, when John, James and Samuel emigrated to Boone county, all settling in the woods and opening up farms near Thorntown. William, who never married, remained with the old folks, staying on the farm until his death, May 16, 1850, aged fifty-two years, seven months and twenty-seven days. His father died Oct. 12, 1835, and his mother, July 25, 1846. William Cason was a man of excellent character and habits, and exerted an influence for good over the people of his county equal if not greater than any one who ever lived in it. He was probate judge over twenty years, and was regarded one of the best probate lawyers in eastern Indiana.

"John Cason married Fannie Burkhalter. There were eight children born to them, five girls and three boys, named Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Phebe J., Marion N., Ershula, Oliver and Samuel. John Cason always resided on a farm and devoted his entire attention to operating and cultivating it. He was a man of unusually kind disposition, and had a kind word for all whom he met. He departed this life in 1868. His wife survived him many years and died at an old age.

"James Cason married Margaret Ritherford Dec. 13, 1827. Her family were of the old English stock of Ritherfords, the name originating from Rither's Ford, a stream near the line between England and Scotland, on

which there was a ford on the land of a man named Rither. Her mother's folk were named Harper, her grandfather being the owner of and giving the name to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, which old John Brown immortalized. James Cason resided on the land he first settled on in coming to Boone county, until the fall of 1865, when he moved to Thorntown, where he lived until his death. He was a carpenter as well as farmer, and was a master of his trade. There are many houses, barns, bridges and other structures yet standing in this county which well attest the care and industry with which he did his work. He was outspoken and frank almost to a fault, and was extremely active and energetic. He departed this life Jan. 31, 1875, leaving his wife surviving him, who lived to past eighty years of age. She was kind and genial to all who met her. Her mental faculties were far above an ordinary person's, and her devotion to her children was untiring. There were nine children born to them, six boys and three girls—one of whom, William, died at the age of four weeks. The others lived to be grown. They were Thomas J., Samuel L., Sarah Ann, John O., Joseph N., Margaret E., Mary E. and James H.

"Samuel Cason first married Mary Burkhalter and they had nine children, six girls and three boys, Jane, Mary, Cynthia, Elizabeth, Margaret, Fannie, William N., Joseph M., and John. She departed this life about 1844. Samuel Cason, soon after coming to this county was made one of the associate judges of the Circuit Court. Judge Cason was considered one of the ablest lawyers and best judges of the State. At the time of his death, and for some years prior thereto, he was president of the First National Bank of Thorntown. Under his management the stock, at the time of his death, sold at twenty-six per cent premium. There was never a dollar lost while he was at its head. He had for several years been one of the directors of the Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad and resigned the position when he became convinced it was managed in the interest of a few directors instead of the stockholders. Both James Cason and himself had devoted much time, expense and labor in procuring the organization of the company and establishing the road through this county. Judge Cason was married the second time to Alpheia Norris, and by this marriage there were three children, two girls and one boy—Lysia and Idia, and

James. Judge Cason departed this life Aug. 6, 1871, at the age of seventy-seven years, five months and one day, his wife surviving him.

"It required thirteen days for the three brothers to move their families from Union county to this county, the distance being only about one hundred miles. It rained every day or night while they were on the road. Swamping and breaking down was an every day occurrence; and to cap the climax of all their troubles the wagon in which the family of James Cason was riding, when within five miles of their destination upset in a creek, plunging them and everything belonging to them under water; and although it was cold and raining they had to camp out of doors in their wet clothes and bed covers.

"The winter of 1831-32, after the three brothers settled in this county, was a severe one. It set in early, a heavy snow falling the last of November or the first of December, and lay on the ground until about the middle of March. They had all landed in the woods 'without a stick amiss,' except Samuel, who had a small log cabin on his land when he came to it. It was spring before some of the chimneys were higher than the mantle-piece. Neither were there any doors in their houses until spring. Old quilts and sheets had to be substituted, and when some of the doors were made they were split boards from trees. No mortar could be made to stop the open space between the logs of the house, so split pieces of timber and old clothes were the only substitute, and the howl of the wolf and other wild animals was heard nightly."

WILLIAM LOGAN LINGENFELTER, who resides at No. 516 East Tenth street, Indianapolis, is a well known and representative citizen of Marion county. He was born in what is now Carroll county, Ky., June 1, 1828, the youngest of ten children, and the only one of the family now living. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Wyatt) Lingenfelter. The family is of German lineage. Michael Lingenfelter, the father of John, and the grandfather of William L., was probably the first of the family in this country, and spelled his name Lingenfelder. He settled in Maryland and after some years removed to Kentucky. When well advanced in years he came to Indianapolis, where he died at the home of his youngest son, William Lingenfelter.

John Lingenfelter was born in Maryland,

and when a young man removed to Kentucky, where he married Elizabeth Wyatt, a native of that State. They came to Indiana in 1830, and settled in Rush county. His trade was that of shoemaking, and he followed that vocation for many years. He removed still later to St. Omer, Decatur county, where he worked at his trade and kept a hotel. Traveling in those days was done mostly by wagon, and his hotel became a popular stopping place for travelers on what was the popular highway in those early times. In 1840 he removed to a nearby farm, where he died in July, 1843. His youngest daughter, died about a month prior to his death. She was a bright and attractive young woman about eighteen years of age. Mr. Lingenfelter was a typical pioneer, and was a good citizen. In politics he was a Whig. Quite late in life he became a member of the Methodist Church, of which his wife had long been a member. She was a worthy companion to her husband, and passed a most exemplary and Christian life. For many years she survived her husband, passing away in 1866, when seventy-eight years old, in the home of her son, William L. She and her husband were both born the same year, and they were the parents of five sons and five daughters.

The first of the Lingenfelter family to come to Indianapolis were uncles of William L., William, or "Uncle Billy," as he was familiarly called, and Archibald Lingenfelter. They became prominent in the early annals of Indianapolis. Mrs. Mary Ann Flack, and Margaret, who became the wife of John Blake, sisters of William L., were the first of his immediate family to come to the city. They were followed in 1840 by William L., himself, who was induced to come by the representations of his uncles and sisters. Here he attended school the first two winters after his arrival. The school which he attended more than sixty years ago was on Pennsylvania street, between Ohio and Market streets. The spring following his arrival he returned to the homestead, but returned for school the second winter. He made his home with his uncle Billy, and after the death of his father and sister, his mother moved with the remaining children of the family to a rented farm in Rush county. In 1845 Mr. Lingenfelter came to Indianapolis a third time to become an apprentice at the carpenter's trade, at which time he was over seventeen years old. He was to remain with his brother-in-law, Moses

Flack, until he attained his majority. The health of Mr. Flack declined, and before the ending of his apprenticeship he assumed the interest of his brother-in-law in the business, and when Mr. Flack died the young man was left in charge of all the affairs of the enterprise.

Mr. Lingenfelter was married Aug. 29, 1849, to Margaret C., daughter of Henry and Hannah (Dunn) Brady, pioneers of Marion county. Mr. Brady and his wife were born in Pennsylvania, and came to Johnson county, Ind., in 1821, and the following year moved to Warren township, Marion county. Their farm is still known as the Brady farm. There they lived and died and there their ashes still repose, the wife and mother dying in 1864, and the father in 1885. He was married a second time but all of his nine children were born to his first marriage. We have record of the following children: Margaret C., born on the old homestead farm in Marion county, July 19, 1831, who married Mr. Lingenfelter; Emily, who married George Swift; Lititia, who died when seventeen years old; and Mary, who married Dr. Samuel Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Lingenfelter had four sons and three daughters, and four of their children are still living: Charles, a resident of Houston, Texas; Arthur B., of Indianapolis; Frank C., a civil engineer; and Lola M., who takes care of the home. A daughter, Hannah, died at the age of twenty years; she was the wife of Levi Coffman, who died soon after the loss of his wife. Alfred H. died at the age of fourteen years in Minneapolis, Minn., where the family was then living. Artemisia died at the age of two years. Mrs. Margaret C. Lingenfelter died May 29, 1904. In her younger days she was a member of the Baptist Church, but after her marriage she joined the Methodist Church and continued in that faith until her death.

William Logan Lingenfelter was variously engaged as a business man for many years. For a time after his marriage he was a farmer, but came to the city to take up the business of a grocer in company with John Reynolds, with whom he did a good business for several years. Mr. Reynolds bought him out, and Mr. Lingenfelter then entered the grocery business with Mr. Henry Coburn.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Lingenfelter, in compliance with his convictions and sense of duty, disposed of his business to his partner, and enlisted, in November,

1861, in Company F, 16th Ind. V. I., and after his term of enlistment of six months was completed he returned to Indianapolis. He commenced a lumber business and for a time had a sawmill, and manufactured sash, blinds, etc. He ran into debt \$10,000 for his mill property, but this he presently sold to advantage, and in 1867 he took up a planing-mill business in Minneapolis, removing his family to that Minnesota city. The death of a son and the failing health of his wife impelled the family to return to Indianapolis, Mr. Lingenfelter leasing his property. His wife regaining her health, Mr. Lingenfelter resumed his business in Minneapolis. In 1871 he finally sold it, and returned to this city with his family. Here he built a planing-mill, with Coburn & Jones as his associates, who bought this property in 1875. He sold his home property for \$19,000. This is now included in the Spring Garden addition to the city of Indianapolis, and is regarded as very valuable.

Mr. Lingenfelter was engaged in the real estate business and other occupations until 1885, when he went to Clark county, Kans., where he took up a pre-emption claim, and with his family remained long enough to prove up, and then came back to Indianapolis. On the death of Mr. Brady, Mrs. Lingenfelter fell heir to 120 acres of land, eighty acres of which is woodland. This tract was cleared and improved by Mr. Lingenfelter, who built a house on it, and there the family lived until 1901. That year the farm was sold and the family moved to the present location. As has been seen, Mr. Lingenfelter has had an active and earnest business life, and his labors have not been in vain. A commendable interest has ever been taken by him in the promotion of the public welfare of his town and county. For many years after the formation of the Republican party he was an earnest worker in it, but for some years he has been identified with the independent elements of party activities. He and his family are members of the Methodist Church.

REV. JAMES P. WALTON, who passed away June 14, 1902, was a well-known and successful Christian worker of Indianapolis, pastor of the Reformed Methodist Church on Vessa street. He was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, near New Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1834, son of Rev. Hiram and Elizabeth

(Eakin) Walton, the former of whom labored in Ohio for many years as a Methodist Episcopal minister. Rev. Hiram Walton was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1807, son of Jesse Samuel Walton, also a native of Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. Hiram Walton became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and had his home for many years in New Philadelphia, Ohio. He died in 1879. His wife, Elizabeth (Eakin), was a native of Ireland, daughter of James Eakin, and was brought to America at the age of three years by her parents. She was a devoted wife, an affectionate mother, and a noble exemplar of the Christian faith, and it was probably due less to the influence of his father's vocation than to the devout character and the Christian influence of his revered mother that James P. Walton entered upon religious work.

James P. Walton was reared in his native town and as a young man worked at the trade of cooping and at farming. He enlisted in February, 1865, in Company E, 194th Ohio V. I., served in the Shenandoah Valley, and at the conclusion of the war participated in the grand review at Washington. He was mustered out in October, 1865, as first duty sergeant. Rev. Mr. Walton was converted to the Christian faith in February, 1860. In 1867 he began his religious work as a local preacher, was ordained in 1877, and ever afterward engaged actively in Christian work.

On May 10, 1857, Mr. Walton was married to Miss Matilda Shull, a devout Christian woman, who died happy in the faith Sept. 22, 1892. Ten children were born to this marriage, five sons and five daughters, two of whom preceded her to the better land: Sarah M., who died in infancy, and Mrs. Amanda J. Riley. The survivors are: Leah H., wife of John Oberverlin, of Birdseye, Ind.; John F., of Oakland City, Ind.; W. P. S., of Oakland City, Ind.; Washington P., of Milltown, Ind.; Wesley G., a railroad engineer; Mrs. Mary C. Wilson; Page M., who enlisted in the 4th Heavy Artillery, United States Army, and is now stationed at Hancock, N. J.; and Martha E., wife of Olney White, of Linton, Ind. All these children are members of the church.

For his second wife Rev. Mr. Walton married, May 10, 1893, Mrs. Mary Ann Byers, daughter of Jesse Corbin. By her first marriage Mrs. Walton had seven children, six of whom are living. Mr. Byers was a soldier in the Civil war and died in April, 1880. Mrs. Walton is a member of the First Baptist

Church of Indianapolis and an active religious worker.

Rev. Mr. Walton was a member of Major Robert Anderson Post, G. A. R., Indianapolis, and was chaplain of the post from 1896. He was earnestly devoted to his Christian work, giving his entire time to it, and his labors were attended with a large degree of success commensurate with his zeal and fidelity.

HON. JAMES TOWNSEND LAYMAN, former member of the State Senate, president of Layman-Carey Company, of Indianapolis, a citizen of the highest standing in official and commercial circles, is a descendant of two distinguished families of Revolutionary days, and allied by marriage with an honored old Southern family. The patriotic spirit which is so specially a characteristic of the Laymans was fostered and developed in generations of Old World ancestors who struggled against persecution and stood for religious and political freedom when men risked everything in supporting such a cause. Far back his forefathers are found among the bold Scandinavian Vikings and Saxons who went down into Normandy, whence in the religious persecutions of later times they were driven into Holland and Switzerland. Thence in the course of the centuries they finally came to America, realizing their hopes for a permanent place of refuge in the new cradle of liberty. True to their birth and training, they allied themselves with the friends of freedom in the New World.

Anthony Lehman (as the name was then spelled) is the first of the family in this country of whom we have any considerable information. He was born in the German settlement in Pennsylvania, not far from York, and was of German descent. He was a private soldier in Capt. Peter Dickie's Company, of Col. Robert Magaw's Battalion, which was known as the 5th Pennsylvania Battalion. Capt. Peter Dickie was of York county, and Col. Robert Magaw was of Carlisle, Pa. This command made a distinguished record in the Revolutionary war. Anthony Lehman served under General Washington, and bore a part in many of the heavy engagements under his command. He died in 1818, at the age of sixty-five years. He was the great-grandfather of Senator Layman, of Indiana.

Philip Lehman, grandfather of Senator Layman, was a native of Pennsylvania. For some years he was a miller in the Shenandoah



Jas T. Hayman

valley, in Virginia, and in the latter part of the thirties came to Putnam county, Ind., where he died at the age of eighty-three years. He had a family of two sons and two daughters.

James Townsend, the maternal grandfather of Senator Layman, was a native of Snow Hill, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and in about 1808 left Maryland to make a home in Kentucky, taking with him some of his slaves. His plantation was near Henderson, in Union county, and it was he who laid off the county seat of Union county, which has since become the flourishing town of Morganfield. He is remembered as an industrious man to a marked degree. He represented Union and Henderson counties in the State Legislature, serving in both branches of that body. A man of thought and character, he became convinced that slavery was wrong, and about 1829 notified his slaves that he was going into a free State, and proposed to make them free. With a number of them he came into Indiana, and locating in 1830 at what is now Putnamville laid out that town, burned brick, put up buildings, and provided log cabins for the former slaves. In 1837-38 he represented Putnam county in the State Legislature. At a later period of his life he removed to Clay county, Ind., where he died Nov. 3, 1851, when about sixty-five years old. James Townsend married Katherine Davis, who belonged to a very prominent Maryland family, being an own cousin of Henry Winter Davis. Her father, John Davis, was a Revolutionary soldier in the State of New Jersey. Of the sons of James and Katherine (Davis) Townsend, Selby Townsend was a lawyer and became a circuit judge in Iowa; another, Alfred Townsend, who also followed the legal profession, lived in Nebraska, California and Oregon, becoming known as an able and prominent attorney in those States; a third son, William Townsend, was clerk of Putnam county, Ind., many years; another, McGrady Townsend, who died at Los Angeles, Cal., was a noted musician and composer.

The foregoing will serve to illustrate to what manner of people Senator Layman in the present generation, and his honored father, Dr. Daniel W. Layman, in the last generation, owe their salient traits of character. Both have upheld the best traditions of the stock from which they sprang, and in so doing have established their right to be called typical representatives of that stock.

Daniel W. Layman was born in Virginia

Sept. 24, 1808, lived to manhood in his native State, and became a physician, following the medical profession for sixty years. In 1831 he moved from Augusta county (near Port Republic), Va., to Indiana, and made his home for the rest of his life at Putnamville, Putnam county, dying there in 1887, at the age of seventy-nine years. His practice during this long period took him over a wide range of territory, for much was expected of the pioneer physician, and the hardships of life in a sparsely settled and unimproved region were stern realities for him. He was well fitted by both physique and disposition to cope with such difficulties. He lived an upright life which commanded respect wherever he was known. But it was his just nature, his willingness to help his fellow-man, his unvarying recognition of the rights of others, and, above all, the superior intelligence and kindness of disposition which enabled him to see and do the right so clearly, that made him truly a king among men wherever he went. He had many opportunities for the exercise of charity and benevolence in the pursuit of his profession, and it may be safely said that he missed none of them. Nor did he slight his social duties, which, indeed, were a source of pleasure to him and a welcome break in the routine of heavy professional labors.

Dr. Layman was also prominent in politics for many years, and had high standing because of his ability and devotion to the public welfare, but his many friendships among men in high places were based solely on his personal and social merits. In his earlier years he was a Democrat, but in 1837, when made a delegate to the National convention of the party, he declined to serve on the ground that he had become a Whig. Later, when the Republican party was organized, he allied himself with its fortunes at once, and throughout the period of the Civil war he was not only a strong Union sympathizer, but did much for the suffering and needy with his means and his influence. At one time he was tendered the nomination for Congressional honors, but declined. He was a good friend of Governor Morton, Gen. John Coburn, Henry S. Lane and Col. Dick Thompson, assisting the last-named gentleman in making his first Congressional race. General Coburn said of him: "Dr. D. W. Layman was one of the noblest characters I ever knew, distinguished not alone for his professional skill but for his unstinted and faithful treatment to all, his benevolence

in treating the poor, without prospect or hope of compensation. He not only took high rank among his professional brethren, but as a citizen he was a high-minded, patriotic gentleman." The General added further that he was a man of extensive reading, and had no superior in the State for intelligence, refinement and nobility of character. In a word, he was a model gentleman.

Dr. Layman married Mary H. D. Townsend, a native of Kentucky, daughter of James Townsend. She died in 1879, at the age of sixty-eight years. Both Dr. and Mrs. Layman were members of the Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of six children, as follows: John died in infancy; Catherine married Robert S. Dorsey and is deceased; Mary E., who became the wife of James G. Kingsbury, is also deceased; Theodore D. (deceased) married Miss Louisa Nance; James Townsend survives; Columbia I. is the wife of William J. Kercheval, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

James Townsend Layman, whose name introduces this article, was born Sept. 4, 1844, in Putnam county, Ind., and there spent his early boyhood days. He was reared on the farm, his father owning at the time two large farms, and his education was begun in a subscription school, which was held in an old log schoolhouse. Afterward he entered Asbury University, where he studied one year.

Mr. Layman entered the Union army in July, 1862, entering the service as captain of Company K, 55th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which he mostly recruited. He served three months in Kentucky, after which he helped to raise Company C, 115th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in June, 1863, serving as its first lieutenant until the following March. He was in Burnside's army in east Tennessee and southwest Virginia in the fall and winter of 1863-64, and was in the Knoxville campaign, a most difficult campaign on account of lack of both rations and clothing, and, according to General Coburn, a most desperate one, proving the high character of the common soldier under the most trying circumstances. On the noted cold day and night of Jan. 1, 1864, Captain Layman was on picket duty.

After his term of enlistment expired Captain Layman spent some time in recovering from the effects of hardships in the service, and on Feb. 13, 1865, in company with Robert S. Dorsey, he engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware business at No. 64 East Wash-

ington street, Indianapolis. After a time Mr. Dorsey retired from the business, and in 1870 the Layman & Carey Co.—now known as Layman-Carey Company—was organized. They do an exclusively wholesale business as jobbers of hardware, fire arms, ammunition, cutlery, etc., at Nos. 111-115 South Meridian street, having one of the old established houses of the city. Mr. Layman has been actively engaged in business in Indianapolis for forty-three years, and has proved himself level-headed and clear-sighted in trade, public-spirited as a citizen, and a high-minded, up-right man.

Hon. James T. Layman was married, Jan. 23, 1867, to Miss Cora Belle Parks, daughter of Thompson S. and Elizabeth Parks, who resided at Mont Umbra (the old Parks homestead), on the Licking river, near Carlisle, Ky., the wedding occurring at that point. This beautiful old place was one of the famous plantations in that part of Kentucky and it was the stopping-place of Henry Clay between Lexington and Maysville when he was on his way to Washington. Gov. Tom Metcalf built the chimney for the old home when he was engaged as a stonemason. Thompson S. Parks was born there in 1805, eventually came into possession of the place, and died there in his ninety-third year. He was beloved by all who knew him, and they were many, for he maintained the best traditions of the family as a host and a scholar. He was a great reader, and particularly well educated in English and Latin, and he taught school for a number of years. In his time he was one of the best known men in eastern Kentucky, which he represented in both branches of the State Legislature. A brief reference to the earlier generations of the family in this country will testify to the spirit and patriotism which has ever characterized its members.

John Parks, born in 1733, came to Pennsylvania from the North of Ireland in the year 1740, married a lady of Scottish birth, named Galbreath, and in 1788 became a resident of Kentucky, settling at the mouth of Steeles run, near Millersburg. He served as a soldier throughout the Revolutionary war. He took the oath of allegiance as lieutenant of the 13th Pennsylvania Regiment, with Gen. George Washington, LaFayette and other officers at Valley Forge in the memorable winter of 1778.

James Parks, son of John, was born in Pennsylvania in 1763. When he was a young

lad his mother sent him to take some clothing to his father, who was then with Washington's army in front of Yorktown. Having found him and delivered the clothing, he begged his father to allow him to enlist, but the father objected on account of his youth and also because he was to take care of his mother in the absence of the head of the family. But the boy was insistent, and went in person to see General Washington, who accepted him for service. He served thirty days or more, until the British surrendered at Yorktown. In 1787 he married Jane En-triken, of Huntingdon county, Pa., and they soon moved to Kentucky, where he became a prominent man. He was extensively engaged in flour-milling, pork packing and distilling on the Licking river, near Parks Ferry, and during the war of 1812 sent many flat-boats down the river and on to New Orleans with supplies for General Jackson's army. James Parks was also prominent in public life, serving thirty years as a member of the State Legislature, in both branches, representing what is now Fleming, Nicholas, Robertson, Bourbon, Bracken and Harrison counties. He was also one of the jurors at the famous trial of Aaron Burr, at Frankfort, Ky., afterward transferred to Richmond, Va. He was the father of Thompson S. Parks. Mr. and Mrs. Layman have had four sons and four daughters born to them, and seven of these children are living: Elizabeth Dorsey, James Thompson, Daniel W., Theodore D., Mary Marguerite, John Townsend (who died in infancy), Cora Belle and Katherine Kitchen. (1) Elizabeth married Prof. H. S. Schell, and resides in Indianapolis, Ind. They have one son, James Layman Barrett Schell. (2) James Thompson is connected with Layman-Carey Company, as vice-president of that concern. He married Carra Binkley, of Indianapolis, and they have one daughter, Marion Parks. (3) Daniel W., now a physician in Indianapolis, was graduated from Butler College, and the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York. He married Maude Carroll, of Lynchburg, Va. (4) Theodore D. is connected with Layman-Carey Company as secretary and treasurer. (5) Mary Marguerite married Dr. John W. Carroll, Jr., of Lynchburg, Va., a descendant of the signer of the Declaration of Independence. (7) Cora B. and (8) Katherine K. reside with their parents in Irvington.

Mr. and Mrs. Layman are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, where their substantial worth and Christian character are highly prized. They have an attractive home at No. 5703 East Washington street, into which they moved in October, 1887. Mr. Layman has made his home in Indianapolis since 1865. He has commanded the unflinching respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, who have elected him to both the city council and the board of aldermen, in which bodies he served from 1877 to 1884, and was president of the board of aldermen from 1881 to 1884. He was honored by being made a member of the State Senate, in which he served from 1900 to 1904. While a senator of Indiana he introduced many bills, and he is the author of the Indiana Game Law of 1901 and the Amendment of 1903.

Socially Mr. Layman is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 500, F. & A. M., and many years ago had passed through its chairs; he is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason; is a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion. In the Board of Trade and Commercial Club, also the Columbia Club, Mr. Layman is a devoted worker, and displays all the qualities of an enlightened and wide-awake citizen, anxious to promote the general welfare, and quick to respond to any appeal for a forward movement. No senator from his district has made a more proud record, or has had more valuable services to point to as his contribution to wise legislation in this State. The high standards and admirable methods he has always followed in his business career proved as effective in dealing with public questions as in the handling of private business, and gained him unassailable prestige among his fellow legislators.

JOHN L. AVERY, who came to Indianapolis Oct. 17, 1848, and who has resided in this city to the present time, was born in Cincinnati Sept. 25, 1815, son of Simeon H. Avery.

Simeon H. Avery was born in New Jersey in 1787, son of Charles Avery. One of his brothers, Charles, served in the war of 1812, and was present at Hull's surrender of Detroit. About the time Simeon Avery had attained his majority he went to Cincinnati, where he learned the potter's trade under a brother-in-law. There he was married in

1811 to Rebecca Passmore, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, a daughter of Henry and Martha Passmore. Henry Passmore was a descendant of the Sharpless family, whose first American ancestor came from England to America early in the seventeenth century. Simeon Avery died in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1835. His widow removed to Hancock county, Ill., with three sons and one daughter, and there she died in 1879, after spending her declining years in the homes of her children. To Simeon Avery and wife were born four sons and three daughters. Two of the daughters died in infancy. Of the other children, Emeline married a Mr. Wimp and died several years ago; John L. is mentioned below; and Henry, Simeon and Oliver S. are deceased.

John L. Avery left Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1834, at the age of nineteen years, and spent two years in Connorsville, Ind., when he decided to return to Cincinnati. There he remained until 1837, when he went to Hancock county, Ind., and ten years later located in Indianapolis, where he engaged in contracting and building, though in earlier years he had followed mercantile pursuits.

Mr. Avery was married Nov. 5, 1840, to Sarah T., a daughter of Samuel and Margaret Campbell. This was the second day following the casting of his first Presidential vote, for William Henry Harrison. Mr. Avery is a veteran member of the Christian Church, which he joined in 1837. He helped to organize the First Christian Church of Indianapolis, which is now known as the Central Christian, and is the only survivor of those who were there at the beginning. At first he was a trustee, then a deacon for thirty-five years, and he has been an elder ever since.

DR. JOHN P. AVERY was born April 2, 1842, at Philadelphia, Hancock Co., Ind. The lad was in his seventh year when he came to Indianapolis, and here he attended the public schools for a time. In 1854 he entered the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, which is now known as Butler College, from which he was graduated in 1860. In the meantime he had learned the trade of a carpenter, though he had given some attention to that trade from a boy, and he still preserves a clothes bar, which he made for his mother when he was only eight years old.

Mr. Avery enlisted July 23, 1861, in Company I, 11th Indiana Zouaves, serving three years and taking part in the battles of Fort

Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Port Gibson, and Champion Hills. At this last battle his regiment lost 132 men, who were killed and wounded in thirty minutes. Here Mr. Avery received a gunshot wound in the left side of the face, the bullet lodging beneath the parotid gland, where it remained until March 18, 1871, when it was removed, Dr. Waterman, of Indianapolis, performing a very skilful extraction. Notwithstanding this severe wound, Mr. Avery remained with his regiment until it was discharged at the end of three years, Aug. 30, 1864. After he was wounded, he took part in the siege of Vicksburg, went to New Orleans, and was then sent to the Shenandoah valley under General Banks. Under General Sheridan he took part in the battle of Halltown, and it was there that he received his discharge.

After leaving the army Mr. Avery went at once to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he pursued a course of medical lectures, and was commissioned assistant surgeon of his former regiment, serving as such until it was mustered out, July 26, 1865. Mr. Avery then attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital, New York, from which he graduated the following spring. Coming to Indianapolis he opened an office at No. 1 Massachusetts avenue, where he was associated with Dr. John A. Comigor, who was the surgeon of his regiment in the war. Dr. Avery continued in practice until 1872, when his wound, which had given him but little trouble for many years, became very painful and he was compelled to give up his professional work. Until 1887 he suffered much with it, and since that time he has been but little affected. For some years he has been so much occupied with the management of his extensive property interests that he has never thought it wise to resume the practice of his profession.

Dr. Avery was married, Sept. 4, 1867, to Miss Julia V., born Sept. 4, 1845, in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., daughter of the Hon. Joseph M. and Mary A. (Maxwell) Tilford. Their only living child, John L., was born April 22, 1888. Another son, George L., died at the age of fourteen years; and a daughter, Sadie T., at the age of eighteen years. Dr. Avery is a member of the Union Veteran League, and while in active practice he occupied at one time the office of County Physician, and for two years was a member of the Indianapolis Board of Health.

REV. JOHN VINSON was born in Madison county, Ind., July 9, 1851, son of William and Mary J. (Robertson) Vinson, the former a native of the State of Delaware, and the latter of Henry county, Ind. They were married in Madison county, Indiana.

William Vinson was a son of Joshua Vinson, of the State of Delaware, and came of English descent. Some of the family served in the war of the Revolution. Joshua Vinson moved West at an early day, and was one of the pioneers of Fayette county, Ind., where he settled in 1827, coming as a laboring man with little or no means. Yet by industry and thrift he accumulated money to buy land in Madison county, which he greatly improved and added to from time to time until he became very wealthy, and at the time of his death was reckoned one of the most prosperous and influential farmers of the county. Like most persons of his time he received little or no education, and had no aspirations for public notoriety. He was a member of the Christian Church, his life was lived in the spirit of his faith, and when he died at the age of eighty-four years, his character was sweet and true. His children were as follows: Cannon, who died soon after his marriage; Elizabeth, who married John Dobson, and both are deceased; William, father of Rev. John Vinson, now deceased; Levan and John M., both deceased; George, of Madison county; Bayard, deceased; and Henry, of Madison county. At one time all the above owned farms in Madison county, their houses being so placed that they were within sound of a bugle blown at the old homestead.

William Vinson, born in the State of Delaware, Oct. 4, 1820, came with his parents from his native community to Indiana when only seven years old, and here his life was spent. His earlier years were passed upon the frontier, and he was strong and ready in the labors and trials of a new country. Hard work and honesty were his early teachers, and industry and integrity marked his entire career. He died Sept. 19, 1883. When his father came to Indiana he was a poor man, and labored hard for the support of his family. He hired his little son William out to a farmer of Fayette county, Ind., for two dollars a month and his board and clothes, and with the money thus earned was bought the first milch cow of the family. William continued to assist his parents until he reached manhood, a hard worker and a prudent man.

Saving his money he bought a piece of land before his marriage. On Oct. 4, 1850, he married, in Indiana, Mary J. Robertson, daughter of Zachariah and Nancy A. (Hammer) Robertson. With the help of his wife, who also picked and burned brush, they secured a fine farm from heavily timbered land. There he reared his family, and there he died a most honored and respected man. His sterling integrity, genuine worth and kind heart commanded for him the confidence and esteem of the community to a marked degree. His widow was an exemplary Christian lady, devoting much of her life to the advancement and improvement of the community in religious and moral affairs. Zachariah Robertson, her father, was born in Henry county, Ind., and belonged to a family of long residence in Indiana. His father, Moses Robertson, was high sheriff of Henry county for several years. Zachariah Robertson was reared and married in Henry county, and in early manhood moved to Madison county, where he improved a good farm, and where he died. In that early day game was abundant, and he was a good rifle shot, killing in his time many deer and turkeys. For a number of years he held the position of justice of the peace, and always held the confidence of the community. His decisions were just and in harmony with the law of Indiana, in which he was well versed. He was a member of the Christian (New Light) Church, and for several years the services of that movement were held in his dwelling house. His children were as follows: John; Mary J., the mother of Rev. John Vinson; Moses; Angelina, who married J. W. Broiles, and later Mr. Sexton; Malinda, the wife of E. W. Frame; Benjamin H.; Marcus; James M.; and Eliza, who died young. All with, perhaps, the exception of John, are now deceased.

The Vinson children were as follows: Rev. John, whose name appears at the opening of this article; Mary M., who married (first) John H. Jones, now deceased, had two children, Joel M. and William E., and she married (second) George T. Carter, also now deceased; Amanda A., who married William T. Jones, and they both died, leaving one daughter, Nora B.; Florence B., who died at the age of twelve years; Sarah J., who married Samuel P. Brown. Mary Jane (Robertson) Vinson, the mother of the above children, became a member of the Christian Church, while a young woman, and thirty-two years after-

ward she was born of God (1 John 3-9), and lived a consistent and devoted Christian all of her remaining years, not only in name but in all her works. To her constant care and watchful guidance, the Rev. John Vinson feels that he is indebted for the sound moral foundation on which his life has risen, and for this he feels that he owes her a debt of love and gratitude. In 1890 she moved to Indianapolis, where she bought a plat of ground on which she erected a commodious residence, intending it for a home during her natural life, and for a parsonage after her death. On the same plat she also erected a church, Bethel, all paid for by her own money, which she dedicated to the Church of God congregation, of which she was a member in Indianapolis. She also gave an endowment of \$1,250 to be paid out of her estate after her death, to Findlay College, of Findlay, Ohio, owned and controlled by the religious people known by the name Churches of God, with which religious people she was in sympathy at the time she gave them her notes. Since her death these bequests, in notes, have all been paid. She entered into Heaven's rest March 9, 1900. Her birth occurred March 17, 1832.

The Rev. John Vinson was reared to a life of toil, and was a farmer until he reached the age of twenty-five years, in the meantime receiving a good common-school education. His board, clothing and a limited amount of spending money was all he received during his long stay at home. But he received a farm of 120 acres from his parents on leaving home. When he left home he secured employment at the Dorsey twine-binding machine works, where he spent three years, becoming an expert machinist. After traveling for some time as an expert for the Company he returned home to care for his mother, where he remained until 1889, when he and his mother moved to Muncie, Ind., and engaged in religious work there. Then in 1890 they came to Indianapolis. Mr. John Vinson united himself with the Christian Church in 1880, having been under conviction since he was twelve years old, but he was not born of God until the summer of 1885. Becoming a Bible student, he searched for the truth, and from that time on took an active interest in church work, and the following year began to preach in his home neighborhood in Madison county, Ind. Later he received a license to preach from the church people known as the Churches of God, with whom he had previously

become united. But afterward he withdrew from them in fellowship. He has had charge of churches in many different places—at Tipton, Muncie and Greensburg, Ind., and three churches in Daviess county, and the church in Indianapolis, which was the outgrowth of cottage prayer meetings and the generous devotion of his mother's bountiful giving of her means. Regular services are held every Sabbath morning and evening in this church, Bethel, and a morning Sabbath-school. Though the congregation is very changeable, much good has manifestly come from this movement, as many conversions are here made that affect distant communities. By his prayers the Lord has healed the sickness and diseases of many Christian people. (Jas. 5-14, 15).

Mr. Vinson holds to his Madison county farm, and has a good residence in this city, and since coming to the city has done some carpenter and millwright work, always being a busy man. Enterprising and public spirited, he takes a deep interest in anything relating to the public welfare, and largely by his own efforts has caused the erection of a fine new ten-room school building in his neighborhood, the Abraham Lincoln school. He makes himself heard at council meetings and the gathering of the board of works in reference to interurban city franchises and other matters that interest the people. Nothing is demanded by him from the party workers, but everything is for the welfare of the city.

Rev. John Vinson was married Aug. 16, 1893, to Miss Etta L. Hill, who was born at Hamilton, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1868, daughter of Collins F. and Fanny M. (Murray) Hill. Her father came from Williamsburg, Mass., where he was born July 28, 1829; and her mother was born in the vicinity of Hamilton, Ohio, March 3, 1833. Her parents were married at Hamilton, Ohio, in 1863, and seven years later came to Indiana, where they spent one year at Edinburg, then removing to Indianapolis, where they yet remain. He is a machinist, and this is still his occupation. Himself, his wife and daughter, Etta L., were among the principal founders of the Barth Place M. E. Church. He has been a church member since he was a young man. Mr. Hill is of Scotch descent, and he was a member of a family of eight children, all of whom are dead, with the exception of himself. His wife is a daughter of William Murray, of Scotch-Irish descent. William Murray was an early pioneer of Ohio, and owned large tracts of

land near the city of Hamilton, where he died. His children were as follows: Charles, of Elkhart, Ind., who served through the Civil war as captain of his company, saw much hard service, and received several wounds; and Fanny M., the mother of Mrs. Vinson.

The Hill children were as follows: Minnie E., the wife of Charles R. Hasely; Bessie B., a public school teacher, a position she has held for fifteen years; Murray, a machinist by trade, who married a daughter of Dr. J. W. Hervey; Etta L., who is Mrs. John Vinson; Charles D., an undertaker and furniture dealer at Sheridan, Illinois.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Vinson were born the following children: Mabel J., born June 14, 1894, died Jan. 7, 1895; and Roy H., born Feb. 6, 1898.

CYRUS M. HOBBS, who is a native son of Indiana and a member of an honored pioneer family of the State, is one of the progressive and representative business men of Marion county, being engaged in the nursery business at Bridgeport, as a member of the firm of Albertson & Hobbs. He was born in Paoli, Orange Co., Ind., July 20, 1847, son of William Parker and Mary (Elrod) Hobbs, both natives of Indiana.

The Hobbs family is of English lineage, going back, probably, to Sir Thomas Hobbes, an English philosopher of the sixteenth century. As far back as its history can be traced in America, its members have been identified with the Society of Friends. The family was planted on American soil in the early Colonial days, and the name has ever stood exponent of exalted integrity and honor in all the relations of life. Many have been preachers and teachers.

William Hobbs, great-grandfather of Cyrus M., was born in North Carolina. He married Priscilla Coffin, and from North Carolina, as members of a small company of Quakers, or Friends, they migrated to Indiana in 1812, locating near what is now the town of Salem, Washington county—a town which had no existence at that time—and there began the battle of life in the wilderness, a part of the advance guard of civilization. William Hobbs was a preacher of the Friends' Society and was one of the leaders of the little colony which had been led to leave the South by reason of implacable antipathy to human slavery and to establish homes in the

forest wilds of a new territory, where they found the Indians still numerous. Their friendly policy gained them the good will of the aborigines, however, and though they erected their primitive log cabins close together, for protection, they had little difficulty with their dusky neighbors. These gentle and noble pioneers selected land and all improved good farms, and in that locality William Hobbs remained the greater portion of his life. In 1839 he married for his second wife Anna Unthank, of Newport, now Fountain City. Later he moved to Spiceland, where in 1854 his useful life came to a close. He was one of the promoters of the Friends Blue River Academy, one of the first institutions for higher learning in the State, aiding in its establishment and maintenance in the early days, while it became one of the leading educational institutions of the Society of Friends in the West. The Blue river colony eventually became one of the most beautiful and prosperous sections of the State, as it is to-day, and there William Hobbs reared his children under most grateful influences and left them to carry forward the work he had inaugurated.

His children were: Samuel, father of William P.; Elisha; Barnabas C.; Jane; Mary; and Peninah. Of these Barnabas C. became a distinguished minister in the Friends Church, and was widely known as an educator, being one of the pioneers in putting the common school system of Indiana on its present solid foundation. He was for many years a teacher in Friends' academies, was president of Earlham College, and superintendent of public instruction; while in the latter office he established the State Normal School at Terre Haute, and was elected president of the board of trustees, which position he held during life.

Samuel Hobbs was born and reared near Salem, Ind., and there married, and, in turn, reared his children. He was a prominent and successful farmer and a man of influence in the community. He died during the cholera epidemic of 1832. He was twice married and the children of the first union were as follows: William Parker; Wilson, a physician, who served as surgeon during the Rebellion, being later president of the Indiana State Medical Society; Ruth, who became the wife of Lorenzo D. Miller; Amanda, wife of Milton Hill. Two children were born of the second marriage: Samuel, a resident of Salem,

Ind.; and Martha, who was twice married, her first husband being a Birdsong, and her second Ezra Davis.

William Parker Hobbs grew up in the Blue River community and was educated at Blue River Academy. When a young man he removed to the beautiful old colony of Paoli, Orange county, and there married and remained for a time, later removing to Orangeville, Orange county. He reared his children with the same circumspection and fidelity as had his father and grandsire. He was a physician of marked ability, and served two years as surgeon of the 85th Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war. He not only was an earnest student of his noble profession, but also served as a preacher in the Methodist Church for many years, having joined that church after leaving Blue River, his life being one of signal honor and usefulness. He died in Daviess county, in 1897. His wife, Mary (Elrod), was born and reared near Orleans, Orange county, where her marriage occurred. She passed away in Daviess county, in 1901, both she and her husband answering the final summons with implicit trust in the simple and beautiful faith which had guided and dominated their lives. Their children were as follows: Mildred J., wife of Thomas Casey; Cyrus M.; Melville P., a farmer of Washington county; Edgar, an engineer, residing in Oklahoma; Wilbur, who died at the age of twenty; Etta, wife of Marshall Clark; and William L., a resident of Indianapolis.

Cyrus M. Hobbs was reared on a farm. He attended the public schools, after which he completed a course of study in the Friends' Blue River Academy, near Salem, Ind. He remained at the parental home until he had attained years of maturity, and, after completing his academic course, he entered upon his independent career. His first employment was at farm work, and, later, he became a salesman for nursery stock, which had no little to do with his eventually engaging in that line of enterprise on his own responsibility. For one year he was employed as a clerk and travelling salesman in a book store at Mitchell, Ind., and then became identified with a nursery near Salem, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Bridgeport and took the position of foreman of the nursery of Oliver Albertson, continuing in this office until the death of his employer, in 1879, while in 1881 he became associated with the latter's

son, Emery Albertson, in the purchase of the nursery business, which they have since successfully conducted under the firm name of Albertson & Hobbs, employing the most modern methods of management and cultivation, having one of the best nurseries in the State. The original proprietor was a pioneer in this line of industry in Indiana, having established himself in business at Canton, Washington county, in 1840, and becoming the most extensive retail nurseryman in the State. He there remained until 1875, when failing health led him to dispose of a portion of his interests, and he then came to Bridgeport, where he started a small business in the same line, in the mean while continuing to supervise the Canton business, which was conducted under the firm name of Albertson & Co. After his death his son Emery and our subject continued in charge of the Bridgeport business until the formation of their partnership, as noted. The enterprise is now unmistakably the largest of its kind in the State, and one which has the highest reputation for a high grade of stock and absolute fidelity to representations, so that the business is cumulative, and is ever expanding in scope and importance, being a valuable item in the industrial activities of the State, all classes of nursery stock being propagated and handled. 'One original nursery here comprised twenty acres, and at the present time 300 acres are utilized, the same being closely planted to young fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery, and, in addition to the home place, the firm have large plants in the State of New York and at Topeka, Kans., their stock being sold in all sections of the Union, and they also control an increasing export trade. That the industry has been of direct benefit to Bridgeport is evident when we note the fact that employment is here given to about fifty workmen, while as many more are employed during the slipping season. In politics Mr. Hobbs takes no active part, but he gives his support to the Prohibition party. He is a member of the American Association of Nurserymen, as is also his partner.

In 1876 Mr. Hobbs was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Albertson, who was born in Canton, Ind., in 1851, a daughter of Oliver and Mary (Morris) Albertson, both natives of this State. Her father was a son of Benjamin Albertson, who located in Washington county in 1816, where he reclaimed a farm and also engaged in the practice of medicine, being one of the honored pioneer physicians

of that section of the State, while both he and his wife, Sarah Parker, were worthy members of the Society of Friends. Their children were as follows: Charles, who died in Kansas City; Edmond, a physician, died in 1863; Isabella, wife of W. N. Trueblood; Sarah, wife of Nixon Morris; and Oliver, father of Mrs. Hobbs.

The mother of Mrs. Hobbs was a daughter of Benoni and Rebecca Morris, who removed from North Carolina to Indiana in 1816, and here established a home in the pioneer wilds, aiding in the work of development and progress. He passed away at the age of eighty-nine, and his widow, who had been his companion and helpmate for sixty years, lived to the advanced age of ninety-four. Their children were as follows: Thomas; Nixon; Catherine, wife of John I. Morrison, ex-treasurer of the State of Indiana; Jephtha, who died in Washington county, an octogenarian; Joanna, wife of Phillip Parker; Robert, a resident of Salem, Washington county; and Mary, who became the wife of Oliver Albertson. Mr. and Mrs. Albertson's children were as follows: Anna M., wife of our subject; Albert, now of Long Beach, Cal., who was bookkeeper for the firm of Albertson & Hobbs; Emery, senior member of the firm of Albertson & Hobbs; and Frederick, who died in 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs have five children, namely: Oliver A. and Harry W., both graduates of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and now engaged with their father in the nursery business; Laura, deceased, who was a student at Central Academy, Plainfield; and Carrie and Frederick, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs are both consistent members of the Society of Friends, with which both families have been identified for many generations.

COL. FRANK ERDELMEYER, one of Indiana's noted defenders of the Union, who won his high rank through personal courage and unwavering devotion to duty, and who in time of peace has proved himself a stalwart, patriotic citizen, is a native of Germany, born at Herrnsheim, near Worms, Nov. 2, 1835, son of Philip and Elizabeth (Tag) Erdelmeyer. His education was acquired in the superior schools of the Fatherland, and he inherited the habits of industry and methodical thoroughness characteristic of the German race. In 1852 he bade farewell to the familiar scenes of his boyhood and youth, and turned

his face toward the New World. In New York State he worked about three years at the upholstering business, and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where for one year he followed the same line. He first reached Indianapolis in 1857, and here he continued to follow his trade of upholsterer until the breaking out of the Civil war.

In 1861, when the call for volunteers for the defense of the government startled the country, the young German was one of the first to offer his services, enlisting for three months in the 11th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the end of his term of enlistment he returned to Indianapolis and raised a company, known as Company A, 32d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made captain. The 32d regiment was recruited entirely from the German citizens of Indiana. In this capacity he participated in the battles at Rowlett's Station, near Green River, Ky., Shiloh and the siege of Corinth. At the end of a year, on Oct. 20, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and on Aug. 8, 1863, colonel, commanding the regiment from Oct. 1, 1862, until its muster out. As colonel he played an important part in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, siege of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, finally joining in Gen. Sherman's Atlanta campaign. The 32d Indiana was in action at Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Altoona Hills, New Hope Church, Marietta, and the siege of Atlanta. On Aug. 16, 1864, the regiment was ordered to the rear to be mustered out, because of expiration of term of service, the discharge papers bearing the date Sept. 7, 1864. Gen. John Coburn wrote thus of Col. Erdelmeyer: "Col. Erdelmeyer is a gentleman of education and good standing, having the respect of all good people, and an excellent soldier. He ranks among the leading colonels of the State of Indiana. His regiment was prominent and among the foremost of the State. Well drilled and disciplined, it had a notable record for doing their duty well. He is one of our leading volunteer officers. Coming from a foreign country he seemed to imbibe the American spirit that inspired the soldiers in the army of the Union."

Returning to Indianapolis, Col. Erdelmeyer did not resume his trade, but entered the drug business as a partner in the firm of A. Metzner & Co., in January, 1865. In 1868 he bought out the firm and afterward conducted

the business on his own account and under his own name. In the business world he has attained a high place, and his reputation for honorable dealing is without a blemish. He has taken an active part in public affairs, but he has never been looked upon as a seeker for political favors. In 1868 he was elected county treasurer, and served two years, giving universal satisfaction. In fraternal connection he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the Masons, the German Veterans and the German Hause Turnverein, and he is particularly popular among his fellow countrymen in Indianapolis, being looked up to and respected to a degree unusual.

In October, 1864, Col. Erdelmeyer was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Hoffman, daughter of Henry and Catherine (Lang) Hoffman, and to this union have come three daughters and one son, namely: Francisca, Katie, Meta and Frank William. The family home is at No. 915 North New Jersey street.

WILLIAM HOUSTON CRAIG, a prominent and influential citizen of Noblesville, Ind., who is editor and proprietor of *The Ledger*, was born March 23, 1857, son of John Sawyer and Sydney Neil (Houston) Craig.

Records of the Craig family are very meager, and all that can be given in this sketch is from inscriptions upon monuments, from data found in old Bibles, and from testimony of living witnesses who have carried down from generation to generation the story of their ancestors. From the best evidence obtainable it is known that the Craigs and Sawyers came to East Tennessee from Virginia some time about the middle of the eighteenth century, attracted there by the rich valleys and beautiful mountains of that section. They were of Scotch-Irish descent, and were faithful and devout supporters of the doctrines and policies of the Presbyterian Church. During the Revolutionary war they were loyal patriots, and distinguished themselves in that great contest. John Sawyer, great-grandfather of William H. Craig, was a colonel in that war, and led 1,000 of the pioneers of Tennessee, who sprang out of their hills in defense of their home and country. These backwoodsmen and Indian fighters, it is told, assembled in a grove, and leaning on their squirrel rifles listened in silence to a stern Presbyterian preacher, who blessed them and

then called upon them to do battle and smite the foe with the sword of the Lord and Gideon. The story of how these pioneer patriots acquitted themselves at the battle of King's Mountain is told with pride by Tennesseans to this day. Col. John Sawyer became a great hero, was beloved and respected by all who knew him, and he wielded a great influence among his fellows. The silver buckles that he wore as colonel were cut up and given to his descendants as souvenirs. The Craig and Sawyer families settled about ten miles north of Knoxville, and were among the founders and supporters of the Washington Church, which celebrated its 100th birthday some time ago. In the graveyard nearby are many monuments marking the last resting place of the heroes who wrought mightily for God and country in the pioneer days. Around these old landmarks cluster the most tender and hallowed memories. A visit to Washington Church and the graveyard shows that time, man and the elements have wrought many changes. Col. John Sawyer was born in 1735, and died in 1831. His children were: John, Josiah, William, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Nancy. John Sawyer, Jr., became a colonel in the Mexican war.

On May 12, 1808, Samuel Craig married Nancy Sawyer, and to them were born these children: James A., born May 14, 1809, died Oct. 14, 1830; William C., born May 31, 1811, died July 25, 1849; John S., born Jan. 30, 1814, died April 4, 1893; Rachel, born May 11, 1817, died Aug. 30, 1827; Robert S., born Jan. 7, 1821, died Sept. 24, 1847; Martha C., born Jan. 7, 1828, died Aug. 6, 1849; and Rebecca A., born July 2, 1830. Samuel Craig was born June 27, 1781, and in about 1836, with five children, he moved to Lebanon county, Ind. He died July 1, 1839, and is buried at the side of his wife and children in the old cemetery at Lebanon. John S. Craig was left behind and lived with his aunt, Rebecca Sawyer, until after he graduated from Maryville seminary.

REV. JOHN SAWYER CRAIG was married May 13, 1841, to Sydney Neil Houston, and the union was a happy one. They were devout, earnest Christians, and lived faithful and exemplary lives, believing that it was the chief end of man to glorify God. They took the Bible as their rule and guide of life. No higher tribute to their characters would they ask were they living than that they were God-fearing, honest

Christians. John Sawyer Craig was born ten miles north of Knoxville in a log cabin. His early education was such only as the meager opportunities of that day afforded. He entered Maryville Seminary in December, 1832, and graduated some four years later. Many stories are still rife in Maryville about his adventure and course in college. He came from the backwoods clothed in the plainest of homespun. He appeared to be strong neither physically nor mentally. It is said that the teachers discouraged him from entering college, fearing he would be a failure, and the students made fun of him on account of his appearance. But the day of reckoning was soon at hand. The boy in homespun with the florid face and yellow hair soon led his classes, and was recognized by all for his keen intellect and untiring industry. It is said that on one occasion, desiring to make up some special work, he took a cake of corn pone and a pitcher of water and locked himself up in a room until he had mastered the subject on hand and was able to pass an examination. He was licensed to preach Jan. 1, 1840, and ordained in April, 1841. He was elected professor of languages in Maryville College Sept. 3, 1840, after acting as tutor for some time, and continued in that capacity until the college was closed by the Civil war in April, 1861. When that fierce struggle came on and the liberty of man and the union of the States was at issue, there were no two sides to the question with him. He espoused the cause of the Union, and declared that the black man should be free. He was so outspoken in his loyalty to the Union that the Confederates threatened his life. They made it so disagreeable for him that he was compelled to become a refugee, and in September, 1861, he with his family left his native State and the home he loved so well and moved to Lebanon, Ind., where his parents had located some twenty years earlier. In March, 1862, he removed to Anderson, and for six years filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at that place. In June, 1868, he was called to the Presbyterian pulpit at Noblesville, where he remained for seventeen years. On March 5, 1885, Mr. Craig offered his resignation and the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That we tender to Rev. J. S. Craig our sincere and grateful thanks for the self-sacrifices, fidelity and ability with which he has served this church and its ministry."

This record of the church is in the familiar

handwriting of that pillar of the church and devoted friend of Mr. Craig and his family, the Hon. Joseph R. Gray. To this loyal friend and steadfast Christian is largely due credit for the reorganization of the Noblesville Presbyterian Church in 1867, and its support thereafter. Through storm as well as sunshine, through adversity as well as prosperity, Joseph R. Gray always was faithful to the little church he loved so well. It was reorganized in 1867 with twenty members. During Mr. Craig's pastorate it increased nearly ten-fold. Mrs. T. J. Kane, of Noblesville, is the only charter member now belonging to this church. After his resignation in 1885 Mr. Craig had no regular charge, but preached in different places in the Muncie Presbytery at different times until his death, April 4, 1893. It was a great trial for him to put off the harness and quit work. He remarked on one occasion that a pulpit sweat was healthy, and his pulpit work seemed to give new energy and life to him. For many years before his death he was called the "Nestor" of the Muncie Presbytery, and to him were referred all questions of doctrine and church government. He believed in the Calvinistic doctrines, and preached them straight from the shoulder. He was a logical thinker and profound scholar, but not what is called a "popular" preacher, for he called black black and white white, and denounced sin in all of its forms in severest terms.

The following estimates of his character are worthy of a place in this sketch. Capt. W. H. Henry of Maryville, in an address at the last Commencement, said:

"Prof. Craig, who taught in the college longer than any other man excepting Dr. Anderson, was a man of great strength of mind, a rare scholar, and a minister of great power in the pulpit when aroused. Although of rough exterior, he was respected and beloved by his students. So complete was his mastery of the college curriculum that he often heard recitations in the Greek, Latin and mathematical courses without the use of a text book. He was an avowed abolitionist during all the years of his professorship, always boldly and publicly declaring his convictions upon that much mooted question. He, with his family, passed through the Confederate lines to the State of Indiana in 1861. The Confederate authorities, it is said, granted him a pass at that particular time, to prevent him being mobbed by the soldiery of the country."

Rev. W. H. Lyle, a pupil of Dr. Craig, paid this high tribute to him:

"Rev. John Sawyer Craig was brilliant as a student at college. He was profound and able as a teacher, a thorough master of all he taught. He was a profound thinker and went to the bottom of every subject that he undertook to investigate. Although stern and inflexible, yet he was approachable, and loved to tell an anecdote and pass a joke. In politics before the war he was an earnest Democrat, but an intense hater of slavery and a lover of freedom. When the conflict of arms came in 1861 he was the fast and unflinching friend of the Union cause. As a preacher he spoke extemporaneously, yet not without preparation. When thoroughly aroused he was powerful, at times truly eloquent, and could hold an assembly spellbound. He had the martyr spirit and the courage of his convictions. He stood like a rock in what he conceived to be right. With him it was a small matter whether the crowd was with him—the great question was whether he was right."

Some time in the seventies Mr. Craig was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by his alma mater. He thoroughly believed in the missionary cause, and was a liberal giver to all the boards of the church. In his last bequest he gave \$1,600 to the different boards—money that he had saved by the strictest economy and the most arduous labor.

Mrs. Craig, who was Sydney Neil Houston, was the youngest of fourteen children of Major James Houston. Five of her sisters married preachers. She was a noble woman of tender affection, sweet disposition and wonderful patience. She was afflicted with deafness, but submitted without murmuring to the trials and inconveniences that it brought upon her. In her early life she showed much artistic ability, and pictures now in the possession of relatives, painted by her more than half a century ago, are prized very highly. She was passionately fond of her home and family, and to them she gave her love and her life work. To John Sawyer and Sydney Neil (Houston) Craig, there were born the following children: James Houston, born May 7, 1842, died Oct. 15, 1842; Mary Caroline, born Nov. 20, 1843; Nancy Elizabeth, born Nov. 20, 1846, died April 10, 1894; Samuel Hanson Cox, born July 1, 1848; Malinda Hester, born March 23, 1851, died Sept. 3, 1860; John Chalmers, born July 27, 1854; and William Houston, born March 23, 1857. The father

of these children died April 4, 1893, and the mother Jan. 1, 1892, and both are buried in Crownland cemetery, Noblesville, Ind. Of these

Miss Mary C. Craig lived with her parents until their respective deaths, and was a great help and comfort to them in their old age. She lives in Noblesville and is active in church and charitable work.

Elizabeth Craig married at Anderson, Ind., March 13, 1866, Thomas C. Fisher, and she died April 10, 1894. She was a remarkable woman, and although the mother of ten children, she always found time to do her full share of her church and charitable work. Her death was peculiarly sad and unfortunate as it left this large family of children to the care of the bereaved husband. The children were: Charles H., born July 27, 1867, died Jan. 19, 1892; John Craig, born April 14, 1870; Chauncey B., born Jan. 8, 1873; Houston S., born June 7, 1875; Carrie B., born May 11, 1878; George F., born May 11, 1878, died Jan. 23, 1903; Thomas C., Jr., born Nov. 1, 1880; Robert W., born Nov. 24, 1883; Paul L., born May 15, 1887; and Benjamin S., born June 13, 1890.

Samuel H. C. Craig lives at Noblesville, and is a successful stock dealer and farmer. He was treasurer of Hamilton county during the years 1900 and 1901. On June 19, 1876, he married Miss Jane Loehr, born Jan. 30, 1855, daughter of Daniel and Rachel Drake Loehr. Their children are: Harry Loehr, born Feb. 12, 1877; John Daniel, Oct. 20, 1881; and William Sydney, Jan. 7, 1884.

John C. Craig began his business career as a grocery clerk. By industry and perseverance he soon became a partner of his employers, and afterward succeeded to the sole ownership of a very large and prosperous business. He was one of the few merchants that succeed. He retired from business some years ago and is now devoting his time to looking after his three farms. With his family he resides at Noblesville. He was married Nov. 10, 1882, to Miss Sallie Evans, daughter of Hon. James L. and Sarah Evans, and she died Aug. 5, 1883. To them was born one child, Sallie Evans Craig, who became a student at Indiana University. He was married (second) Oct. 10, 1889, to Miss Mary Prudence Arnett, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Moses Arnett, of Hanover, Ind., Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of United Brethren faith, and to this union were born six children, as fol-

lows: Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 14, 1890; Chauncey Arnett, Sept. 28, 1892; James Lloyd, Nov. 6, 1894; Sydney Pollock, Oct. 28, 1896; Anna Prudence, March 13, 1901; and Josephine, Dec. 15, 1902.

William Houston Craig when a boy attended the public schools at Noblesville. With his brothers during the summers he helped his father in the farming, the latter believing that there was no exercise so good for boys during the summer months as that secured in tilling the soil. In 1876 he entered Hanover College, and graduated in 1880 with the degree of A. B. A few years ago his alma mater conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him. For two years after graduation he taught the grammar school at Noblesville, and the two years following he studied law with Moss & Stephenson. A failure in his hearing compelled him to give up the legal profession. In 1884 he went into the grocery and feed business, and like his brother John made a success of this venture, and retired in 1896. In November of that year he entered the newspaper field, and since that time has been the editor of the *Daily and Semi-Weekly Ledger*, the Republican organ of Hamilton county. He has taken an active part in politics, but has had no desire to hold office. He has served as director and trustee in many corporations, was treasurer of two of the leading building and loan associations of Noblesville for ten years and handled nearly \$1,000,000; was trustee of the Noblesville school board six years, and was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the new High school building; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1900 that nominated McKinley and Roosevelt.

On Nov. 26, 1884, Mr. Craig was married to Matilda Emma Hare, daughter of Wesley and Mourning Tut Hare, his father, Dr. Craig, officiating. To this union there were born children as follows: Shirley Sydney, born Dec. 12, 1886, a student of Rollins College at Winter Park, Fla.; Nellie Marguerite, born Feb. 6, 1889, died March 20, 1889; Alma, born Nov. 30, 1891, died Dec. 7, 1891; and Houston Hare, born Sept. 19, 1893, lives at home and is attending school.

HOUSTON. The Houston Coat-of-Arms, which is registered in the Office of Heraldry, London, is as follows: A greyhound rampant on a broken column. An hour-glass with the last sand running out. The motto: "*In tempore.*" The origin of these emblems is

said to have been this: At an early period in the history of the Houstons, John Houston, with a body of soldiers, reinforced a broken column, and for his great courage and energy was knighted on a field of battle. The greyhound indicates the fleetness of his command in coming to the rescue. The last sand of the hour-glass shows the perilous extremity of the army, and the motto ("In time") its victory.

John Houston, the progenitor of all that branch of the Houstons to which Mr. Craig belongs in America, came from Ireland with his family in 1735. He first settled in Pennsylvania, but in a few years removed to Rockbridge county, Va. His children were as follows: James, Robert, Isabella, Esther, John, Samuel and Matthew. It is tradition that the Houstons dwelt in the "Lowlands" of Scotland, and being persecuted for their religious opinions, fled to Ireland to escape their blood-thirsty enemies. They took a decided stand in favor of the Reformation; adopted early the tenets of Calvin; sustained with their hearts, substance and blood the religious views of John Knox; and were persecuted for their religious adherence to the Bible as their rule of faith and practice and to "Presbytery" as the scriptural form of church government.

Samuel Houston, the sixth child of John Houston, was born in Ireland in 1728, and was seven years old when he came to this country with his parents. On March 20, 1753, he married Elizabeth McCroskey, and their children were: John, James, Robert, Margaret, William, Matthew and Elizabeth.

Of these children James, the second child, and grandfather of Mr. Craig, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., Nov. 12, 1757. In the year 1782 he removed to Washington county, Va., and a few years later to Blount county, Tenn., where he resided until his death. He was an intelligent and influential citizen of the county, was a delegate to the convention which framed the first Constitutional Convention of Tennessee, and afterward served with credit to himself and profit to the State in both branches of the Legislature. He was next elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Blount county, Tenn., which office he held for forty years, until he became blind and unable to perform his duties—though in his blindness he led an active life. He bore the title of "Major," and was a gentleman of worth and distinguished popularity.

James Houston was twice married. His

first wife was Esther Houston, his cousin, and his second wife Polly Gillespie. To the first marriage were born four children, namely: Patsy, Betsy, Robert and Malinda, and to the second union there were ten children: Esther, Hettie, Lucinda, Phebe M., Polly, Samuel F., Patsy G., Betsy Gillespie, Malinda G. and Sydney Neil. The Houstons, like most of the early settlers, believed in large families, and thousands of the descendants of Col. John Houston, who came over from Ireland in 1735, are now scattered all over this country. Many of them have become distinguished in public life, and nearly all have become useful and influential citizens.

Of the hundreds of descendants of Col. John Houston, none of the name or blood have become so distinguished as Gen. Sam Houston, and a few salient points in his career are here in order. He was a cousin of Mr. Craig's mother, and the latter was often heard to speak of him as a visitor at her home. For the facts about Sam Houston, as well as much of the data concerning the Houston family, we are indebted to Rev. Samuel Rutherford Houston, D. D., of Pickaway, W. Va., who in 1882 published a history of the Houston family. Sam Houston was an odd, unique character, but forceful and influential. He was born March 2, 1793, in Virginia. His father died in 1807, and soon after this they removed to Blount county, Tenn., and located on a farm. He cared not for books but loved the wildness of the woods and the romance of Indian life. He was a born soldier, and when eighteen years of age engaged in the war of 1812 under Andrew Jackson. In 1818 he studied law and was soon admitted to the Bar, his natural ability allowing him to accomplish anything he undertook. He was afterward elected to Congress, and became one of the most effective speakers of the House. About 1826 he was elected Governor of the State of Tennessee, but soon thereafter contracted an unfortunate marriage. He separated from his wife, resigned the governorship and retired to the wigwam of an Indian chief, and from this wild life among the Indians drifted to Texas, where the revolutionary movement was brewing. He was mainly instrumental in achieving its independence. On the banks of the San Jacinto, with a small army, he overcame and captured the Mexican Chief, Santa Anna, but generously spared his life and finally gave him his liberty. It has been said that the reason for this humane action was because they were

both Masons. He was first president of Texas, and was elected the second time in 1841. By wise and skillful diplomacy he secured the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1844, and represented Texas in the United States Senate, distinguishing himself as an orator of high rank and as a genuine patriot. During the stormy period preceding the Civil war he was loyal to the Union, and it is said that when Texas went out of the Union it broke his heart. "Sam" Houston cared not for money. He had great opportunities to accumulate riches, but would not avail himself of them. It was a saying of his: "Of all men in the world I hate a miser the worst. I am afraid to get a dollar ahead, for fear I might become one."

SILAS BUSBY, one of the few remaining pioneers of Jackson township, Madison Co., Ind., where he is a respected citizen and retired farmer, was born Dec. 13, 1822, in Wayne county, Ind., son of Isaac and Sarah (Willets) Busby.

Isaac Busby was a son of Isaac and Prudence (Tucker) Busby, and was a descendant of the Scotch-Irish family of Busby, which early settled in Virginia. Isaac Busby, grandfather of Silas Busby, was born Nov. 10, 1759, probably in Monroe county, Va., where it is known he was later engaged in agricultural pursuits, and from which section he came to Wayne county, Ind., with his son Isaac, being at the time an old man. He had reared a family of seven children in Virginia, as follows: Thomas; William, who moved to Missouri many years ago; Isaac; John, who settled in Iowa; Jane, who married Henry Perry, and settled on Lick creek, in Madison county, Ind., where she died, and he later removed with his family to Iowa; Prudence, who married in Virginia, Joseph Elliston, and they settled in Stony Creek township, near Lapel as pioneers, and there reared a family; Mary, who married, in Virginia, Addison Elliston, and they settled near Lick creek. The death of Isaac Busby, the grandfather, took place at the home of his son, Isaac, in Madison county, Aug. 30, 1843. In early life he had united with the Methodist Church, but in later years became a Universalist.

Isaac Busby, son of Isaac, was born March 10, 1796, in Monroe county, Virginia, and it is believed that he came on horseback to Indiana, as it is known he once returned to Monroe county in that way. On Oct. 14,

1819, he was married in Wayne county, Ind., to Sarah Willets, a native of Ohio, daughter of Jesse Willets, a pioneer of Wayne county, Ind. Later the Willets family removed to Illinois and the father died in Mercer county, that State. His children as remembered by Silas were: Silas, William, Dudley, Eli, Sarah and Matilda.

Isaac Busby rented land in Wayne county, Ind., but in 1822 he came to Madison county, and entered 240 acres of land in the woods, three miles east of Pendleton. After making a small clearing he returned to Wayne county, where he continued to live until December, 1825, when he moved to his land, built on it a log cabin with a stick chimney, and started upon its improvement. Through hard work he cleared up a goodly homestead, later built a commodious house, and became a substantial farmer. To Isaac and Sarah (Willets) Busby were born the following children, this record having been taken from the family Bible, which is now in the possession of Silas Busby: (1) Mary, born in Wayne county, Ind., July 29, 1820, married (first) a Mr. Richmond, who died leaving no children; she married (second) George Rambo, and they settled in Hamilton county, Ind., and are survived by one son, Edward. The mother died March 22, 1880. (2) Silas is mentioned below. (3) Susannah, born in Wayne county, Ind., April 30, 1825, married John Wilson, and they settled on Pike creek, east of Alexandria, where they reared a family; she is still living. (4) Eliza (as were the rest of the children) was born in Madison county, April 27, 1827. She married Jonathan Jones, and they settled in Madison county, Ind., where she died Dec. 3, 1872. They are survived by descendants in that region. (5) Margaret, born July 16, 1829, married James Wilson, settled on Pike creek, where they reared a family and still live on their original homestead. (6) Jesse, born Oct. 3, 1831, died Feb. 22, 1848. (7) Jane, born Sept. 17, 1833, married Joshua Fusell, and they still reside in Markleville, where they reared a family. (8) Elizabeth, born April 28, 1836, married (first) Joseph Dunwoody and (second) Frank Darlington. She settled on Lick creek, where she reared a family of four children, three by her first marriage and one by the second. She died May 14, 1904. (9) Thomas, born Dec. 24, 1838, died Sept. 29, 1860. (10) Matilda, born Feb. 13, 1845, died at the age of five years, Oct. 15, 1850. The mother of these children passed

away Dec. 15, 1865, in Madison county, Ind. At the time of his death Isaac Busby owned 320 acres of excellent land, and had assisted all of his children to start in life. He was an Universalist in religious faith, and an honorable man in every relation of life. He was one of the original Republicans, voting for John C. Fremont, and later for Abraham Lincoln. His death occurred April 21, 1874, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Darlington.

Silas Busby was about three years old when his parents removed to Madison county, Ind. He was reared among pioneer surroundings, his home and school house both being log cabins. His school attendance covered about three months in the winters, the rest of the year being filled with work, assisting in clearing the farm and putting it under cultivation. He was ambitious and took every opportunity to improve himself, and although he had so few advantages he learned to write a plain hand, worked through Pike's Arithmetic, and read every thing which came in his way, books being rare at that time. He has always been a close student of the Bible, and during the past year has almost read it through for the second time.

When a little over twenty years of age, Feb. 23, 1843, Mr. Busby was married in Fall Creek township, to Elizabeth A. McAllister, born in Mercer county, Va. (now West Virginia), daughter of John and Hester (McGrady) McAllister, of Scotch-Irish descent. John McAllister removed to Madison county, Ind., in 1833, making the journey with oxen and settling on Lick creek. Here he entered 160 acres of land in the woods which he cleared up into a fine farm. In advanced life he retired from the farm and bought a residence property in Anderson, where he resided until his death at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died March 21, 1887. John McAllister was a prominent man in his day in Madison county, and was one of the early commissioners. In politics he was a Democrat. With his family he belonged to the Missionary Baptist Church. His children were: Elizabeth Ann, Mary, Susan, Thomas, James, Frances, John, Augustus, Hester and Benjamin.

After marriage the Busbys lived on the Busby farm for five years. Silas having an interest in the same. In 1846 he bought his present farm, then in two tracts, consisting of 155 acres, about thirty acres of which was cleared. For this he paid \$900. In March,

1847, he took possession of it, and the family lived in a split-log house, the remains of which are still standing. It is the most remarkable log house in all this section, being made of heavy split logs more than three inches thick, from an immense yellow poplar. It was built by the original settler, a Mr. Barrett. The remaining planks are still as sound as when originally split, more than sixty years ago. It was a small structure of one room, with a loft, had a brick chimney and a fire-place. Mr. Busby lived in this house for thirteen years, and all of his children except two were born in this place. Later he cleared up his farm and built a substantial barn, and in 1860 he erected his present comfortable residence. Through industry and thrift he added to his farm until he had 200 acres of land, which is generally considered the best in this locality.

The children of Silas Busby and wife were: (1) Thomas M., born Dec. 1, 1843, is a farmer in Miami county, Ind.; he married Dec. 11, 1864, Eliza Ellen Morris, and had children: Augustus, Silas and Hester (who married Benjamin White, now deceased, and she died Oct. 30, 1905, at Anderson, leaving no children). (2) Hester A. was born May 28, 1846. (3) Susan Ann, born July 31, 1850, died in infancy. (4) Elizabeth O., born Jan. 10, 1854, married Feb. 13, 1873, Samuel M. Hanger, formerly a farmer, but now engaged in the grocery business at Anderson. Their children were: Ohmer W., Ward (deceased), Grace, Ethel, Bessie and Irving. (5) John M., born Jan. 13, 1858, married Emma Laura Brown, and they reside on the old homestead. Their children are: Lena May, born Dec. 15, 1883; Charles Elgar, June 6, 1885; Alonzo Grattan, Nov. 15, 1887; Blanche Anna, Sept. 30, 1889; Edith, April 17, 1892; Ernest, July 22, 1894; Frederick, Oct. 21, 1896; Lloyd, July 4, 1899; and Arthur, Sept. 9, 1902. (6) Isaac Vinton Busby, born Feb. 6, 1860, now superintendent of the schools of Lapel, was educated in the Indiana State University at Bloomington. He married Florence Kemp, and their children are: Laura, George, Ralph, Horace, Frank and Robert. Mrs. Elizabeth A. (McAllister) Busby died Aug. 14, 1888, on the homestead. She was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and a woman of many virtues.

Mr. Busby voted for Abraham Lincoln, but for many years has been identified with the Democratic party. During the Civil war, although a strong Union man, he was obliged

to remain at home on account of the demands of his young family, but hired another to serve in his place. For some twelve years he served as justice of the peace. In his younger days he united with the U. B. Church, but for the last thirty years has been a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, in which he has been class leader and steward, and he has given active assistance in the founding of several churches in this vicinity. He is one of the few remaining pioneers of Madison county, and is a man who enjoys the respect and esteem of all those who have been brought into business or social relations with him during his long life.

CHARLES FRENCH SAYLES (deceased) was a power in the real estate circles of Indianapolis for a generation. He was generally conceded to be the best judge of property values in the city, and some of the most important transfers of real estate ever made here were negotiated by him. His personal investments included interests in some of the most valuable and desirable down-town property, as well as smaller holdings outside of the center of the city.

Mr. Sayles was a type of the ideal American citizen—notably intelligent, of fine moral fibre, of unquestioned ability in business and engaging social qualities. His career, too, was typical of American enterprise and ambition, for he attained his high position by sheer force of merit. He sustained in his well-rounded life the traditions of a line of ancestors who have figured in the history of the country from Colonial times, being of the eighth generation in direct descent from John Sayles, the first of this line on American soil, and of the ninth generation from Roger Williams, whose daughter John Sayles married. A brief outline of these earlier generations follows, beginning with the founder of the family in America. Information relating to the first four generations is found in such eminent authorities as Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, Austin's Thirty-three Rhode Islanders, Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and the Vital Records of Rhode Island.

(I) John Sayles, of Providence, born in 1633, died in 1681. He was governor's assistant, 1653; commissioner for Providence, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659; town clerk, 1655, 1657; town treasurer, 1659, 1660; deputy, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1674, 1676, 1677, 1678. He married,



C. F. Sayles -

about 1650, Mary Williams, of Providence, who was born in August, 1633, in Plymouth, and died in 1681. She was a daughter of Roger Williams (1603-1683) and his wife Mary Barnard (died after 1766).

(II) John Sayles, of Providence, son of John and Mary (Williams) Sayles, was born Aug. 17, 1654, and died Aug. 2, 1727. He was deputy for Providence in 1694 and 1706. He married Elizabeth Olney, of Providence, born Jan. 31, 1666, died Nov. 2, 1699. She was a daughter of Thomas Olney, Jr., born in 1633 (who served as deputy and boundary commissioner), and granddaughter of Thomas Olney, Sr., one of the most important citizens of Providence in his day. Thomas Olney, Sr., was born in 1600 at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England; was one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence Plantations, 1638; governor's assistant, 1649, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1664, 1665, 1666; commissioner for Providence, 1651, 1655, 1656, 1658, 1659, 1661, 1662, 1663; deputy for Providence to General Assembly, 1665, 1667, 1670, 1671; was named in the Royal Charter of King Charles II, 1663; died at Providence, 1682; will proved Oct. 17th.

(III) Capt. Richard Sayles, Sr., son of John and Elizabeth (Olney) Sayles, born Oct. 24, 1695, died about 1775, probably at Smithfield. He was of Providence and Smithfield, R. I., was ensign (1722, 1723, 1724, 1725), lieutenant (June, 1725, May, 1726) and captain (June, 1729) of the 2nd Providence Company, captain of the Smithfield Company (May, 1731) and captain of the 2d Company of Smithfield (May, 1733). He was deputy for Providence, 1730, and afterward deputy for Smithfield, October, 1738. He was married (first) Nov. 24, 1720, to Mercy Phillips, of Providence.

(IV) Capt. Richard Sayles, Jr., also of Providence and Smithfield, son of Richard and Mercy (Phillips) Sayles, was born in Providence Aug. 5, 1723. He was ensign of the 1st Company of Smithfield, May, 1756; and captain of that company, June, 1762. He was justice of the peace for Smithfield, 1766, 1767, 1768. On Sept. 2, 1742, he married Abigail Hawkins, of Providence, daughter of John Hawkins and granddaughter of William Hawkins, Jr., who married Lydia Ballou, widow of George Gardiner. William Hawkins, Jr., was deputy from Providence, 1678, 1703, 1705, 1706, and died July 6, 1723, at Providence.

(V) William Sayles, son of Richard and Abigail (Hawkins) Sayles, was born Feb. 28, 1744, and died Feb. 19, 1832. He lived at Smithfield, R. I., Smithfield, Madison Co., N. Y., and Lenox, N. Y.; was first lieutenant in Capt. Reuben Ballou's Company, Col. Benjamin Tallman's Regiment, Smithfield, R. I., 1776. His wife Anna (Mowry), who died Sept. 1, 1836, was the daughter of Asail Mowry, of Smithfield, R. I., a private in Carr's Company, Colonel Crary's Regiment, who served for fifteen months.

(VI) Silas Sayles, son of William and Anna (Mowry) Sayles, was born March 12, 1777, at Smithfield, R. I., and lived in that place and in Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y., where he died Oct. 24, 1852. He served in the 74th New York Regiment during the war of 1812. On March 2, 1803, he married Phila Griffith, of Shaftsbury, Vt., who was born May 28, 1780, and died May 7, 1845. Her father, Seth Griffin or Griffith, a Revolutionary soldier, was wounded at the battle of Bennington and crippled for the rest of his life.

(VII) Oney Sayles, son of Silas and Phila (Griffith) Sayles, born Sept. 6, 1807, was a farmer during his active years, was a large land owner and proprietor of a sawmill and flourmill, and lived at Lenox and at Bridgeport, Madison Co., N. Y., and in Indianapolis, Ind., where he died July 9, 1893. His first wife, Betsey Benson (Fowler), of Lenox, N. Y., whom he married March 3, 1830, was born March 6, 1809, and she became the mother of nine children, five of whom are still living, namely: Oney Sayles, of Bridgeport, N. Y.; Lewis W. Sayles, of Lawtey, Bradford Co., Fla.; Silas Sayles, of Bay City, Mich.; Kirk Sayles, of South Bay, N. Y.; and Mary, Mrs. Nathaniel Dunham, of Lawtey, Fla. The mother of this family passed away Feb. 4, 1858, and Oney Sayles subsequently married Mrs. Jane P. Corbin, who still survives, making her home in Syracuse, New York.

(VIII) Charles French Sayles was born March 17, 1847, in Bridgeport, Madison Co., N. Y., and was the eighth of the nine children born to his parents. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and he began his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, also attending the seminary at Cazenovia, in his native county, when he was sixteen and seventeen. Later he was graduated at the celebrated Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was only a young man of nineteen years when induced by his

stepmother's brother-in-law, Mr. James H. Baldwin, to try his fortune in Indianapolis, where Mr. Baldwin was conducting a "Fancy Bazaar," a general notion store, at No. 6 East Washington street. He arrived in this city in June, 1866, and at once commenced clerking for Mr. Baldwin, with whom he remained about five years—subsequently taking a position as bookkeeper with Barnard, Johnson & Co., real estate and insurance agents. During the years he spent in their employ Mr. Sayles and Mr. Eugene Barnard, son of M. R. Barnard, the head of the firm, formed a mutual attachment, which in 1877 culminated in their entering a business partnership to buy out the old concern. Mr. Coe also had an interest for a year, the name being Barnard, Coe & Sayles, but the other partners bought him out at the end of that time and continued together as Barnard & Sayles until 1884, enjoying a patronage which grew steadily during that period. Mr. Barnard then went to Chicago, and Mr. Sayles formed a partnership with W. T. Fenton, under the style of Sayles & Fenton, but the latter withdrew after a year to engage in the banking business, also in Chicago, and from that time until the year before his decease Mr. Sayles was in business alone. On April 1, 1901, he organized the C. F. Sayles & Company Real Estate & Insurance Company, of which he was the head, his associates being his son, Herman B. Sayles, Campbell H. Cobb, and John E. Milnor.

Such is a brief statement of the main facts in Mr. Sayles's business life. Of the insurance branch it is sufficient to mention the fact that he was local agent for such high-class companies as the Home of New York; Phoenix of Hartford; Commercial Union of London; Norwich Union of England; North British & Mercantile of London; St. Paul Fire and Marine of St. Paul; and Fidelity and Casualty of New York. A record of his real estate transactions, both as an investor and as regards his negotiations in the interests of other investors, would form an accurate account of the development of property in Indianapolis and indicate many of the changes which have affected certain sections of the city. Mr. Sayles was both shrewd and farsighted in estimating the duration of real estate values, and the correctness of his conclusions as proved in time won him the reputation of being the best judge of such values in the city. He was conservative, relying for his success upon methods of indisputable integrity

and unceasing fidelity to all affairs entrusted to him. In fact, it was the strain of over-conscientious devotion to complicated financial problems which hastened his demise. Though of slight build he possessed qualities of endurance which enabled him to attend to a variety of interests without neglecting any of them. His rise as a real estate man dated from the time he entered business on his own responsibility, in partnership with Mr. Barnard, an event which he himself regarded as the turning point in his life. The association proved profitable as well as agreeable to both partners. Then, as afterward, Mr. Sayles considered hard work his most valuable asset. But even tireless industry without great ability would not have enabled him to accomplish the vast amount of work which he undertook. He had a faculty for management which amounted to genius. His ambition carried him past the goal with which many might have been contented. But his enterprise had a worthy object, and was more the result of enthusiasm in his undertakings than the mere desire to achieve financial success, although that came to him in no small measure.

At the time of his death Mr. Sayles owned a large number of valuable properties in Indianapolis, including among his down-town holdings the building occupied by W. H. Block & Co., a half interest in the When building (which he and Thomas H. Spann owned together) and a fourth interest in the post office building. He also owned a number of lesser rental properties of considerable value. He dealt principally in improved real estate, doing comparatively little in the way of platting or sub-dividing land. Mr. Sayles organized the syndicate which purchased the post office from the government when it was preparing to erect a new Federal building, and retained the interest he took in same, which proved to be one of the best paying real estate investments ever made in Indianapolis.

Though well fitted by nature to be an agreeable companion Mr. Sayles exercised his qualities as such more in his daily intercourse with business associates and friends than in purely social life. He never devoted much time to society, but his pleasing manner and keen wit made him a factor in any circle he chose to enter, and he was a welcome member of the Country, Commercial and Columbia Clubs, being a charter member in all. He was also prominent in the local insurance association and a member of its executive committee.

He was a Scottish Rite Mason of high degree, holding membership in Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 319, F. & A. M., as well as in the Mystic Shrine. For many years he was one of the most prominent members of the Second Presbyterian Church, one on whom the congregation relied to place the finances of that body on a substantial footing, and at the time of his decease he was still serving as treasurer and trustee. In this work he formed a particularly strong friendship with Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Milburn, now of Chicago, who was pastor of the Second Church until a short time before Mr. Sayles's death, and who appreciated deeply his devotion and effective assistance. They often took long trips together, Mr. Sayles finding great pleasure in travel. He made two trips to Europe shortly before the close of his life.

Mr. Sayles passed away at his home, No. 1307 North Meridian street, Feb. 17, 1902, after an illness of less than a week. Although he had been occasionally indisposed his health had not been impaired to such an extent as to alarm his friends, and his sudden seizure and death came as a painful shock to all who knew him. He was stricken suddenly, while at work in his office, and never actually regained consciousness until the end came. The many inquiries regarding his condition, during those anxious days, revealed the number of his friends. A lover of simplicity, the funeral services were conducted in accordance with his known tastes, without pomp or display. His old friend and former pastor, Dr. Milburn, came from Chicago to officiate at the services, which were held in the Second Presbyterian Church, after which the remains were interred in Crown Hill cemetery. The beautiful tribute paid by Dr. Milburn to the life and character of Mr. Sayles was so true a presentation that at least part of it should be included in this sketch:

"There were certain qualities in Mr. Sayles that stood out visibly to be seen readily of all men. His physical relation to the world was susceptible of easy estimate. We all saw him as a virile, active, victorious man of business—a man shrewd, keen, capable, bringing to bear a splendid judgment in matters purely mundane.

"But there was another man besides this outer man, besides this physical man, the Mr. Sayles that only those who knew him intimately could know. He did not carry his heart upon his sleeve. The deeper things of

life were so sacred to him that he did not offer them as a matter of world comment. Yet he had a soul that was filled with beauty and sweetness and grace.

"He was a beautiful friend, devoted, and not only so far as mere sentiment was concerned, but a friend anxious and willing to bear the burdens of his friends. I know this. He was one of the very few men that I have known to have come to me personally more than once and put his purse without limit at my disposal. He has told me without qualification that his means were at my command.

"That I think is a kingly kind of friendship. He was a perfect lover in his home, chivalrous, thoughtful, tender. He had the gift of adoration strong and deep in his character. In his religious life he was not given to cant. He was a man of few professions. He had his convictions, and they were strong—very strong. He thought he best could serve his church and the Lord of the Church by works rather than by words.

"He was a large part of the strength of the Second Presbyterian Church—a large part of its financial strength, a large part of its enthusiasm, a large part of its inspiration. He was a fine man; and this city has lost in him a most efficient citizen."

On Jan. 10, 1872, Charles French Sayles was united in marriage at Lakeport, N. Y., to Frances Tuttle, whom he first met at the Cazenovia Seminary. Mrs. Sayles was born July 1, 1850, in Madison county, N. Y., daughter of Reuben B. Tuttle, of Lakeport (which is four miles from Bridgeport), and is a sister of Herman C. Tuttle, who like her late husband has been prominent in the real estate business in Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Sayles had two children, namely: Herman B., born in Indianapolis July 11, 1876, who has succeeded to his father's business; and Mary Helen, born in this city, Oct. 12, 1879, now the wife Harriot V. D. Moore, of New York, to whom she was married Nov. 25, 1903.

Mrs. Sayles is of distinguished Colonial ancestry in the Tuttle line, and was active in securing the establishment of the local chapter of Colonial Dames, writing the first letter pertaining to its foundation. Her ancestors for several generations took an active part in the military operations of their time. She is descended from Capt. Daniel Tuttle, who was born Nov. 11, 1680, in Wallingford, Conn., and died there in 1748. He was established and confirmed captain of the southeast com-

pany of Wallingford in October, 1738. He married Ruth Howe, and the line is continued through their son, Jehial Tuttle.

Lieut. Jehial Tuttle, son of Capt. Daniel and Ruth (Howe) Tuttle, served as lieutenant in the French and Indian war, taking part in the expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in which he was wounded, dying in camp in 1759. He married Hannah Hull, who was born March 18, 1720, daughter of Dr. Jeremiah Hull, of Wallingford, and granddaughter of Dr. John Hull, who was surgeon of the Connecticut forces during King Philip's war—1675-76. Dr. John Hull, born in 1640 in New Haven; removed to Stratford, 1661; moved to Pawgasset, now Derby, Conn., 1668; moved to Wallingford, 1687; died there Dec. 6, 1711. He was thrice married, the name of his first wife being unknown; his second marriage, on Oct. 19, 1671, was to Mary Jones, and his third, on Sept. 20, 1699, was to Rebecca Turner. His children were: John, Samuel, Mary, Joseph (by the first marriage), Benjamin, Ebenezer, Richard, Jeremiah and Archer (by the second marriage).

Dr. Jeremiah Hull, born in 1679, died in Wallingford May 14, 1736. On May 24, 1711, he married Hannah Cook, who died Dec. 11, 1741. Their children were: John, Moses, Tabitha, Hannah, Anna, Jeremiah, Joseph, Patience and Keturah.

Charles Tuttle, son of Jehial and Hannah (Hull) Tuttle, married Sarah Bliss. He enlisted at Wallingford, Conn., and served five years in the Revolutionary army. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was with General Gates at the time of Burgoyne's surrender. He was first a private in the 7th Company, Isaac Cook, Jr., captain, from Wallingford, 1st Regiment, General Wooster, raised in April and May, 1775. Charles Tuttle was discharged Nov. 28, 1775. He was also a private in the 6th Company (Captain Brackett's Company), 5th Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade (raised in June, 1776), Connecticut State Troops, 1776, Colonel Douglass.

Ephraim Tuttle, son of Charles and Sarah (Bliss) Tuttle, was the grandfather of Mrs. Frances (Tuttle) Sayles. He married Sylvia Bushnell.

Reuben Bushnell Tuttle, son of Ephraim and Sylvia (Bushnell) Tuttle, married Armenia Bushnell, and they were the parents of Frances Tuttle, who married Charles French Sayles.

BENJAMIN DICKOVER, a resident of Arcadia, Hamilton county, for thirty-five years, is a wealthy farmer and one of the extensive property owners of the locality. He is a native of Indiana, born in Wayne county, Jan. 26, 1838, son of Samuel and Martha (Whistler) Dickover.

The parents were both from Pennsylvania, the mother from the city of Lancaster. They came overland in the twenties, and located first in Wayne county, Ind., where they cleared land and settled down until 1857. In that year the family moved to Hamilton county, and bought a farm in Jackson township, where the parents spent the rest of their days. They improved the place greatly and made it into a fine piece of farming property, and one which produced more than a good income. Mr. Dickover was a Republican in his political views. The family consisted of seventeen children, all of whom grew to maturity, and were married before the parents died. Samuel Dickover lived to see ninety grandchildren. Their seventeen children were all given good educations, and all learned some remunerative trade or were engaged in farming. Ten of them are still living. Samuel Dickover, son of Samuel and Martha, was a minister in the Evangelical Church, and at the same time carried on his farm.

Benjamin Dickover was the twelfth of this large family, and grew up at home where he remained assisting his father until he was of age. Then he started out for himself and worked for a year as a farm hand before he began learning the carpenter's trade. That occupation he followed for some years, and then was engaged in the general mercantile business for a similar period. Another line in which he was interested for a few years was a planing mill. By 1880 he had determined to make farming his primary vocation, and in that year bought a farm of eighty acres, to which he has since added sixty-eight more. While of late years Mr. Dickover has lived in town, he has continued to manage the farm. The residence was rebuilt in 1886, and is now a fine home. Mr. Dickover also owns considerable town property.

On March 22, 1865, Benjamin Dickover was married to Ann Carter, who was born in Rush county, Ind., daughter of James and Mary (Tompkins) Carter, natives of Kentucky. The Carter family is of Irish descent. James Carter was a son of Arthur and Ann

(Tyler) Carter, and came to Indiana in an early day. He first lived in Rush county, but in a short time moved to Hamilton county, where he bought a farm, cleared and improved the land, and made it his home for the rest of his life. He had three children. Benjamin and Ann Dickover were the parents of two children, but neither lived long. The first one, Augustus, born March 13, 1866, died Sept. 29, 1867; Gertrude, the second, was born Sept. 5, 1867, and died Aug. 2, 1878. Having lost their own children Mr. and Mrs. Dickover have taken into their home three children, relatives, who have been given every care and attention which they could have received from their own parents. One, William Dickover, is now married, and has three children; Charles Carter was given a good education, and for some years taught school, but he was always proficient on the violin, and is now studying in Indianapolis, with the view of teaching music; Effie Carter is a graduate of the high school and is now studying music in Indianapolis to fit herself for a vocal soloist.

The family are all members of the Christian Church, where Mr. Dickover is a liberal supporter. In politics he is a Republican, but has never been specially active in party work. Fraternally he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. Benjamin Dickover is characterized by much ability, augmented by industry and perseverance, and is one of the successful and esteemed citizens of Arcadia.

DUNKIN. The Dunkin family, some members of which spell their name Duncan, was originally from Scotland, and the branch herein described is from the old Colonial stock of Pennsylvania in the Red Stone country.

John Dunkin, grandfather of Michael and William Dunkin, of Selma, Ind., was a farmer, who went from Pennsylvania to Ohio when a young man. In the latter State he married Elizabeth Sunderland, who died July 15, 1843, in Union county, Ind. She was the daughter of Peter Sunderland, one of the original pioneers. The Sunderlands had preceded the Dunkins to that section, and when John Dunkin, accompanied by a companion, crossed the mountains with a knapsack on his back, he found them well settled and much better off than the average pioneer. Dayton, Ohio, was then a hamlet of a few log houses and a block-house for the protection of the whites against the Indians. After marriage John Dunkin settled on Mad river, three miles southeast of

Dayton, where he cleared up a farm and resided until his death. He and his wife were the parents of these children: William, born Sept. 22, 1788, died Nov. 22, 1870; John, born Oct. 21, 1790; Peter, born June 8, 1792; Michael, born Jan. 29, 1795, died young; Rachel, born Jan. 20, 1797, died Jan. 2, 1860; Benjamin, born Aug. 20, 1799; Michael, born Aug. 28, 1801; John, born Sept. 5, 1803; Joshua, born Sept. 25, 1805; Polly, born Nov. 22, 1807; and David, born Sept. 22, 1810, died Sept. 1, 1881. These names and dates are from the records left by William Dunkin, and copied in the family Bible.

William Dunkin, born Sept. 22, 1788, son of John, was reared on Mad river, in Montgomery county, Ohio, and there was married May 11, 1815, to Hannah Smith, born in New Jersey, daughter of John Smith, who died in that State, the daughter removing to Montgomery county, Ohio, with friends, Joseph Silver and his family. Mr. Dunkin resided in Montgomery county on a farm for some years, but about 1820 removed to Indiana and settled in Union county. In May, 1827, the family removed to Delaware county, there then being six children, and settled on the farm now occupied by William Dunkin, one of the children. This tract then consisted of 160 acres, eighty of which had been purchased from Robert Bronson, and eighty from Jacob Jackson. The first home of the family here was a round log house with puncheon floors, and covered with boards held down by weighting poles, there being no nails used in the cabin's construction. There was a stick chimney and a large fire-place. Mr. Dunkin cleared up a farm, and in 1854 built the present two-story house, although prior to that time he had erected a comfortable two-story hewed log house, 24x18 feet.

In the first log cabin, which was built probably a year before the settlement, there was a buckeye log in the wall of the west side of the house, and the first spring after the family settled in the house, a green sprout appeared and blossomed. The spaces between the logs had been chinked and daubed, and the pioneers believed that this kept the log green and in life. Two years later Mr. Dunkin purchased a window sash and glass in Union county and put in a window in his cabin. This cabin, standing on rising ground, was very pleasantly situated, and in pioneer days was a well known place.

The older Dunkins were "Hardshell" Bap-

tists, John Dunkin having been a preacher of that faith in Ohio, and a pillar of the church. Wilson Thompson, a celebrated preacher in the church, caused a split in that denomination by preaching the doctrines of free will; he later came to Indiana and settled in Connersville, being elected to Congress from that district. William Dunkin followed that belief, and Thompson came to Smithfield to preach, the meeting being held at the log cabin home of Rev. B. Garrison, a Methodist minister. When Thompson arose to preach he picked up the Methodist hymn book and read the old-fashioned Methodist hymn: "When I can read my title clear to mansions in the sky," and then said impressively: "I read this hymn because I believe I can read my title clear." He referred no doubt to his belief in his doctrinal position. In this log cabin the early Methodists held their meetings for several years, but later built a church in Smithfield.

In politics William Duncan was originally an old-line Whig, and later became one of the original Republicans, voting for John C. Fremont and for Abraham Lincoln. He assisted to lay out Smithfield, part of which city is now located on his farm, and assisted in building the first church. He served in the war of 1812 for two years as corporal in an Ohio regiment, his service being in Canada. He was also stationed at Terre Haute, Ind., when the battle of Tippecanoe was fought, and, acting on orders brought by a runner, asking for reinforcements on the battleground, his regiment made a forced march, reaching the battlefield two hours after sun-up, but the Indians had already retreated. He was in the battle of the Thames, where Tecumseh was killed, but the cavalry in which he served was not in the thick of the fight. This regiment was recruited at Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Dunkin rode a three-year old colt, raised on his father's farm, using him for the two years that he was in the service, after which he brought him home. "Old Badger," as he was named, was a dark bay, chunky and fifteen hands high. Later Mr. Dunkin rode him to the old muster field on Lewis Reese's farm in Delaware county, Col. David Kilgore being the mustering officer. "Old Badger" lived to be thirty-seven years old, and was the pet of the family, being fed on ground feed in his old age. He finally got so weak that he could not rise, neighbors sometimes being called in to help him to his feet, and finally Mr. Dunkin had

to shoot him. Mr. Dunkin died Nov. 22, 1870, aged eighty-two, respected by all who knew him; his wife had passed away in February, 1870. Their children were: John S., born Feb. 10, 1816, in Union county, Ind.; Louisa, born May 18, 1818; Elizabeth, born May 31, 1820; Michael, born Feb. 25, 1822; Elmira, born Sept. 2, 1825; Aaron, born Feb. 19, 1828; William, born Feb. 22, 1832; and George, twin of William. The above record was copied from the family Bible, where it is inscribed in the clear handwriting of Edward Henry, an old-time school teacher of Wellsburg, Va., and dated 1849.

WILLIAM DUNKIN, son of William, was born on the old homestead Feb. 22, 1832, and reared among the pioneers, many of whom he can well remember. The deer and wild turkeys were then in plenty, and his wife, then a little girl, ate some of a bear which had been killed by a neighbor and cooked in her father's house. The Indians had not yet left the county when Mr. Dunkin was born. He attended a neighboring school, held in a log schoolhouse, this being a subscription school one mile northwest from Smithfield, on the present site of Mr. Bartzfield's place. George Moody, a Virginian, was his first school teacher, and later Edward Henry, also of that State, who was a noted educator of the early days, was the instructor. William Dunkin received a good education for the times, being able to write a plain hand and spell fairly well. He attended school until eighteen years old, and was brought up on a farm, assisting his father to clear the land from the forest. When twenty-two years old Mr. Dunkin was married to Elizabeth Ellen Clevenger, born on the edge of Randolph county, Ind., May 5, 1838, daughter of Morgan and Rebecca Ann (Conner) Clevenger, the former the son of Samuel and Margaret Clevenger. Samuel Clevenger was a Virginian and a pioneer of Randolph county, Ind., where he cleared a farm from the woods and died aged eighty-two years. His children were: William, Betsy, Morgan, Mahlon, Alsey, Nancy, Mary, Jonathan and Rebecca. Morgan Clevenger and his wife, Rebecca Ann Conner, were members of the Methodist Church and staunch supporters thereof in Randolph county, Ind. John Conner, Mrs. Clevenger's father, was one of the original pioneers, settling at an early day, but later than William Dunkin, Sr. He cleared up a good farm, and had the following chil-

dren: Mary Jane; Elizabeth; William Harrison, a soldier of the Civil war; and Rebecca Ann.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. William Dunkin settled on the old homestead, where Mr. Dunkin has since resided, the farm of 160 acres being his property, which he has greatly improved. He is a member of the Methodist Church and his home was often the tarrying place of the old Methodist circuit riders of pioneer days, although it was open to preachers of all denominations. In political matters he is a Republican. He is one of the most highly esteemed men of his locality, where he has spent so many years. To Mr. and Mrs. William Dunkin there were born six children, three sons and three daughters, as follows: George Morgan, Hannah Jane, Frances Helen, William Sherman, Lida Pauline and David J. Mr. Dunkin gave all of his children a good education, and has lived to see them grow up to be honorable men and women, each successful in his or her walk of life.

MICHAEL DUNKIN was born in Union Co., Ind., Feb. 25, 1822, and was five years of age when his father removed to this section near the first of May in 1827. The father planted a little corn and a small garden, and the family lived on this and the provisions brought by them from Union county, they also bringing six head of sheep, two milk-cows, nine shoats and two horses, and the journey, which consumed three days, was made by horse and wagon. Michael Dunkin attended school in a little round log cabin in Smithfield, the first one at the place, which was taught by William Williams, the first justice of the peace of the section, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier. The latter is buried in the old burying ground on the south branch of the river, one-quarter of a mile east of Smithfield, on land owned by George Cannadey, which is now a stock pasture, unfenced, and the grave of this Revolutionary patriot is unmarked and desolate. The primitive graveyard has given way to woods and brush, and is entirely neglected, although as many as 150 of the original pioneers of Delaware county rest there. Michael Dunkin later attended school one summer in Union Co., Ind., living with his grandmother, Elizabeth Dunkin, after the death of her husband, John, in Ohio. Four of her sons and Samuel Wilson, who had married her daughter, Rachel, had settled there. Michael Dunkin also attended school in Delaware county

one term, one term in Smithfield and two terms in the district schoolhouse one-half mile south of Selma. The latter was a hewed log house with a fireplace four feet long, a log being cut out to admit light. There was a long writing desk made of a plank on one side of the room and the seats were puncheons. Here Michael learned to read and write, becoming a good reader and plain penman, and was well versed in Pike's old arithmetic. He worked on the farm in the summer time, and when eighteen years of age commenced working out.

On Nov. 9, 1843, Michael Dunkin was married in Liberty township, to Hannah Caroline Stiffler, born in Bedford county, Pa., March 5, 1823, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hull) Stiffler, the former of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, born in Bedford county. Mrs. Stiffler was of German descent. After marriage John Stiffler removed to Delaware county, and settled in Liberty township about 1838-9 on a farm adjoining that of Mr. Dunkin. He purchased eighty acres of Francis Kauffman, six acres of which had been cleared, and this he finished clearing. There was a round log house on this place when Mr. Stiffler settled on it, but in 1840 he built a good hewed-log house and barn, and kept a pioneer tavern. This was on the Indianapolis and Terre Haute road, and in the pioneer days there was a regular procession of covered wagons and stages going West, the old taverns doing a good business. It is said that teams and passengers on foot were always in sight going West to locate. John Stiffler and his wife had three daughters and one son: Mariah, Susan, Hannah, Caroline and John. Mr. Stiffler lived to be about sixty-seven years of age and died on Mr. Dunkin's farm, his wife having passed away at the age of sixty-three years. He was a reliable man of hearty manners and kindly disposition, was opposed to drinking and sold no liquors at his tavern. On the night of Mr. Dunkin's marriage to his daughter, four big covered wagons, loaded with people, stopped and bought feed for their teams, and these people slept in their wagons. John Stiffler and his wife were Free Will Baptists in religion, and took an active part in the work of their church.

After marriage Michael Dunkin settled in Smithfield and worked for fifty cents a day, and that spring put out on his father's farm three acres of oats and ten acres of corn. He hired out to Francis Dowlin, a carpenter and

cabinet maker, who was also a Campbellite preacher, who had removed with his family from Wheeling, W. Va., and bought property in Smithfield, owning eighty acres on the site of the present town. Mr. Dowlin agreed to pay Mr. Dunkin eighty cents per day to rough out timber, but soon offered him a partnership in the business, this connection continuing for five years during which time they did a prosperous business. Mr. Dunkin then bought out Mr. Dowlin, and continued the business alone until 1852, when he purchased his present property of 160 acres of William Irving. This was partly improved, twenty acres were cleared, and there was a hewed-log house and a barn sixty feet long and forty feet wide on it. This property cost Mr. Dunkin twenty dollars an acre. Mr. Dunkin finished clearing the property and built a good frame house and barn, and here he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since, although for many years he carried on carpenter work in connection therewith, and built many houses and barns in his section.

Mr. Dunkin is a member of the Campbellite Church, although formerly connected with the United Brethren denomination. He joined the Campbellite Church in 1854, under the ministrations of the Rev. John Blackman, a noted revivalist. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, voting for John C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln, but when the "Salary Grab" came up he voted the Greenback ticket, and later for William Jennings Bryan. He was a strong Union man, and had two sons in the Civil war: Benjamin Franklin and John Sampson. Mr. Dunkin is a charter member of Burlington Lodge of the Masonic fraternity. He was authorized and commissioned a captain to recruit and organize a company of Home Guards during the Civil war, and organized a company which he drilled for four years, being called out during the Morgan raid, but the capture of Morgan prevented active service.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dunkin had these children: Benjamin Franklin, born Feb. 4, 1845, married Mary Bradfield, and had two children—Cora (who married Isaac Wingate, a farmer of Delaware county, and has one daughter, Ethel) and Clay (who married Hattie Williams, and has two children, Helen and Emily); John Sampson, born Aug. 28, 1846, a farmer of Delaware county, married Julia DeWitt, and has children—Maggie (who married Nebraska Bullock, a farmer of Delaware

county, and has three children, Mark, Ruth and Paul), Mattie (twin of Maggie, who married Charles Dill, a farmer of Delaware county, and has one child, Dorothea), Hattie, Ann, Joshua, Joseph and Jessie; Zachariah Taylor, born June 18, 1850, married Maggie Norris, and has children—Edgar (who resides in St. Louis and has one child, Kenneth), Nellie and Kirby; Hannah Elizabeth, born Nov. 11, 1852, died aged thirteen years; Mary Louisa, born Oct. 7, 1854, married Charles Carmichael, and they have two children—Carrie (who married V. Smithson) and Myrtle (who married William Kessling, and had three children, Elsie, Kenneth and Floy); John Fremont, born June 28, 1857, a farmer of Delaware county, married Dora Reece, and has children—Louis, Earl, Grenada and Margaret; Aaron Clay, born Feb. 15, 185—, married Jenny Carmody, and had two children—Floy and Lois; and William Perry, born Nov. 14, 1848, died in infancy.

JOHN H. STEPHENS, of Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., has been a resident of that place since the close of the Civil war, in which conflict he gave three full years of service. He was born May 25, 1840, in Dayton, Ohio, son of Alexander and Eliza (Anderson) Stephens, the former a native of Virginia and of the same stock as Alexander H. Stephens, the famous vice-president of the Southern Confederacy. The family is of Scottish descent. Alexander Stephens was a pioneer of Montgomery county, Ohio, on the Mad river, not far from Dayton. His children were: Elizabeth, Nancy, Hugh A., Charles, John H., Isabella, George and Nora.

John H. Stephens received only a limited education in the common schools. His father's farm was on the edge of Greene and Montgomery counties, and there he was reared to agricultural work, at the early age of eleven beginning to work for wages—fifty cents a day. He saved his money and continued to work out until he was eighteen years of age, meantime attending school at Cedarville, Ohio, near Xenia, where his mother settled and where both his parents died. In 1811, when twenty-one years of age, he came to Delaware county, Ind., and locating at Yorktown, went to work for William Peltz. On Aug. 11, 1861, he enlisted at Yorktown, becoming a private in Company B, 36th Ind. V. I., for three years, or during the war, and remained in the army until honorably discharged at Indianapolis,

April 16, 1865. He was in the Army of the Cumberland, and saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, being in numerous skirmishes and many important battles, Shiloh, Chickamauga, McMinnville, Muschel Shoals, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the second battle of Franklin, the battle of Nashville, and was on the march to Atlanta after the expiration of his term, his regiment remaining in the field. He was in hospital two and a half months at Camp Dennison, Ohio, and after partially recovering went with Sergeant Morgan and fifty others, under the command of Sergeant Wagoner, of the 16th U. S. Regulars, to Milford Bridge, three hundred of Morgan's men attempting to burn the bridge. In the encounter Mr. Stephens received a wound through the left ankle and was laid up in hospital three weeks at Camp Dennison, after which he was sent home on furlough. At Chickamauga he was taken prisoner, being captured by the Confederate Black Horse Cavalry, but he was held only one hour, being recaptured by the Federal Black Horse Cavalry. They were enabled to effect the recapture by the aid of two girls who deceived the Confederates by pointing out the Federal Black Horse as part of the Confederate troops. On this famous field Mr. Stephens met his three brothers, all in the Union service, and all of whom gave their country good service and escaped without wounds. Hugh A. Stephens enlisted at Yorktown, entering the service as a private, and was promoted to captain, commanding Company B, 36th Ind. V. I. Charles Stephens was a private in the 75th Ind. V. I. George Stephens was in a cavalry company from Ohio, was captured at Beverly, Va., and was confined in the famous Libby prison and at Belle Isle, being a prisoner in the former place fourteen months and in the latter three months; he was reduced almost to a skeleton during this long period of confinement.

After the war John H. Stephens came to Muncie, Ind., where he became engaged as clerk in a grocery store, and he was also in the clothing store of Aaron Rothschild for a time, later clerking for Beemer & Hibbits. When that firm dissolved he remained with Mr. Hibbits for three months longer. He has been a continuous resident of Muncie for over forty years, during which long period he has gained the esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and he is known as a reliable citi-

zen and industrious man. He owns a small farm two miles west of Muncie.

In 1866, in Muncie, Ind., Mr. Stephens married Harriet Houston Galbraith, who was born in Hartford City, Blackford Co., Ind., daughter of Robert Galbraith, and they have had two children, Claude D. and Susie M. The former is now engaged as a merchant in Muncie. In fraternal connection Mr. Stephens was at one time a member of the Knights of Lebanon, and served as master workman in his lodge.

GEORGE A. COBLE, M. D., was born in 1861, in Pike township, Marion County, Ind., son of Jeremiah and Susanna (Pitts) Coble, the former of whom was born in 1834, and the latter in 1835, in Henry county.

Philip Coble, great-grandfather of Dr. George A., was born in Wittenberg, Germany, and came to America in 1776 and took part in the battle of Cowpens.

George Coble, son of Philip, was born in North Carolina, and he came overland to Indiana in the very early days, passing over the present site of Indianapolis without ever dreaming of the beautiful city that should some day grace that spot. He entered government land, and erected a log cabin in which his son Jeremiah was born. He was a farmer all of his life. He was a prominent member of the English Lutheran Church, in which he served as deacon and elder. In his political faith he was a Democrat. In the days of his early settlement in Indiana he saw many wild animals, wolves and deer, and often killed the latter before breakfast, so near did they come to his habitation. His death occurred in 1876, when he was aged eighty-one years. He married Sarah Ingold, and their children were: Barbara, who married Jacob Klingensmith, a farmer; Mary, who married George Staton, a farmer; Sarah, who married Anderson Guthrie, a farmer; Leah, who married Rev. John F. Lautenschlager; Jeremiah; Elizabeth, residing with her brother; Jane, who married Dan Fox; and Samuel, deceased, who went to California in 1854.

Jeremiah Coble, son of George and father of Dr. George A., was born on his father's farm in Pike township, Marion county, Nov. 30, 1834, and his education was secured in the log school house near his home. He is the owner of 100 acres of fine land, and has it all under cultivation. His entire life has been de-

voted to farming pursuits, and he raises good stock, Jersey cattle and Poland-China hogs, and has met with very satisfactory success in all his efforts. He has been very active in public affairs and is one of the most progressive and public-spirited men in his locality. In 1870 he was elected trustee and served about ten years in that office. As a member of the school board he assisted in the hiring of the teachers, and was very keenly interested in the schools. He was one of the first to move in the establishing of the English Lutheran Church, which he has liberally supported. He is a charter member of Hosbrook Lodge of Masons, No. 473, at New Augusta. In 1855 Mr. Jeremiah Coble married Susanna Pitts, daughter of Isaac and Charity (Willits) Pitts, farmers of Henry county, Ind. To this union were born five children: Laura, wife of Jeremiah M. Neidlinger, who keeps a general store at Whitestown, Ind.; George A.; Maggie, who married Eli Rodibaugh, a farmer; Fred W., who died aged twenty-eight years; Clara B., who married Marion Todd, deceased, and now resides with her father.

Dr. George A. Coble attended the local schools in Pike township, and the high school in Zionsville for one year, and then entered Butler University. After one year there he entered the Medical College of Indianapolis, in 1879, and was graduated therefrom in 1882. He practiced one year in the city dispensary, and one year at Whitestown, and then settled at New Augusta, where he has continued to make his home. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and he owns a fine home here.

In 1886 Dr. Coble was united in marriage with Miss Florence H. Trout, daughter of William W. and Emelia (Neese) Trout, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of Tennessee. Two children, a son and a daughter, have been born of this marriage, namely: Stella; and George F., who is still a student. Like his forefathers, Dr. Coble is a strong supporter of the principles of Democracy, although he has not found time, nor has he had the inclination, to fill political office. His fraternal associations include the Masons and the Odd Fellows, he being past master of Hosbrook Lodge, No. 473, in the former organization, and a member of Lodge No. 511, in the latter. He is one of the prominent members and liberal supporters of the English Lutheran Church at New Augusta.

WILLIAM H. DELINGER, one of the substantial agriculturists of Madison county, Ind., who is carrying on operations on his fine farm situated near Orestes, Monroe township, was born April 12, 1842, in Wilkes county, N. C., son of Jacob and Mary (Gillam) Delinger, and grandson of George Delinger.

Jacob Delinger was born in 1815, near Fin-castle, Va., son of George, and was married in Wilkes county, N. C., to Mary Gillam, daughter of William and Elizabeth Gillam. Mr. Delinger and his wife owned sixty acres of land in North Carolina, but this they sold, and in 1854 removed to Indiana, settling in Rush county on rented land. In 1869 they removed to Madison county, whence they went to Stanton county, Nebr., but Mr. Delinger was taken sick, and going to Madison county, Nebr., he died at the home of his son, James A., in his seventy-first year. He was a Baptist preacher for twenty-nine years, and although his education had been limited, he was a strong exhorter of the gospel and preached in North Carolina and Rush and Madison counties, Ind., was pastor of the L—— Creek Missionary Church, and for two years was State missionary minister in Nebraska, where for four years he was also a justice of the peace. His children were: Thomas; John, who died in North Carolina; Elizabeth; William H., Nancy, Catherine, Jane and James A.

William H. Delinger received no educational advantages as a boy, learning to read and write after marriage. He was brought up to the hard work of the farm, being but twelve years old when he came to Indiana with his parents. At the time of his enlistment, in July, 1862, in Rushville, Mr. Delinger was living in Rush county, and he was enrolled Aug. 13th of that year as a private of Company H, 16th Ind. V. I., Capt. James M. Hildreth, for three years, or during the war. His honorable discharge took place at Yazoo Point, La., in 1863, on account of disability, he having been attacked with measles, which settled in his throat, this trouble still giving him annoyance. His service was in Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and he was in the battle of Richmond, Ky., where with most of his regiment, he was taken prisoner, being sent to Indianapolis for exchange, and from there to Memphis, Tenn. He then took part in the great battle at Haines Bluff. Mr. Delinger was stationed on a picket line at a big oak tree, near a bayou, across which a body of Confederate sharp-

shooters were concealed in a thicket. Three of Mr. Delinger's comrades had been shot here while on duty, and while he was here stationed the sharp-shooters shot all of the bark from the tree where he was stationed. For twenty-four hours he had neither food nor water, and he was not relieved until after dark, when the relief guard came. Mr. Delinger's war record is a good one, and shows him to have been a brave and gallant soldier.

After his service Mr. Delinger returned to Rush county, Ind., and was there married July 17, 1864, to Margaret Warfield, born in Rush county, Sept. 7, 1841, daughter of Henry and Mahala (McDaniel) Warfield, the former of German stock, born in Ohio. Henry Warfield's children were: Margaret, Adam, Polly, Ann and David. In 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Delinger located in Madison county, where they have since made their home. They are consistent members of the Christian Church, in which he has been a deacon for seven years. He is a very temperate man, having never used either liquor or tobacco, and his many sterling traits of character are recognized and appreciated in the community in which he has lived so long. He is an ex-member of Elwood Post, G. A. R.

DR. MAHLON C. HAWORTH. Among the prominent professional men of Noblesville, Ind., may be mentioned Dr. M. C. Haworth, a well-known physician and substantial citizen, who belongs to an old and honored family of Colonial Quaker stock.

George Haworth, the progenitor of this branch of the family, came to Pennsylvania with William Penn in 1699. Although a Quaker, a member of this family was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. James Haworth, the great-grandfather of the Doctor, was a farmer in Virginia, and his son, Jonathan, removed from that State to Ohio, where he owned mills in Highland county, manufacturing flour, woolen cloth, etc. He married Sarah McPherson, of Scotch stock, and she died in Ohio, leaving three children,—Daniel, Mary and George. Mr. Haworth married a second time Esther Evans, their sons, William, Joel and Isaac, being born in Ohio.

In the spring of 1834 Jonathan Haworth came with his family to Hamilton county, Ind., and settled in Noblesville township, on Government land, which was then covered with heavy timber, and here he built a log cabin and partly cleared his land, which he later sold to

purchase an 160-acre tract on which there was no clearing. Here he made a good home and erected substantial buildings. He was a stanch Friend or Quaker, and the head of the meeting, opening and closing the services, and taking a leading part in the Church. He was a stanch Union man and one of the original Republicans, voting for Fremont and Lincoln. He was an exemplary citizen, public-spirited and patriotic, and was held in much esteem by his fellow townsmen.

George Haworth, son of Jonathan, was born April 20, 1821, in Randolph county, Ind., the family later removing to Ohio, but returning to Indiana in 1834. He received a good common school education in the schools of Ohio and although after the return to Indiana, when he was thirteen years of age, he did not attend school, he became a very well-read man. He followed agricultural pursuits all of his life. Mr. Haworth was married in Hamilton county, Ind., to Ann Haworth, born in Marion county, Ind., daughter of George and Jane (Thornburg) Haworth, early settlers of Marion county, Ind. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Haworth settled on a farm of forty acres in the woods, on which Mr. Haworth built a log house and cleared up the farm. He purchased land from time to time, and finally owned about 500 acres. He and his wife were Quakers, and he was an active politician, although he would never accept office. Like his father he was an original Republican and voted for Fremont. Mr. and Mrs. Haworth had children: James, Sarah, Elma, Dr. Mahlon C. and Mary. George Haworth died on his farm, April 20, 1892, aged seventy-one years, and his wife passed away in 1854.

Dr. Mahlon C. Haworth was born June 27, 1851, in Noblesville township, and his early education was secured in the district school. He then spent three years in Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and attended the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1877. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of his profession in Noblesville, and soon established himself thoroughly in the confidence of the people of the community.

On May 15, 1878, Dr. Mahlon C. Haworth was united in marriage, in Cicero, with Miss Celista Dewey, who was born in West Alexandria, Preble Co., Ohio, daughter of Dr. Annin and Catherine (Benjamin) Dewey, the family being of old Colonial Vermont stock, of which Commodore Dewey is a member. Dr.

Annin Dewey graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College, and practiced medicine in Preble county for a time, but later came to Indiana and was one of the early physicians at Strawtown and Cicero, where he carried on his profession for many years. He was assistant surgeon of the 101st Indiana Regiment in the Civil war. He and his wife had four children: Nathaniel, Lemuel, A. Mary and Celista.

Dr. Mahlon C. Haworth is a member of the Hamilton County Medical Society, the State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and takes the leading medical periodicals, keeping himself well in touch with all the latest inventions and discoveries. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish Rite, and a member of the Shrine, at Indianapolis; is a Knight of Pythias, Noblesville Lodge, and a member of the Elks. In his political belief he is a Republican, and from 1877 to 1880 was coroner of Hamilton county. He stands as high as a citizen as he does professionally and is very popular in Noblesville. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the parents of three children, namely: Ione, Elma and George D.

JOHN T. WILLS, of No. 928 Wheeling avenue, Muncie, Ind., is one of that city's highly esteemed residents, and a soldier of the Civil war. Mr. Wills was born Sept. 25, 1835, in Darke county, Ohio, son of John E. and Mary (Thomas) Wills.

John E. Wills was born in New Jersey, and descended from old Colonial stock, probably of English ancestry. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. It is believed that he married in Darke county, Ohio, Mary Thomas, daughter of Dr. John and Anna Thomas. About 1850 Mr. Wills removed to Indiana, purchasing sixty acres of land near Milton, Wayne county, and later removed to Louisville, where his wife died, and he passed the remainder of his days with his children, dying in Darke county, Ohio, aged seventy-eight years. His children were: Francis, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Hannah, John T. and Esther Ann.

When John T. Wills was ten years of age his father removed to Milton, Wayne Co., Ind., and when he was fifteen to Louisville, Henry Co., Ind., in both of which places young Wills attended the district school. He worked on the farm in the summer months until about sixteen years of age, when he learned the brick-laying trade, beginning to work thereat when

about eighteen years of age at Cambridge City, and this has been his occupation throughout life. When he reached his twenty-first year he married Charlotte Saums, daughter of John Saums, and to this union there were born two children: Charles and Howard.

Mr. Wills enlisted as a musician, in Richmond, Ind., in 1861, for three years or during the war, becoming regimental bugler of the 36th Ind. V. I., and his services were principally in Kentucky and Tennessee, he being honorably discharged on account of the discharge by the government of all regimental bands, after a service of about one year. Returning to Indiana, he located at Newcastle, where he worked at his trade, but after the death of his wife, a few years later, he located in Anderson, where he lived a short time. He was married (second), Jan. 15, 1866, to Emma C. Justice, born in Muncie, Ind., April 19, 1846, daughter of Patrick and Frances (Van Horn) Justice, and to this union has been born one daughter: Lula M., who married Llewellyn Jones, an iron worker, and they have one child, Emma Elizabeth, attending the public schools of Muncie.

Mr. Wills continued work at his trade, locating in Muncie some time during the Civil war, and here he has resided to the present time. Although past his seventieth year, he can still turn out a full day's work, and it takes a skilled, rapid workman to keep up with him. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Anderson, and he belongs to the United Brethren Church. In politics he is a Republican, his first vote being cast for John C. Fremont, and he has voted for every Republican candidate for the Presidency to the present time. Mr. Wills purchased his present home about twenty-five years ago, and has resided in it for about twelve years.

Patrick Justice, the father of Mrs. Wills, was born Dec. 20, 1791, probably in Virginia, in which State he was educated. He was married Jan. 5, 1818, to Catherine McGowen, born April 18, 1794, probably in Richmond, Ind. Their children were: Mary Ann, born April 20, 1819; James, Dec. 24, 1821 (resides in Chanute, Kans.); David, March 16, 1823; Henry, Dec. 14, 1825; Sarah Ann, Oct. 25, 1827. Patrick Justice was an early merchant of Richmond, Ind., and in 1833 removed to Muncie, making the journey with wagons. He engaged in the mercantile business for a time, but later operated a hotel. His first wife died Sept. 22, 1836, and he was married (second),

April 11, 1839, to Frances Van Horn, born in Bucks county, Pa., Dec. 31, 1814, daughter of Joseph Van Horn, and to this union there were born: Catherine, Feb. 27, 1840; Hannah Elizabeth, Nov. 24, 1841; Caroline, Jan. 1, 1844; Emma Caroline (record in Bible is Emma), April 19, 1846; Malinda, Dec. 18, 1848; Louis Carol, March 18, 1852 (died in October, 1856); and George, Jan. 15, 1857.

Patrick Justice followed various business enterprises after locating in Muncie, including a tan yard and shoe shop, a crockery business, a nursery, and also conducted a farm of fifty acres. He passed away Oct. 5, 1859, in Muncie, in the Methodist faith, while his second wife, who was a Quaker, died Aug. 23, 1888. Mr. Justice was on old-line Whig in politics, and for several years held the office of recorder of Delaware county.

DR. S. C. DOVE, of Westfield, Ind., is one of the oldest physicians in Hamilton county in point of service. He was born at New Vienna, Clinton Co., Ohio, April 10, 1839, son of Jacob and Nancy Jane (Skegge) Dove. The Doves are an old Colonial family of New Jersey, and of Scotch-Irish origin, while the Skegges are of Welsh descent.

Jacob Dove, the father, was a resident of New Jersey, whence he went West. At Little Rock, Ark., in 1837, he married Nancy Jane Skegge, whose father was born in Wales, while her mother was a native of Little Rock, Ark. Jacob Dove was a tailor by occupation, and in 1838 he settled at New Vienna, Ohio, where he opened a shop and worked at his trade three years, at the end of that time buying a farm of 150 acres and the remainder of his active life was devoted to farming and the stock business. He died in 1882, and his wife died April 22, 1863. One of their sons, Mark, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving in an Ohio regiment, and for six months was a prisoner in Libby prison.

Dr. S. C. Dove received his early education in the New Vienna high school. He carried on his professional studies in the Ohio College of Medicine and Surgery, and under the preceptorship (for three years) of Dr. Aaron T. Johnson, of New Vienna. He began the practice of medicine in 1862, and almost immediately entered the United States army as assistant surgeon, being assigned to Camp Denison, Ohio, Hospital Department, and later that year was sent to Lexington, Ky., remain-

ing three months. In June, 1863, he came to Carmel, Ind., and remained in general practice until the spring of 1864. In August, of that year, he was appointed consulting assistant surgeon at Camp Morton Prison Hospital, where he remained three months. The prisoners had all the care and attention that could be given them. In 1864 the Doctor was appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, examining drafted men. Other members of the board were: Drs. C. J. Kipp and Newcomer. On Nov. 4, 1864, Dr. Dove resigned and located in Westfield, where he has since been successfully engaged at his profession. He took the place of Dr. Dugan Clark, and has endeared himself to a large clientage. He purchased Dr. Clark's residence, and in it all his children were born.

Dr. Dove married (first) at Carmel, Ind., Oct. 22, 1863, Harriet Jane King, who was born in Indianapolis, daughter of Elijah and Harriet (Holmes) King, natives of Pennsylvania of Dutch descent, who soon after their marriage moved to Indianapolis, and three years later to Carmel, where they engaged in mercantile pursuits during the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Dove died Aug. 19, 1875, the mother of three children, namely: Lula King, born Sept. 27, 1865, was married, April 3, 1886, to Prof. I. I. Cammack, principal of the Central high school of Kansas City, Mo., and has a daughter, Edith, now a student in the Missouri State University; Orville Holmes, born Sept. 2, 1867, is mentioned below; and Halcyone Harriett, born Dec. 17, 1868, was married April 5, 1893, to Bert Smith, a prosperous merchant and stock dealer at Zionsville, Boone Co., Ind., and has a daughter, Irene. Dr. Dove married (second) Sept. 14, 1876, in Hamilton county, Ind., Mary Ellen Hoskins, born in Guilford county, N. C., daughter of Seborn Hoskins, also a native of North Carolina, who shortly before the Civil war moved to near Westfield, Hamilton county, Ind., and passed the remainder of his life engaged in farming. To this union came two children: Walton H., born July 15, 1880, who died Oct. 15, 1880; and Charles Herschell, born March 13, 1887. Dr. Dove is a member of the State Medical Society, and a charter member of the Hamilton County Medical Society. He has a very valuable medical library, and is a subscriber to all the reputable medical periodicals. In politics he is a Republican, and for eight years was coroner of Ham-

ilton county. He joined the Masons in 1863. His religious faith is that of the Society of Friends.

Dr. Orville Holmes Dove, son of Dr. S. C., gained his medical education under his father, and in the Indiana Medical School, graduating in 1894. He also attended the Post-Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City for two years, after which he made a six-months professional trip to Europe. He is now practicing in Kansas City, Mo., and is meeting with deserved success as a specialist in gynecological surgery.

WILLIAM J. MORGAN, a successful farmer and thrifty resident of Mooresville, Morgan Co., Ind., and a member of the Friends Church, was born in Tennessee, Jan. 13, 1833, son of Obediah and Ann (Jones) Morgan, and grandson of Thomas Morgan.

Thomas Morgan was a native of North Carolina, but of English descent. Tradition has it that three brothers came from England prior to the Revolution, bearing the name of Morgan. One brother was drowned, but the other two settled in North Carolina, whence this Indiana branch springs. The Morgan family all engaged in farming, and were men of substance, well considered in their several communities. Thomas Morgan died in Tennessee. His son, Obediah, was but sixteen years of age when the family made the trip overland to Tennessee from North Carolina, and arrived in their new home in 1812, and he became prominently identified with that section of country.

Obediah Morgan resided in Tennessee until 1833, when he came to Indiana, locating in Madison county, whence he went to Hendricks county in 1838, and there he died in 1889, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. When the family settled in Indiana, they were in the midst of wild woods, and many privations were endured. The good mother, a native of Tennessee, of Scotch descent, spun and wove all their clothing, in addition to cooking, washing and doing all the work of the family. In time the Morgans became well known in their neighborhood, and the father was regarded as one of the successful farmers of the county. Both he and his wife were Quakers, and peaceful, quiet people, honest and industrious, and earnest in their endeavor to live honestly and free from worldliness. Nine children were born into this family, of whom our subject is sixth in the order of birth. These children

were all successful. With the exception of two they are now deceased.

At the age of twenty-one years, William J. Morgan, who had been educated in the common schools, rented a farm, and left his father. Three years later he took charge of eighty acres, in 1859, and some time later came to Morgan county, where he lived two years. He then bought a 100 acre farm in Liberty township, Hendricks Co., Ind., upon which he spent twenty years, but in 1882 he came to Morgan county, where he has since remained. In addition to general farming, he raises the best grade of trotting horses, full blood Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, and is quite successful in his operations.

In 1856, Mr. Morgan was married to Mary J. Woodward, born in Hendricks county, March 31, 1834, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Mendenhall) Woodward, both natives of Tennessee, who came to Indiana in 1830, and lived as typical pioneers, becoming in time successful farmers in Hendricks county. In 1853 they located in Morgan county, where they remained until death. They, too, were of the denomination of Friends. To William J. Morgan and wife were born the following children: Benjamin Frank, who resides in Mooresville, Ind., married in 1882, Miss Alice Hadley, and has two children, Lura and Mara; Virgil H., who resides in the State of Washington, was married in 1887, and has two children, Flossie and Mabel; Dora married Frank Sheets, and resides at Mooresville; and Pleas, at home assisting the father. These children have all been well educated, and are proving a credit to their parents. All of the family are members of the Friends Church, and the children have been carefully reared in its teachings.

In politics Mr. Morgan has always been a Republican, and his quiet, impressive influence is felt throughout the entire county. He has conscientiously filled the offices of township assessor, and member of the advisory board, and county council, and whenever he is called upon for advice or action, he can be depended upon to act as his judgment and conscience dictate, uninfluenced by any outside issues. Like so many of his creed, William J. Morgan is the soul of honesty and integrity, and his simple yes or no is taken as another's bond. What higher praise can be given any man?

COOK. In the early settlement of America there was great opportunity for homes and

enterprise. In about the year 1732 there set sail from one of the German ports for America a member of the Cook family with his young wife, and during the course of the long voyage a son, whom they named Adam, was born to them. The family settled in Madison county, Va., on the Rappahannock, about thirty miles up the river, and on the same side as the Washington family had their home. Adam Cook grew to manhood, married and raised a family, but only three of his sons are of record, Daniel, Ephraim and John. Daniel and Ephraim moved to West Virginia, and John went to Kentucky.

Of Daniel Cook and his descendants we would speak in particular. When but a young man of eighteen he joined the Revolutionary army, and served throughout that struggle under George Washington. It is believed that he was in the siege of Yorktown and saw Cornwallis and his soldiers march out to the tune of "The World is Upside Down," and surrender to Washington. In 1792, when thirty years of age, he married Rosanna Wilhoit, of German descent, who was then eighteen years of age. They became the parents of thirteen children, as follows: Abram, Joel, Rhoda, Annia, David, Dinah, Cornelius, Jennie, Ephraim, Elizabeth, John, James and Madison. Daniel Cook, the father of this family, died in 1823, from an injury received while climbing a fence. His foot slipped, and, falling, he received internal injuries which resulted in his death a few days later. He was a large man, and though just below the average height, had very broad shoulders and was very muscular. He had black hair, blue eyes and red whiskers, and in his manner was blunt and outspoken. In all his dealings he was honest and upright. His wife was tall and had black hair and brown eyes. Of rather timid disposition, she was very domestic, loving her home and keeping it spotlessly neat. She never turned away an hungry person and was always ready to help the needy. Strictly attending to her own affairs, she said no harm of her neighbors and it is said she died without an enemy. In 1830 the widow and most of the family of Daniel Cook moved to Indiana, but all but the widow and four sons became homesick and returned to the mountains of West Virginia. Of those who remained in Indiana, Abram, Joel and John were buried in the Harlan cemetery, and Madison was buried in the Hess cemetery. Mrs. Cook was buried in the Gard cemetery.

Joel Cook, son of Daniel, was married June

2, 1820, to Nancy Farley, daughter of Capt. Matt Farley, and the union was blessed with five children, four of whom were born in West Virginia and one in Indiana, as follows: Matt F. (the father of Benjamin H. of this sketch, who died Nov. 28, 1898), Angeline, Daniel (died May 17, 1903), John F. and Jane. In 1830 Joel Cook emigrated with his family to Indiana, and they settled in Rush county, where they lived one year. Then for two years they lived in Henry county, two miles north of Lewisville. At the end of that time Mr. Cook entered eighty acres of land in Brown township, Hancock county, where the remainder of his life was passed. Mrs. Nancy (Farley) Cook died June 2, 1835, and on June 1, 1838, Joel Cook married Susanah Rogers, daughter of Nathan Rogers, who had come from Davidson county, N. C. To this union ten children were born, four sons and six daughters, all of whom are living at this writing except Cassinda, who married Robert J. Collins, and died Oct. 12, 1906. She is buried in the old family lot in Harlan cemetery, overlooking Sugar creek. The names of the other nine children are: Sarah, Nancy, Harrison, Martha E., Joel, Jr., Lorenzo D., Emily, Eli and Mary A.

In 1885 Joel Cook, Jr., with his brother Harrison, paid a visit to the Cook family and their old home in West Virginia. The accounts of the magnificent scenery and places visited are very interesting, but too much space would be required to occupy in this sketch. We quote Joel Cook's account of the latter part of his trip: "We crossed the Ferry and landing at the base of the mountain, made our way up 'New river' road to Capt. Matt Farley's residence, which is still standing. We went to the door, were introduced to the lady of the house and were given permission to examine the house. The inside looked old. It is built of pine logs hewed, and is two stories high. It has a large stone chimney at the north end. I went inside and the first room had a large stone fireplace, built in old Virginia style. Upstairs I found another fireplace. A window in the west gave me a nice view of New river. We then visited Grandfather's grave, and crossing the river we went to Aunt Anna Farley's. After a pleasant visit with her we returned to our home in Madison county." Mr. Cook says that the house was the oldest one he has ever in. We knew it stood there in 1820 and was probably built many years before. Another matter worthy

of mention is the great number of descendants of Daniel Cook. He had thirteen children, 133 grandchildren, and 540 great-grandchildren.

Matt F. Cook, son of Joel, married Sarah Pritchett, daughter of Henry and Rachel (Carter) Pritchett, pioneers from the southeast section of the "Buckeye State," near Gallipolis, who emigrated to Indiana when the brave Red Men roamed, and the primeval forests were unbroken. This was about the time the Cooks also came West. Henry Pritchett was supposed to have met with death by unknown means in the fall of 1839. His family were unable to learn any trace of him. His widow, Rachel, died June 30, 1872. Of their children, Mary is the widow of the late Alfred Riggs, and now a resident of Syracuse, Kans.; Sarah is the widow of the late Matt F. Cook, and resides in Wilkinson, Ind.; Noah, Henry and John Pritchett were last heard of in Illinois and Iowa. Noah Carter, an uncle, brother of Rachel (Carter) Pritchett, now resides in the city of Kokomo, Ind., at the ripe age of ninety-eight years, and is enjoying good health; he was, in the early days of Indiana, the greatest "story teller" and hunter of the times. In illustration of his jocular manner is the following: "As I was going to my work in the wheat field with my reaphook on my shoulder I discovered a very large buck deer cross my path. I gave him chase and run him onto a pond of ICE where I soon overtook him and cut his throat with my reaphook, then WE had plenty of venison to eat during harvest."

BENJAMIN H. COOK, M. D., descended from the above illustrious family. He was born on the farm Aug. 22, 1858, son of Matt F. and Sarah (Pritchett) Cook, where he did such work as is common to the farmer boy. He attended the common schools, did some teaching and read medicine with Dr. Lundy Fussell, of Markleville, Ind. On Feb. 26, 1885, he graduated from the Medical College of Indiana, receiving the degree of M. D. For seventeen years he practiced in Wilkinson, Ind., and on June 15, 1903, moved to Anderson, where he now resides.

On Jan. 30, 1880, Dr. Cook married Miss Laura E. Cooper, daughter of James Madison and Sarah Melisse (Coffin) Cooper, the former a son of Judge David and Rachel (Hendricks) Cooper, natives of North Carolina who emigrated to Missouri in 1853, and the latter a daughter of Elisha and Anna Matilda Coffin, also natives of North Carolina. James M.

Cooper died April 26, 1905. Four boys and two girls have been born to the union of Dr. Cook and Miss Cooper, as follows: Theophilus Parvin, Harvey Weir, Robley D. Merle, Heretial Paul, Sarah Elma and Rachel Anna. Dr. Cook is a member of the Central Christian Church, as are also his wife and boys. Fraternally he belongs to Mt. Moriah Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Knightstown Chapter, Cryptic Council and Knightstown Commandery. He is an Odd Fellow in all the various branches of the order, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. He is ex-president of the Hancock County Medical Society, and is now (1908) secretary-treasurer of the Madison County Society. He is also a member of the Indiana State Association, etc. The family generally have been members of the Baptist Church. In politics they have all been ardent followers of the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, they but seldom asking for office but being ardent politicians.

HON. ROBERT W. McBRIDE, who served as judge of the Thirty-fifth circuit for six years, and of the Supreme court of Indiana a little over two years, and now counsel for the Loan Department of the State Life Insurance Company, Indianapolis, was born in Richland county, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1842. His parents, Augustus and Martha A. (Barnes) McBride, were natives respectively of Washington county, Pa., and Richland county, Ohio. The Judge's grandfather was of Scotch birth, his ancestors coming to America just after the Revolutionary war and settling in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Augustus McBride was brought to Ohio in his infancy, was reared there, and became a carpenter by trade. He died in the City of Mexico in February, 1848, aged twenty-nine years, while serving as a soldier in the Mexican war. He and his wife were identified with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. They had three sons and one daughter, three of whom are now living, namely: Judge Robert W.; Mary J., widow of R. S. McFarland, of Lawrence, Kans.; and James N., of Waterloo, Ind. Mrs. McBride married James Sirpless for her second husband, and they had four children, three now living: Albert B., of Lawrence, Kans.; William A., a farmer living near Shiloh, Richland Co., Ohio; and Mrs. Nellie Beeler, a widow of Lawrence, Kans. The mother of this family died in 1806 on her farm five miles from Mansfield, half a mile from



Robert H. Meisner

where she was born. She was aged seventy-two years at the time of her death. Her father, Wesley Barnes, was born in Virginia in 1796, of English descent. He was a farmer and one of the pioneers of Richland county, Ohio, settling there in 1816, but he died near Kirkville, Iowa, in 1862, aged sixty-six years, and was buried in the Kirkville cemetery. He married Mary Smith, whose father, as well as his brothers, was in the Revolutionary war.

Robert W. McBride lived in Richland county until he was thirteen years old; then he went to Iowa, where he lived until he was twenty, teaching school in Mahaska county for three years. Returning to Ohio he enlisted in the 7th Independent Squadron of Cavalry, which afterward became President Lincoln's body-guard and was his mounted escort until he was assassinated; the Judge was a non-commissioned officer in same.

After the war Judge McBride taught school and studied law in Ohio; and at Waterloo, Ind., and was admitted to the Bar in April, 1867. He began practicing at Waterloo, Ind., in a partnership with Judge James I. Best, now one of the leading attorneys of Minneapolis, and who was a member of the Supreme Court commission of Indiana during its entire existence. They were together one year. He then practiced alone for a year, and later with Joseph L. Morlan, who died while they were in partnership, in 1879. He was again alone until 1882, when he was elected judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial district. In 1890 he moved to Elkhart, and in December of that year was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Joseph S. Mitchell. Judge McBride served until January, 1893, when he returned to his practice, and in April, 1893, formed a partnership with Caleb S. Denny, at Indianapolis, Ind. They were together until Feb. 1, 1904, and meantime, on Sept. 1, 1900, associated with them William M. Aydelotte, the firm becoming McBride, Denny & Aydelotte. Later Mr. Aydelotte retired, and Mr. Denny's son, George L. Denny, became a member of the firm, under the name of McBride, Denny & Denny.

In 1893 Judge McBride moved to Indianapolis, where he has had his home ever since. On Sept. 27, 1868, he married Miss Ida S. Chamberlain, daughter of Dr. James N. and Catherine (Brink) Chamberlain, the former of whom was a graduate of the Western Reserve College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cleveland,

Ohio, and was one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of Indiana. They have been blessed with four children: Daisy I. married Fred. C. Starr, and bore him two children, Kathryn M. and Robert McBride; she is now the wife of Kent A. Cooper, of Indianapolis. Charles H. married Minnie Cohu, who died a few months after their marriage. Herbert W. spent something over two years in British Columbia, engaged in mining, but now lives with his father in Indianapolis and is associated with him in the practice of law. Martha Catharine married James P. Hoster; they live in Indianapolis, and have two sons, George McBride and James Perry, Jr.

Judge McBride and his wife are members of the Central Avenue M. E. Church. Fraternally the Judge has been a member of the Scottish Rite Masons since Jan. 9, 1867, and he holds membership in Pentalpha Lodge, F. & A. M.; Keystone Chapter, R. A. M., of Indianapolis; Raper Commandery, No. 1, of Indianapolis, and has been exalted to the thirty-second degree in the brotherhood. He is past eminent commander of Apollo Commandery, No. 19, K. T., of Indiana. He is also a member of Waterloo Lodge, No. 221, of Odd Fellows, and of Star Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Grand Lodge of both of those orders. He is also a member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of Indianapolis, and is a past post commander. In political sentiment he is a Republican.

Judge McBride was a member of the Indiana National Guard from 1879 to 1893, joining in 1879 as captain of a company which afterward became Company A, 3d Regiment. He was the first to hold the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and was afterward its colonel, but resigned as colonel in January, 1891, after he went on the bench of the Supreme Court.

JOHN KISSEL, a prosperous and highly esteemed farmer of Pike township, Marion Co., Ind., and a man widely known as a representative of agricultural matters, died March 15, 1907. He was born in Dauphin county, Pa., near Harrisburg, May 19, 1821, son of Henry and Catherine (Cunkelman) Kissel.

Henry Kissel was born in Armstrong county, Pa., near Harrisburg, and was a tailor by trade, working at his trade the greater portion of his life. Seven children were born to himself and wife: John; Polly, deceased; William, deceased; Peggy, living in Pennsylvania;

Sarah, deceased; Henry, in California; and Solomon, living in Pennsylvania.

John Kissel settled in Marion county, Ind., in 1851, and cleared off 100 acres of land. Prior to coming here, he was a shoemaker by trade. When he first located in this section, he bought forty acres, but added to it, until he owned 110 acres, 100 of which he cleared, as before stated. This land is in a high state of cultivation, and worth \$100 per acre. All the improvements upon the place were made by Mr. Kissel, including his handsome barn and a comfortable and modern house.

In 1844, Mr. Kissel was married in Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Ely, by whom he had two children,—Ephraim, deceased; and Mary, who married Wiatt Farrington.

In May, 1856, Mr. Kissel married Elizabeth Rodebaugh, daughter of Samuel C. and Sarah (Klingersmith) Rodebaugh; she died in 1902, the mother of three children: Henry, who married Jennie Hollingsworth, and operates the home place; Samuel, whose sketch appears elsewhere; Sarah, who married John Myers. In politics Mr. Kissel was a Republican, but later became a Democrat and Prohibitionist. He was a very active member of the Baptist Church, in which he held the office of deacon. The success which attended him was the result of his hard work, intelligently directed, and his trust in his Maker. He reared his children to fear and honor their God, and to work, and was gratified that they became good, honorable and successful citizens of the several localities in which they make their homes.

COTTINGHAM. The origin of the Cottingham family is largely a matter of tradition, but there is good reason to suppose that it was founded in America by two brothers, James and Jeremiah, who left England on account of persecution, and who probably belonged to the family for whom the town and park of Cottingham, in England, were named. The descendants of these brothers, if not the men themselves, settled in Maryland. The earlier generations here were adherents of the Tory party during the Revolution.

From one of these brothers descended Thomas Cottingham, the grandfather of William H. Cottingham, of Noblesville. He was born in Snow Hill, Maryland. During a visit to England he fell in love with Rhoda Townsend, daughter of Bartley Townsend, and granddaughter of Lord John Townsend, eloped

with her and married her on shipboard, bound for America. A brother, Peter Townsend, also immigrated to America and was a pioneer of Hamilton county, Ind., where he settled on a part of the present Gascho farm and reared a large family. He was the possessor of a Townsend token, known as the Cob Dollar or Cob penny, but giving it to his children one day as a plaything, it was lost. Years after, one of the Gaschos found it while plowing, and after holding it some six or eight years, handed it on, about 1890, to Newell Townsend, of Downeyville, Decatur Co., Ind. William H. Cottingham made a drawing of the heirloom, which shows it as a parallelogram in shape, with the corners roughly rounded and with the inscription in scrawling letters, "Jeremiah Townsend, B. 1708. Died, Jan. 20, 1784, aged 76 years." This Jeremiah was a brother of Bartley, Rhoda's father. Of this Bartley Townsend's family four are remembered by name, Rhoda, Patsy, Joshua and William. Both the Townsends and Cottinghams of England are supposed to have been wealthy.

Thomas and Rhoda Cottingham became pioneers near Maysville, in Nicholas Co., Ky., and there the wife died. She was the mother of these children: James; Elijah; Isaac; Joshua T; Purnell; Sarah, who married William Ridgeway; and Harriet, Mrs. Henry Scarce. By a second marriage Thomas Cottingham had two sons, William and John. He moved on into Indiana and cleared up an eighty-acre farm near Flat Rock, Rush county, where he lived till nearly ninety years old. He then started with his sons, William and John, for Iowa, but died either on the way or very soon after getting there. He was a member of the Methodist Church.

Elijah Cottingham was born in either Delaware or Maryland, in 1800, and when a mere child was taken to Kentucky to live. He grew up there and married Nancy Cottingham, likewise born in Delaware or Maryland, but not a near relative. They lived for the first two years in Carlisle, Nicholas Co., Ky., but in September, 1824, moved to Indiana, and located at Noblesville. Mr. Cottingham was a tailor by trade and continued at that work for a few years in Noblesville, but finally entered 160 acres of land adjoining the Gascho farm, and expected to live there. His plans were never carried out, as he died suddenly, Feb. 27, 1832. He was a Methodist in religion, but his wife was a Campbellite. In politics he was an old-time Whig, and was a great ad-

mirer of Gen. Harrison, who had lived near him in Kentucky and was a family friend. Elijah Cottingham left four children, namely: William H., named for Gen. Harrison; Sidney, born in Noblesville; Luther, who was killed in the Civil war while fighting under Gen. Lynn against Price; and Rhoda. All but the eldest are now deceased.

WILLIAM H. COTTINGHAM was born in Carlisle, Ky., April 5, 1824, and was only five months old when his parents moved to Noblesville. There were then but three or four cabins in the place, which was merely an Indian trading post, and Mr. Cottingham remembers seeing 700 Indians in procession when the government moved them to a reservation further west. He attended the first school in the town with Curtis Mallory, who had already taught one term on his own farm, as teacher, and among his fellow pupils were Guss Shirts, John and Garrett Ridgeway, William Davis, and Garrett and Ketchum Wall. This first school house was of very rough construction, made in true pioneer fashion, and the teacher was as truly of the olden time.

At a recent school meeting and exhibition Mr. Cottingham related various stories of Mallory's dealings with his pupils, all corroborated by Mr. Shirts. The little boys were seated on a teeter board, supported in a notch cut in a buckeye log, and the teacher would force the little fellows to the edge until they were afraid of falling off. He invented most of his punishments and a favorite one with him was to make the boys in winter take off their shoes and place their big toes over an auger hole in the floor, so that, as he said, "the snakes could bite them." Another unique punishment was inflicted on the oldest boy then in school, who was compelled to suck the dried teat of a cow, which so mortified the boy that he never went to school again. Mallory seldom used the rod except when a boy took his toe off the auger hole, when he would apply it most heartily. Mr. Cottingham went here to school until he was but nine years old, for after his father's death he was with an uncle on a farm, until old enough to take care of himself.

In the winter of 1838-39, when about seventeen, Mr. Cottingham went to Springfield, Ill., making the journey on foot, with a knapsack on his back. It was hard work, for the houses were sometimes twenty miles apart, and wolves were still numerous, as were also deer, prairie chickens and other game. At Springfield he found employment in the black-

smith shop of old Robert Eckler, on the south side of the Square. Lincoln at that time had an office on the north side, and Mr. Cottingham frequently heard him make speeches. Temperance was a leading topic just then, and in the meetings held in the brick Presbyterian Church, Lincoln often spoke. Mr. Eckler was another local orator, although a confirmed drinker. Mr. Cottingham remained in Springfield for some time, and one of his jobs there was hanging the car-house doors for the first railroad in Springfield.

On returning to Indiana, Mr. Cottingham engaged in farming, and also did threshing all through the region. He owned the first threshing machine in the county, made in Richmond, but for the first year his enterprise failed, for he was paid in grain and prices were so low that he could not sell what he had. There was no sale at all for wheat, even at 30 cents a bushel, while oats brought but ten cents, and corn $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents cash, with hogs bringing only a dollar a hundred. As conditions improved, Mr. Cottingham went quite extensively into dealing in stock, and before he was able to ship by railroad to Buffalo he used to drive cattle to Cincinnati. For forty years he bought and sold hogs, sometimes shipping as many as 1,400 in a day, while he has fed 800 head. From 1854 to 1858 he owned a warehouse in Noblesville which proved very profitable, and then bought a farm again, the 120-acre homestead of John Davis. He sold this later, and at once purchased the Wainwright farm as another investment, paying fifty dollars and soon selling it for \$100. He has also bought and sold much valuable property in Noblesville, and once owned the site of the present opera house. For three years, from 1861 to 1864, he was in business there as a merchant, and ran a hardware store. He had at first owned two there, but combined them. In 1868 he bought the farm on which he has since resided, paying eighty dollars an acre for the original 100 acres, to which he later added sixty acres. As soon as he acquired possession he built a good, substantial two-story brick house and good substantial barns.

On Jan. 8, 1846, in Noblesville, William H. Cottingham was wedded to Miss Elizabeth Hare, who was born near Xenia, Ohio, March 4, 1823, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Freshour) Hare, and granddaughter of Daniel. She died Oct. 30, 1907. The Hare family Bible gives her father's birthday as Oct. 28, 1791, and her mother's as four days earlier.

William and Elizabeth Cottingham had five children, all daughters, Nancy M., Amanda, Almarine, Mary and Hattie, of whom Mary remains at home, caring for her aged father. William Cottingham has always been characterized by unusual energy and force of character and has been markedly successful in his undertakings. Casting his first vote for W. H. Harrison, he has been most of his life a good Republican, voting for every candidate of that party from Lincoln on. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, and was a charter member of the Noblesville Lodge.

Through another line of this same family is descended Henry A. Cottingham, a local Methodist minister, who was born Sept. 6, 1833, in Noblesville, and is still residing in that region. His father was Joshua T., son of Thomas and Rhoda (Townsend) Cottingham.

JUDGE JOSHUA T. COTTINGHAM was born in Snow Hill, Md., Sept. 8, 1808, but was brought up in Kentucky. At the age of sixteen he ran away from home and joined his brother, Elijah, in Noblesville, arriving there with only sixteen cents in his pockets. He helped his brother for a while in his tailoring, and then engaged to clear up twenty acres for John D. Stephenson, a tract now known as the Chipman addition, and received \$100 as his payment. He then entered eighty acres a couple of miles east of Noblesville, cleared this, built a hewed log house and made his home there a number of years. As early as 1845 he opened a general mercantile business in Noblesville, which he continued until his death, and also had extensive dealings in real estate, meeting with much success in both lines. In his political views he was a Whig, then a Republican, voting for Fremont and Lincoln, and was always a strong Union man through the exciting times before and during the war. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Church. Judge Cottingham, as he was usually called, died in the prime of life, Feb. 11, 1868, when aged fifty-nine years, five months.

On Dec. 30, 1830, Joshua T. Cottingham was married to Miss Elizabeth Selby. She was born in Maryland, Jan. 17, 1811, and died the year following her husband's demise, Sept. 1, 1869, aged fifty-eight years, eight months and twenty-one days. Of the eight children born to them, six died in infancy. The other two were Henry A. and Mary L., the latter the wife of Eli Shumack. This family name was originally Shoemaker. Mrs. Cottingham's parents were James and Mary (Cottingham)

Selby, the former the son of Henry and Rebecca Selby. James Selby was born in December, 1787, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He brought his family from Maryland to Indiana, and settled on eighty acres which he entered two miles northeast of Noblesville. There he died, Aug. 29, 1855. His children were: John; Eleanor, Mrs. John Leach; Sarah, Mrs. Calspy; Dale; and Elizabeth, Mrs. Cottingham.

ANDREW J. GILL, a highly respected citizen of the city of Muncie, Ind., who makes his home at the corner of Pierce and Eleventh streets, is one of the survivors of the war of the Rebellion. He was born June 9, 1840, in Ross county, Ohio, son of James G. and Julia Ann (Jones) Gill.

James G. Gill, father of Andrew J., was born Aug. 24, 1813, near Harrisburg, Pa., and when a young man of seventeen years crossed the Alleghany Mountains and located in Upper Sandusky, Ohio. He was well-educated, understanding both German and English, and for some years taught school. He was married in Ross county, Ohio, to Julia Ann, born in New Harrisburg, Pa., daughter of Col. John and Mary Jones. Col. John Jones was born near Harrisburg, Pa., and was a colonel in the Mexican war. He settled in Ross county, Ohio, ten miles from Chillicothe, at an early day, owning there a farm and large tannery, but in later life he removed to McLean county, Ill., where he lived with his children. He was a remarkable man, and at the age of eighty-four years hunted for deer in "old town timber," and tired out his grandson, Andrew J. Gill, then a stout lad of fourteen years. He was a splendid shot, and did not then use glasses except to read. He died a few months later of typhoid fever. After his marriage to Colonel Jones' daughter, Mr. Gill resided on the latter's farm and leased the tannery, of which he later became manager. He removed to Wayne county, Ind., about 1851. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and a captain in Colonel Jones' regiment. After three years in Indiana, during which time he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, he removed to McLean county, Ill., but in 1859 located in Indianapolis, Ind., where he carried on a tannery. His first wife died during the Civil war, and he died April 14, 1870, in Hamilton county, Ind., where he had settled after his second marriage. The children born to Mr. Gill and his first wife were: Fannie

Jane, Mary Ellen, David, Thomas, Andrew J., Sarah C., Reed A., Elizabeth A., Jane (who died young), Amanda J., Martha C. and John.

Andrew J. Gill lived in Ross county, Ohio, until eleven years of age, when he removed with his parents to Wayne county, Ind., here attending school for the first time. He completed his common school education in Illinois, and when nineteen years of age graduated from the High school at Cerro Gordo, Ill. Before the outbreak of the Civil war he had begun to learn the carpenter's trade. In June, 1862, at Indianapolis, Mr. Gill enlisted in Company E, 20th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and his service, which was with the army of the Potomac, lasted nine months, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He was then appointed a recruiting officer by Governor Morton, and did recruiting service in Lafayette, Tippecanoe county. He re-enlisted March 4, 1865, in Lafayette, Ind., as a private of Company E, 154th Ind. V. I., to serve one year or during the war, and was honorably discharged Aug. 4th, at Stevenson Station, Va., the war having closed. His service included much skirmishing, he being sent out as captain of a scouting party, and he was wounded twice during this expedition, once at Winchester in the foot, the bullet having never been removed, and once in the right hand, both times by Mosby's guerrillas, with whom the Federal troops had many skirmishes. He was an expert in drilling with the musket, and was often engaged at drilling both the officers and men, and his brother, R. A. Gill, who was a private of an Indiana infantry regiment, was an expert with the sword. Mr. Gill was a good, faithful soldier, and had an honorable war record.

After the war Mr. Gill went to Prince William, Carroll Co., Ind., and there clerked in a store, also traveling considerably working at his trade. He was married in Noblesville, Ind., Jan. 27, 1870, to Rebecca Marnee, born in Columbiana county, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1853, daughter of Gerard B. and Elizabeth (Phillips) Marnee. Mr. Gerard Marnee was a shoemaker by occupation, and in 1862 located in Cass county, Ind., where he opened a shoe shop and followed that business as he had in Ohio. He had these children: Nancy A., James S., Rachel A., Rebecca, Harpley, Ira and Allen, all born in Ohio. Mr. Marnee enlisted during the Civil war, April 14, 1864, as a private of Company B, 13th Ind. V. I.,

for three years or during the war, and at the battle of Pittsburg Landing was shot in the right hand. The injury affected the whole arm, two amputations being performed, and he died in the hospital at Philadelphia, July 14, 1864. His widow reached the age of eighty years, and died Nov. 27, 1905.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gill settled in Noblesville, where he worked for one year on the farm, and later engaged at his trade. He then spent several years at Bunker Hill, two years in Hamilton county, thirteen years in Johnson county, Mo., and then, in 1893, located in Muncie, where he worked at his trade for some time, being now engaged in work at the Midland Steel plant. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a member of Williams Post, No. 78, G. A. R., Muncie, and is an honorary member of the Ladies of the G. A. R., of which she is chaplain, and of which her daughter, Gertrude, is conductor.

To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Gill have been born the following children: William, who married Effie Landry, had four children, Lydia, Ivy, Andrew and Venetta, and died at the age of thirty-one years; Edgar, an iron worker, who married Blanche Butler, and has three children, Garnett, Clarence and Bernice; Charles, a clerk in Muncie, who married Nettie Kreager, and has two children, Ralph and Rollin; Ivy, who died at the age of seven years; and Gertrude, Guy and John, at home.

Mr. Gill is one of the well known citizens of his community, and the social standing of his family in Muncie is high. All the members of this family have been prominent in one walk of life or another, and they are esteemed by all with whom they are acquainted.

JOHN R. DARLING, late one of the most highly respected citizens of Pike township, Marion county, Ind., was a native of the State, born on Tanner's creek, near Guilford, Dearborn county, April 15, 1835, son of John and Abigail (Gipson) Darling.

John Darling was born in New York in 1810, son of Thomas Darling, who, with his four sons, fought in the war of 1812. It may be mentioned here that the family has a noble record for military service in defense of country, our subject recalling twenty-six of his relatives who lost their lives in the Civil war, truly a remarkable testimonial to family loyalty.

John Darling came to Indiana in 1856, and settled at Augusta. He was a mechanical engineer, and for some years he assisted his father in operating a saw mill. His death occurred in 1873 and that of his wife, in 1864. Their children were: William, who served in the 52nd Ind. V. I., and who lives on the old home place in Dearborn county, entered by his grandfather; Martha, deceased; Lucy, who lives in Cincinnati; John R.; Isabella, deceased; Silas, who now lives in North Indianapolis, and who served in the Civil war in the 52d Ind. V. I.; James, deceased, who served in the 10th Ind. V. I.; Jacob, deceased; and Samuel, a painter in Indianapolis. Mr. Darling saw four of his six sons enter the army and he applauded their patriotism, as he was a staunch supporter of the administration, a Republican from the organization of that party.

John R. Darling was reared to habits of industry and had the faculty of being able to turn his efforts successfully in almost every direction. He followed milling, farming and broom making, working at the latter business for fifteen years at Augusta. Early in the opening of the Civil war, he enlisted in Company H, 83d Ind. V. I., under Capt. Crawford and Col. Ben. Spooner, the latter of whom lost an arm at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. After enlistment, Mr. Darling remained eight weeks at Lawrenceburg, then went to Cairo, Ill., then by water to Memphis, and was one of the gallant soldiers who gained the approbation of the loyal people of Tennessee by driving Gen. Price and his army out of that State. From there Mr. Darling's command was sent to Holly Springs, and later joined the army of Gen. Sherman, in its March to the Sea, and finally enjoyed the Grand Review at Washington City. During his service he was engaged at Vicksburg, on the Yazoo river, at Haines Bluff, where the command was skirmishing for two weeks continually, and then back to Vicksburg. The regiment worked one winter on a canal around Vicksburg, and in the spring went to Arkansas Post, stormed and captured it, returned to Young's Point, then to Yazoo City, and on to Port Gibson, crossing the Mississippi river in time to take part in the Melvin Hill fight. Mr. Darling was taken sick and was honorably discharged in June, 1865.

After his return from the army, in 1865, Mr. Darling was married to Melissa Mericle, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Gibson)

Mericle, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Dearborn county, Ind., at a very early date. Mr. Mericle and his wife had a family of seven children. By trade he was a carpenter and was very well known. Mr. and Mrs. Darling had five children, namely: William, a painter at Augusta, married Lou Myers; George is a carpenter, and he married Bertha Williams; and Abigail, John and Ernest, are all at home.

Mr. Darling voted the Republican ticket. He was well fixed in a material sense, having several valuable lots in Augusta and other property, all of which he earned himself. He was well known and universally respected.

JAMES GRAY, a well known and successful contractor and a highly respected citizen of Union township, Madison county, Ind., is a veteran of the great Civil war. He was born in Madison county, in the town of Columbus, Nov. 4, 1844, son of William and Mariam (Jackson) Gray.

William Gray, father of James, was a native of North Carolina, being born near Elizabeth City, and was a pioneer of Adams township, Madison county, Ind., where he settled about 1825. Here he cleared up a small farm, where he reared the following children: Miles, William, Samuel, Martha, Mary Ellen, John and James, all born in Indiana except Miles, who was born in North Carolina and brought to Indiana in infancy. William Gray died in Columbus, Ind., aged about forty years, while his wife survived him until 1879, when she passed away in her seventy-seventh year. They were both members of the Baptist Church. He was a justice of the peace in Columbus, Ind., for many years, and was well known and highly respected. Two of his sons, James and John, were soldiers in the Civil war. John was a member of the 47th Ind. V. I., and served in that regiment until he accidentally broke his leg, when he was honorably discharged.

James Gray attended the common schools, and received the usual pioneer education. He began to learn the carpenter's trade when about sixteen years old in Columbus, Ind., and continued at this until about seventeen, when he enlisted, in October, 1863, at Indianapolis, Ind., as a private of Company A, 7th Indiana Cavalry, under Captain John Sloan. He served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., in March, 1866, having participated in the following bat-

tles: Ocaloon, Miss.; Guntown, Miss.; Port Gibson, and Grand Gulf, Miss.; Verona, Miss.; Egypt Station, Miss.; Tallahatchie River, Hurricane Creek and Oxford, Miss.; Independence and Little Blue, Mo.; Little Osage, Mo.; Raleigh, Tenn.; Bolivar, Tenn.; Mine Creek, Kans.; and Bastrop, La. He was never wounded in battle, but was captured at Osage River, being immediately recaptured, however, by the Union troops. In an accident while drilling at Memphis, Mr. Gray was thrown from his horse, breaking his nose, and was confined to the hospital for a few days, erysipelas setting in. Two horses were shot under him,—one at Osage River, and the other at Guntown. He was always an active soldier and was in all the campaigns, battles and skirmishes, in which his regiment took part, doing his duty as a soldier, cheerfully and promptly. His services took him through Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kansas and Texas. After the close of the war, Mr. Gray's regiment saw a great deal of service in Texas, being the last from Indiana to be discharged. The regiment was engaged in Texas in gathering up the army supplies lost by Banks on his disastrous expedition. Horses, mules, wagons, saddles, harness, in fact anything marked "U. S." was gathered by the soldiers.

After the war, Mr. Gray returned to Indiana and engaged in carpenter work in Madison county. He was married (first) in April, 1867, in Columbus, Madison Co., Ind., to Susan Surber, to which union there were no children born. Mr. Gray's first wife died in 1873, and he was married (second), in Madison county, Oct. 2, 1877, to Miss Hulda Mier, born in Union township, Madison county, on her father's farm, Oct. 2, 1854, daughter of Andrew and Salina (Saxton) Mier. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gray settled on a farm in Union township, he following the business of farmer, carpenter and contractor. Mr. Gray has built many buildings in Anderson and Madison county, and has also erected a large number of barns. Possibly in the latter line he has exceeded any carpenter-contractor in the county, he making a specialty of this work at one time.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gray are as follows: Jane, born Aug. 19, 1878; Richard, Jan. 15, 1881 (died Feb. 19, 1900); Jesse, Sept. 17, 1884; Samuel, Sept. 15, 1887; Lucy, July 5, 1889; and Nellie, July 15, 1894. These children have all received good educa-

tions. Mr. Gray purchased his present property in 1886. He is a popular member of Major May Post, G. A. R., of Anderson. His wife is a member of the Church of God. Mr. Gray has always been industrious and care-taking and his work invariably gives satisfaction. Able and efficient, a skilled workman, his contracts are always finished on time, and he has the confidence and patronage of the people of the surrounding country.

Andrew Mier, the father of Mrs. Gray, was born in Germany. He came to America when a young man, and was married in Marion, Ind., to Salina Saxton, daughter of William Saxton, a pioneer of Marion, where he cleared up a farm of 200 acres. Andrew Mier was a farmer, and owned a tract of land in Union township, consisting of 160 acres of fine farm land, which he had cleared from the bush. Here he operated until his death, at which time he had one of the good, productive farms of the county. His death occurred in 1870, his wife dying in 1875, aged about fifty years. They were the parents of these children: Henry, Mary, Savannah, Jane, Hulda, Fred, Andrew and Salina.

J. WILLARD PARRISH, M. D., was born at Shelbyville, Ind., a son of James F. and Frances (Clarke) Parrish, both natives of Shelby county, the father born in 1833, and the mother in 1834.

Edmund Parrish, the paternal grandfather, a native of Kentucky, settled at Shelbyville early in the 19th century, where he took 160 acres of land, cleared and improved it and died upon it. His wife was Mary Floyd, a native of North Carolina. The great-grandfather was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was one of three brothers who emigrated from the North of Ireland in the latter part of the 18th century, landing at Philadelphia, but later removing to Lexington, Ky., and dying there.

James F. Parrish in early life engaged in farming in Shelby township, Shelby county, but for a few years before and during the Civil war, engaged in the hardware and agricultural business at Shelbyville. About 1862 he returned to the farm, where he died May 17, 1902. His children were: Eliza, wife of Ezekiel A. Jackson, a prominent farmer of Washington township, Shelby county; James Willard; William L.; Mary E., wife of William Gray, a practical, progressive farmer of Addison township, Shelby county; George A.; Frank, in business at Long Beach, Cal.; Ed-

mund, who resides on the homestead farm; and Eva F., who is the wife of Elmer Hurste.

On the maternal side, Dr. J. Willard Parrish traces his ancestry to his great-great-grandfather, John Clarke, a farmer in good circumstances of Denshanger, Buckinghamshire, Eng. Through his wife, Ann Lopidge Smith, the family claims relationship with John Dryden and Dean Swift.

James Clarke, the immigrant and great-grandfather of our subject, was born June 27, 1778, at Denshanger, Eng., and received the rudiments of an English education at Abthorpe, in the County of Northampton. He was married Nov. 10, 1803, to Frances, daughter of Thomas and Alice Chesshyre, of a respected and rather aristocratic family of Manchester. Her father claimed some connection with the barons of Halton, in County Chester, while her mother claimed some relationship to the royal family of Stuarts, through the Stanleys or Earls of Derby. John Chesshyre, the elder brother of Frances, attained distinction in the navy, rising to the rank of admiral.

The great-grandfather of Dr. Parrish, with his wife and six children, emigrated to America in 1817, landing in Philadelphia. In 1824 he settled in Jackson township, Shelby county, Ind., where he died Aug. 29, 1826, in his forty-ninth year. His widow died in 1841, in her sixtieth year.

William Clarke, maternal grandfather of Dr. Parrish, was born Nov. 21, 1812, near Manchester, England, and came to Shelby county, Ind., with his parents in 1824. His marriage took place Dec. 25, 1833, to Mary, daughter of James Van Benthusen, a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1852, and soon after his marriage, he settled on forty acres of land in a region called "The Slash," situated in the north-west part of Washington township, in Shelby county. Here through industry and economy, he was enabled to add considerably to his possessions. Of his children: Elizabeth married Isaac Watson; Frances married James Parrish; Mary A. married James Green; and Margaret married William Chesser. The two sons bore the names of John and William.

Dr. Parrish was reared on the farm, where he remained until he had attained his majority. During his minority he attended the common schools during the winter months, but being of a studious nature, he applied himself to reading such books as came in his way, so that,

when he left home, he had fitted himself to enter the Normal School at Danville, Ind., where he was graduated in 1884. For ten years thereafter, he taught school, becoming one of the most prominent educators in Shelby county, one whose services were most sought and most generously paid for, receiving the highest salary of any teacher in the county, outside of Shelbyville.

While teaching school, Dr. Parrish began the study of medicine, which resulted in his graduation from the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, in 1896. Since that time he has taken advantage of other educational opportunities, doing post-graduate work in the Polyclinic and hospitals in Chicago, in 1899, 1900 and 1903. In 1896 he began the practice of his profession in Shelby county, where he still retains an office, although his main office is at Shelbyville, where he has been located since July, 1903.

Dr. Parrish is a member of the Shelby county and Indiana State Medical societies; the orders of Modern Woodmen and Court of Honor, being the medical examiner for these organizations. He is also fraternally connected with the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. His success in the practice of his profession has been phenomenal. With a large measure of ability and possessing a high standard of excellence, he has gained the respect and confidence of his fellow colleagues as well as the general public. Thoroughly versed in the ethics and teachings of his noble profession, of strong and sterling personal characteristics, he is fast winning that attention from the thoughtful people of Shelbyville and vicinity, to which his talents so justly entitle him.

JAMES G. ESSINGTON, one of the prominent citizens of Noblesville and a soldier in the Civil war, came of true pioneer stock, and was born in Wayne township, Hamilton county, April 8, 1844, son of James' M. and Elizabeth (Carlin) Essington, and he died Oct. 1, 1906.

Joseph Essington, grandfather of James G., was a native of England, but was exiled for some political cause and came to America. He was one of the earliest settlers in Hamilton county and bought a farm four miles east of Noblesville, where he lived to be ninety-two years old. The farm was partly cleared when he purchased it, and he improved it and made a good home there. His

children were: Joseph; Gibson; James M.; Sarah, who married Miles Bush; Susan, who married Thomas Leonard; Betsey, wife of Israel Finch; and Nancy, Mrs. Benjamin Shoemaker.

James M. Essington was born in 1810, while his parents were residing in Ohio, previous to their settling in Indiana, and was ten years old when the family moved to the latter state. His education was such as the schools of that pioneer day and place, afforded and on reaching man's estate he settled down to farming. He first cleared a farm in Wayne township, and lived on it five years, after which he bought an improved farm near Noblesville. This was his home till June, 1846, when his death occurred at the early age of thirty-six years. Mr. Essington married Miss Elizabeth Carlin, a resident of Hamilton county, but born in Pennsylvania. They became the parents of these children: William M., who enlisted in Company I, 6th Ind. V. I., for three months' service, and was in the battle of Laurel Hill; Marion; and James G. Mrs. Essington survived her husband but three years.

The maternal grandparents of James G. Essington were Joseph and Margaret (Darrow) Carlin. The former was of Irish lineage originally, but the Carlins had settled in New England in Colonial days. Joseph Carlin joined the tide of migration flowing westward, and was among the pioneer settlers in Wayne township, Hamilton county, where he made his home while the Indians were still inhabiting the region. He cleared up a farm of eighty acres, and lived there nearly all his life. His last few years were spent in Noblesville where he died at the age of eighty years. Mr. Carlin was both a respected and prominent citizen of his section and served as justice of the peace for twenty-five years. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and was a member of that church. Joseph Carlin married Margaret Darrow, and their children were: William D., John T., Robert L., George M., Joseph, Nancy, Martha, Elizabeth and Mary.

James G. Essington was left an orphan at the age of five, and was brought up by his uncle, William D. Carlin, of Noblesville. He received a common school education, and when eighteen years old enlisted for three years service in the Union army in Company D, 75th Ind. V. I. He served his country

faithfully till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Washington, June 16, 1865. He saw much actual fighting, was in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, in the Atlanta campaign, and took part in a number of skirmishes. He was one who made the memorable March to the Sea, was in the return march to Richmond and shared in the Grand Review in Washington. James Essington was always on active duty, enduring the many hardships well, took part in all the marches and battles of his regiment and was never taken prisoner nor in hospital, but he was slightly wounded twice at Chickamauga, although it did not oblige him to leave the line. In that same battle his brother Marion, sergeant of Company D, was shot through the waist and badly wounded. He lay on the battlefield eleven days before he was discovered by a relief party, cared for by other wounded comrades all that time.

After the war Mr. Essington settled down at Noblesville and worked at the tinner's trade, which was his permanent occupation, he conducting a shop of his own. On March 22, 1868, in the Noblesville Methodist Church, his marriage to Miss Ann Eliza Collier was solemnized. Miss Collier was born in that town Aug. 26, 1843, to William and Margaret (Paswater) Collier. Mr. and Mrs. Essington became the parents of five children, namely: Mary Alice, born July 21, 1869; Margaret A., Aug. 25, 1873; Julia A., Oct. 12, 1878; Luna B., Jan. 4, 1881; and Walter C., Nov. 8, 1886.

The Collier family originated in Germany. Mrs. Essington's grandfather, Thomas Collier, was a farmer in Franklin county, where he died. His children were: Susan; Ann; Hulda; Wesley, a soldier in the Civil war; Benjamin and William. William Collier, born in Franklin county, was a settler of Hamilton county, where he followed the tanner's trade. He married Miss Margaret Paswater, daughter of William and Rachel (White) Paswater, and of an English family. Mr. Collier died when only thirty years old, leaving his widow with three children, viz.: Thomas; Ann Eliza; and Caroline. Another, Hulda, died young. Mrs. Collier afterward married John Rhodes, but there were no children to that union. Mrs. Rhodes' death occurred Jan. 5, 1904, at the age of eighty-seven years.

James G. Essington was prominent in municipal matters in Noblesville. He was a

strong Republican, who voted that ticket every time after he cast his first ballot for U. S. Grant on his first nomination. A public-spirited citizen, Mr. Essington served on the city council for twelve years while he gained still greater prominence, perhaps, by his connection with the fire department. Under the old hook and ladder organization he was captain, and afterward held the position of chief of the department for six years. As an old soldier Mr. Essington was naturally to be found in the ranks of the G. A. R., and he was one of the charter members of Lookout Post, No. 133, in which he had filled the offices of senior vice commander and officer of the day, and was serving as commander at the time of his death. Fraternally he was a member of the Noblesville Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Essington was also active in the work of the Methodist Church, of which he was a member, as is his widow, and in which he was a class leader and also a trustee. Being in touch with the life about him at so many points as indicated above, it was not strange that Mr. Essington was very widely known and influential, with a large circle of friends.

LYMAN O. LEACH, a survivor of the Civil war and past commander of Williams Post No. 78, G. A. R., was born May 10, 1834, at Fairfield, Franklin Co., Vt., son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Prouty) Leach, and has been a resident of Muncie, Ind., since 1888.

The Leach family came from England in 1726, and settled in Connecticut. John Leach, the grandfather of Lyman O. Leach, was born in Connecticut and was married in Vermont. He then settled on new land which he bought from the Government, located on Otter Creek, and there he developed a farm. His children were: Brush, Hiram, John, Patty (who died unmarried), Rana, and another daughter who married a Newton. John Leach lived to the age of eighty-four years, and died on his farm in 1844. He lived on a large tract of land, some 640 acres, on which he built a two-story house and became a man of comfortable circumstances and an honorable citizen.

John Leach (2), son of John, was born in Connecticut, and he received a common school education and learned the trade of millwright. He received 100 acres of the home farm from his father. In Vermont he married Elizabeth Prouty, born in 1807, in that State, daughter of a soldier of the War

of 1812, who died in the service. After marriage John Leach followed his trade and continued to live on his farm. Late in life he gave up his former occupation and worked at the cooper's trade. He was a man of skill in both crafts, and was industrious, temperate and exemplary. In politics he was a Democrat. In religion he was a Methodist. He died at St. Albans, Vt., in 1857. John and Elizabeth Leach had children: Lyman O., Edgar D., Hannah L., James, Lucius W. and John C. Three of his sons, Edgar D., Lucius W. and Lyman O., were all soldiers in the Civil war. Edgar served four months in the same regiment with our subject, and was then shot in the hand, closing his usefulness as a soldier. Lucius served three years in the 9th Vt. V. I., and died three years later from troubles incurred in the army.

Lyman O. Leach received a fair common school education, and worked on the farm until he was twenty-seven years of age. He enlisted early in the Civil war, on June 1, 1861, entering Company C, 3rd Vt. V. I., as a private and on July 16th following was mustered into the United States service. He faithfully performed a soldier's duties through the successive three years, and re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863, in the field. In 1862 he was promoted to be corporal, and in 1865 to be sergeant, and he was honorably discharged at Hall's Hill, near Winchester, Va., July 11, 1865. He had participated in the following battles: Lewinsville, Va.; Lee's Mills, Va., April 16, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; Golding's Farm, June 26, 1862; Savage Station, June 30-July 2, 1862; Crampton Gap, Sept. 16, 1862; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863; Salem Heights, May 4, 1863; Fredericksburg, June 5, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863; Funkstown, Md., July 10, 1863; Rappahannock, Nov. 7, 1863; and the battle of the Wilderness which lasted from May 5 to May 10, 1864. At the battle of the Wilderness, Mr. Leach was shot in the right thigh, and the seriousness of his wound kept him in a hospital from May until the last of September. He was sent to Fort Washington and was transferred ten days later to Baltimore, where he remained until fall, and then rejoined his command which was then in the Shenandoah Valley. The above does not enumerate all of the battles in which Mr. Leach took part, numerous though they were. Some of the later ones were: Cedar Creek,

Oct. 19, 1864; Petersburg, March 25-27, 1865; second battle of Petersburg, April 26, and Salem Creek in April, 1865. He then took part in the great march through the Carolinas to Danville, Va., and then on to Washington, D. C., to the Grand Review, one of the most notable gatherings ever held in the Capitol City.

After the war Mr. Leach returned to Vermont, and settled for three years on a farm near the Vermont Central Railroad and served as engineer on this road for twelve years. After his marriage he was located at St. Albans for three years, and then went to Tonawanda, N. Y., remaining two years, and in 1875 located in Michigan, where he accepted a position as engineer on the Canada Southern Railroad, remaining there until 1887. That year he moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he worked as a carpenter until 1888, when he settled at Muncie. Here for the past twelve years he has been pattern maker for the American Steel Company, and is considered a very skilled workman.

On Aug. 22, 1869, at Bakersville, Vt., Mr. Leach was married to Arabella King, born in Enosburg, Vt., April 10, 1849, daughter of Peter and Louisa (Pale) King. Peter King was born at Richfield, Vt., son of Edward and Margaret King. The King family is of French descent and among the early pioneers of Montreal. The name was originally LeRoi, meaning "the king," and was thus Americanized. Peter King was a stone-mason by trade. In the province of Quebec he bought a small property and died thereon aged sixty-four years, his wife surviving ten years. Their children were: Louis, Henry, Lucy, Celesta, Arabella and Abbie.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Leach were: Gilbert, born Aug. 29, 1873, in New York, who married Cora M. Davenport, and they reside at Indiana Harbor, where he is baggage-master at the Lake Shore & Michigan station; and Ella May, born Oct. 31, 1876, at Trenton, Mich., who married John Herbert, an iron worker, and has one child, Velma E., Mr. Leach's only grandchild. Mr. and Mrs. Leach are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1882 he joined the G. A. R. post at Fort Wayne, Ind., and is now a member of Williams Post No. 78, of Muncie of which he is past commander. He is an unaffiliated Mason, having joined a Vermont lodge, and he belongs also to the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES HAYNES, a retired agriculturist of Hartford City, Ind., who bears an active record for services in the Civil war, was born Dec. 6, 1839, in Clinton county, Ohio, son of Daniel and Jane (Stowe) Haynes.

Charles Haynes, grandfather of Charles, was a pioneer of Clinton county, and was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. It is believed that he was born in New York or one of the New England States, and his wife, who died in 1863, was believed to be 115 years of age. Charles Haynes was an Abolitionist, and his home in Ohio was a station in the underground railway.

Daniel Haynes, son of Charles, came from Clinton county to Delaware county in 1839, and here entered 160 acres of land, building a log cabin on a hill. He was a great hunter, and was known throughout the neighborhood as "Old Daniel Boone." He killed hundreds of deer, bear and wolves, and turkeys by the thousands. The children of Daniel Haynes were: Martha, who died in Ohio, at the age of five years; Wright; Hannah Maria; Charles; Rosetta; Hiram; Melissa; Martha; Desdemy; John; Daniel; Fred; and Benjamin Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes also reared Laura Jane Miller, who was left an orphan at the age of three weeks on the death of her mother.

Charles Haynes was but six weeks old when the father started from Clinton county with the family, the journey being made through the wilderness in a two-horse wagon. He here grew up and assisted to clear the farm in what was afterwards Union township, and helped cut the stumps out of the State road, running from Muncie to Cincinnati and to Hartford City. He attended school for about six weeks in winter, this often being interrupted as he was needed to work at home on the farm, he being next to the eldest son. The schoolhouse, built in a swamp in the woods on the edge of Delaware county, was made of round logs, and a log was cut out of the side of the wall, the space thus left being filled with greased paper, thus admitting light. The paper used in this was the old *Cincinnati Gazette*, which his father subscribed for in Ohio, and from his first settlement in Indiana to the close of his life. The schoolhouse had a puncheon floor, a slab for a writing desk and a stick chimney daubed with mud. This huge fireplace would take in a log six feet long. He learned to read and make letters, but did

not learn to write correctly, although he learned to spell well in Webster's old spelling book. The children of this family gained more education around the fireplace at night, when the father would read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to them and to the neighbors for miles around. He was a good reader and would read this story with much dramatic force. From this pioneer family came three soldiers in the Civil war, John, William F. and Charles.

Charles Haynes, son of Daniel, enlisted in May, 1861, in Iroquois county, Ill., where he had been working for a farmer, as a private in a company of infantry, which, however, was never organized. Then he went to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and was enrolled in the 1st Regiment of the Douglas Brigade, or the 42nd Ill. V. I., in 1861, for three years or during the war. He served in this regiment nineteen months, and was then transferred to Company D, 1st Bat., U. S. Inf., regulars, at Nashville, Tenn., being with this battalion for the rest of his term. He served out his term and was honorably discharged at Jonesboro, Ga., twenty-two miles south of Atlanta, in the fall of 1864. He did not return home at once, but remained with his regiment, being in four battles thereafter, doing veteran service. In the winter of 1864 he returned home. His services included the breaking up of Confederate camps, among them the one on the Big Black river, and on this expedition the regiment marched from Smithton, Mo., forty-four miles to the river, where the camp was found to contain valuable provisions, tents and cattle for Price's army. The regiment then returned to Smithton, Mo., where eighteen of Mr. Haynes' comrades were stricken with smallpox. He took care of one of his comrades, Daniel Prewitt, and nursed him through his sickness. In January, 1862, he started with his regiment for St. Louis, whence they went to Cairo by steamboat and then to Fort Holt, Ky., where the fleet was attached to Commodore Foote's fleet on the Mississippi. Mr. Haynes' services at this time being principally on a gun-boat. He was present at the capture of Island No. 10 and New Madrid, and was in the bombardment of Fort Pillow, going thence to Pittsburg Landing. He was in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Farmington, Iuka, Tusculumbia, Ala., first battle of Courtland, Dogwalk, Ky., and Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Tunnell Hill and many small battles in this region. He was also a participant at Chickamauga, then fell back

to Chattanooga (where the army suffered through being short of rations), battle of Lookout Mountain, where he captured two Confederates, charge of Missionary Ridge, and was then in the Atlanta campaign, where the army was under fire for four months and seven days. He was at Rocky Ford Ridge, Buzzards Roost, Lost Mountain, battle and charge at Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, New Hope Church, in the battle where General McPherson was killed, and at the great assault on Atlanta, Jonesboro and on the return with "Pap" Thomas. He was slightly wounded on the collar bone by a musket ball at the battle of Farmington, but was always an active and faithful soldier, cheerful in his duties and gallant in action. He returned home with two comrades, Daniel Prewitt and Samuel Freeman, the only survivors of thirteen that had enlisted from that neighborhood.

After the war Mr. Haynes engaged in farming for William Adsit, for whom he had worked as a boy. On Oct. 25, 1866, he was married in Blackford county, Ind., to Mary Quackenbush, born July 27, 1844, in Henry county, Ind., daughter of Andrew and Charity (Potter) Quackenbush, and to this union were born four children: Andrew, born Dec. 2, 1867; Ida Ann, born July 18, 1869, married John DeWitt, a farmer of Blackford county; Benjamin, born Aug. 25, 1871; and Almira Jane, born Dec. 9, 1877, married Albert Thomas, a farmer of Adams county, Ind., and has two children, Aurora and Mary Alta. Mrs. Haynes died Dec. 14, 1877, and Mr. Haynes married (second) Nancy Jane Christian, born near Bourneville, Ross Co., Ohio, April 19, 1853, daughter of Allen and Catherine (Beath) Christian, and to this union there were born children as follows: William Elwood, born Aug. 22, 1885; Wright, born May 5, 1888, and Addie Alta, born in December, 1889, all in Blackford county, Indiana.

Allen Christian was born Jan. 25, 1799, in Montgomery county, Va., son of William and Mary Christian, of early Colonial Virginia stock, the former a farmer and a captain of the war of 1812, who settled in Ross county, Ohio, at an early day, clearing a large farm of 300 acres. The children of Allen and Catherine (Beath) Christian were: Margaret Ann, born March 14, 1835; Anna Barbara, born May 6, 1837; Christina, born Jan. 25, 1839; William Allen, born Nov. 24, 1840; Emily, born June 25, 1842; Joseph, born Dec. 24, 1844;

John, born Dec. 17, 1846; Adeline, born April 12, 1850; Nancy Jane, born April 19, 1853; and Hiram Elwood, born Dec. 29, 1857, all in Ross county, Ohio. Of this family, William Allen served in the Civil war, belonging to Company A, 18th O. V. I., and was in the three years service, serving out his time and receiving his honorable discharge. He was in many battles, and was slightly wounded in the shoulder. In political matters Mr. Christian was a Democrat. He died in his seventy-eighth year, after having put in a hard day's work at mauling rails. Mr. Christian had never had a day's sickness nor taken a dose of medicine from a doctor in his life.

After his second marriage Mr. Haynes settled on the homestead purchased by him ten years before, and here he has lived to the present time, making improvements on his property, which ranks among the best in the community. Although always troubled by sickness brought on by army life, Mr. Haynes has been an industrious, hard-working man, and has the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen, who elected him to the office of road supervisor for twenty-six years. He also served as justice of the peace for one term. In politics he is an independent voter. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, as was also the first Mrs. Haynes.

JOHN W. COOK, M. D., a prominent physician of Madison county, Ind., who has spent twenty-five years in the practice of his profession there, was born Feb. 8, 1852, in Pendleton, Ind., son of Dr. Ward and Mary J. Harvey Cook.

The Cooks are of old Colonial Virginia stock, of English descent. Dr. Ward Cook was born in Monroe county, W. Va., Oct. 9, 1808, son of Rev. Jacob and Isabella (Humphreys) Cook. Rev. Jacob Cook was a pioneer Methodist minister, born in Pennsylvania, son of Valentine Cook, Sr., who was the son of John Hamilton Cook, of London, England, a first cousin of Captain Cook, the famous mariner who was killed in the Sandwich Islands. Valentine Cook lost his father when six years old, and was taken by his mother to Amsterdam, Holland, where he received a good education, both in English and German. He came to Pennsylvania before the Revolution, and took part in that struggle, after which he settled down in Pennsylvania, where he lived many years. Later he removed to Greenbrier

county, W. Va., where the remainder of his life was spent.

One of his sons, the Rev. Valentine Cook, Jr., was a famous Methodist minister in pioneer days in West Virginia. He was an educated man in German and English, having been schooled at the old Cokesberry College, W. Va. His license as deacon was signed by the famous Francis Asbury, May 27, 1793, in Greenbrier county, W. Va., and has been carefully preserved. Rev. Jacob Cook married Isabella Humphreys in West Virginia. She was of Scotch-Irish stock. The Rev. Mr. Cook spent his life and died in Monroe county, W. Va., where he preached many years and was widely known. He built a church, called Cook's Chapel, at Greenville, W. Va., which is still standing, and was a substantial man, owning both a mill and a farm. The children born to him and his wife were: Polly W., born Tuesday, July 10, 1798; Sallie McKendry, Thursday, April 24, 1800; John H., Tuesday, April 27, 1802; Nancy, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1804; Lorenzo, Sunday, Nov. 23, 1806; Ward, Sunday, Oct. 9, 1808; and Christopher F., Friday, Jan. 1, 1811. The first wife of Rev. Mr. Cook died in childbirth, March 1, 1813, and he married (second) Rachel Cordon, by whom he had these children: Riley B., born Sept. 15, 1825; Caroline C., April 29, 1822; Jacob A., Oct. 28, 1823, and Lewis G., Nov. 2, 1827. The above data are copied from the record in the original family Bible of Rev. Jacob Cook, made by his son Dr. Ward, Dec. 15, 1895.

Dr. Ward Cook has always held that his paternal grandfather, Valentine Cook, emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, and that he married in Pennsylvania, a Miss Roseylemon. They had seven children besides Jacob: David, John, Henry, Sarah, Valentine, William and Christina. All these children, with the exception of Jacob, emigrated to Kentucky. Rev. Jacob Cook died in West Virginia, May 7, 1844, aged eighty-two years.

Dr. Ward Cook, father of Dr. John W., received his education in Maxwell Academy, in Tennessee, and secured an excellent knowledge of Greek and Latin. He received his medical education in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, having as preceptors some of the most noted physicians of his day, among them being Drs. Williard Parker, Samuel D. Gross, Daniel Drake and Joseph McDowell. Dr. Ward Cook first settled in the

practice of medicine in Red Sulphur Springs, Va. Here he was married July 21, 1842, to Mary J. Harvey, born in Red Sulphur Springs, daughter of James Harvey, who was born in Tennessee, of old Colonial stock. James Harvey was the owner of the famous watering places of Red and White Sulphur Springs, Va., and was a man of wealth and a slave owner. His property was destroyed during the Civil war and his slaves set free. Mrs. Cook was born Aug. 11, 1827, at Red Sulphur Springs, where her father died. The children born to Dr. and Mrs. Mary J. Cook were as follows: James Harvey, born Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1844; Elizabeth Ellen, Saturday, July 24, 1847; Virginia, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1849; John Wallace, Sunday, Feb. 8, 1852; William Ward, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854; Oliver Valentine, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1857; and Ossian, Tuesday, June 5, 1862.

In 1849 Dr. Ward Cook removed to Pendleton, Ind., arriving there March 22nd of that year. Here he found a pioneer physician, Dr. Madison G. Walker, and immediately began the practice of his profession, continuing the same from 1849 until 1890. He was a successful and well known pioneer physician, and early practiced surgery and obstetrics, possessing instruments long before any other physician in this part of Indiana. He was a man of high reputation among the medical fraternity of Indiana, and was a member of both county and State medical societies, and was greatly interested in the advancement of medical science, an interest which he maintained until his death, at the age of eighty-six years. He was well read and possessed an excellent medical library. He was a strong church man and a great friend of the Methodist Church in Pendleton, of which he was a liberal supporter. For many years he was class leader, and teacher of the veteran Bible class, composed of the old men. He was well versed in the Bible, and was a strong exponent of that Book and of theology. In political sentiment he was a strong Jacksonian Democrat. The Doctor was also a staunch Union man, and an enemy to slavery. He died Dec. 24, 1894, in Pendleton, and his wife passed away in April, 1866.

Dr. John W. Cook, son of Dr. Ward, received his preliminary education in the public schools of Pendleton, and later the high school. His medical studies were prosecuted at the University of Kentucky, Louisville, from which he was graduated in the spring of

1879. He immediately went into partnership with his father, and at once met with an assured success. The Doctor has an excellent medical library, and takes the leading medical periodicals of the day, keeping up with modern medical progress in this way, and by his membership in the State and county medical societies, having been president of the latter three terms. He has the latest instruments and appliances and a well regulated dispensary. Fraternally he associates with the I. O. O. F., of Pendleton, in which he has passed all of the chairs, including that of Noble Grand, and is a member of the Grand Encampment. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Cook was married Oct. 2, 1895, in Indianapolis, Ind., to Miss Sarah Skillen, daughter of James S. and Margaret Skillen. Dr. and Mrs. Cook went abroad in 1900, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and France. They visited the leading hospitals in these countries, receiving very courteous treatment from the officials. The Doctor stands high in his profession, and is well known throughout this part of Indiana, where he has spent his entire life. He has the respect and esteem of the community.

SAMUEL GAYMAN, a representative citizen of Muncie, a veteran of the Civil war and a descendant of an early settled family of Washington county, Pa., was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1840, son of Jacob and Mary (Van Buskirk) Gayman.

The Gaymans were of German stock, the original spelling of the name being Ghaman. Tradition says the great-grandfather of Samuel emigrated from Germany in an early day, and his son Daniel, grandfather of Samuel, was an energetic and far-seeing pioneer farmer in Washington county, Pa. Daniel Gayman had cleared up a fine farm, and was regarded as a substantial citizen. Besides his homestead in Pennsylvania, he entered land for two of his children in Pickaway county, Ohio—this tract consisting of 300 acres. He himself remained in Pennsylvania, but the two children, Jacob and Nancy (who married Henry Harsh), went there, Nancy and her family later removing to Illinois.

Jacob Gayman, son of Daniel, was born Jan. 8, 1791, in Washington county, Pa., and was reared to manhood on his father's farm, early becoming conversant with the best known methods of agriculture. In his young

manhood he went to Pickaway county, Ohio, and settled on the land entered by his father, and there cleared up a fine farm. In that county he married Mary Van Buskirk, who was born there, a daughter of a prominent pioneer who had cleared up and owned a large farm near the Gaymans at the junction of Deer creek and Buskirk's run. The Van Buskirks were remarkable for their stature, some of the men attaining to six feet and four inches in height. The children born to Jacob and Mary (Van Buskirk) Gayman were as follows: Sarah Ann, Daniel, Eleazer, Mary J., Isaiah, Samuel, Abigail and John—all born in Pickaway county. Jacob Gayman entered some 380 acres of land in Delaware county, Ind., and 100 acres in Blackford county, that State. In about 1848 he moved his family to his farm in Delaware county, where only about twenty acres had been cleared, and there he engaged in farming. He was a practical farmer, and full of the endurance and energy that characterized the pioneer settler. He died there in May, 1873. His widow survived him until April, 1894, when she passed away, aged ninety-three years. They were both members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Gayman was tall like the members of her family, and several of her children, including Samuel, inherited her fine physique.

Samuel Gayman was reared on a farm, and received the advantages of the district schools during the winter months until he was about twenty-one years of age. He was only eight years old when his parents settled in Delaware county, and made their home in a little log cabin. He early became inured to the hardships of pioneer life, and has very distinct recollections of those early days, when after a long day spent in arduous clearing of the forests, night would be made hideous with the howling of the wolves in the timber near the home cabin. Game, too, was plentiful, especially deer, the latter having a crossing over the home farm.

When the hour of the nation's necessity was at hand, and the call for volunteers made in April, 1861, the sturdy pioneer youth rallied in answer. Samuel Gayman enlisted at Muncie Aug. 5, 1862, as a private in Company B, 69th Ind. V. I. "for three years or during the war." He left Muncie for Richmond, Ind., August 9th, and a few days later went to Louisville, Ky., and on August 30th he was engaged in battle at Richmond, Ky. They retreated six miles from the original battlefield,

making three stands. At the last stand, since known as the Green Pike fight, the Captain of the Company called for volunteers to advance on the enemy who were in a sheltered position out of sight. Mr. Gayman was one of the volunteers, and on advancing with his comrades from a slight elevation about sixty yards from the company, he was shot by a minie ball fired by a Confederate sharpshooter. The ball passed through the left shin bone, causing a very painful wound. Mr. Gayman was captured with many of his regiment, and was placed in the College Hospital at Richmond, Ky., where his wound was treated by a Union surgeon. He remained about four weeks in the College Hospital, and then was transferred to a hospital in Lexington, where he spent five weeks. His leg had been amputated above the knee while in Richmond, and the wound was very slow in healing. He was honorably discharged April 29, 1863, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

After his return from the war, Mr. Gayman began teaching school, a profession he followed for some time. In the winter of 1863-64 he taught the Mount Pleasant school in Mount Pleasant township, and then came to Muncie, and entered the high school as a student. The next fall he taught the Brady school in Harrison township, again returning to Muncie to attend school. He taught the Sugar Grove school four consecutive terms, and attended school in Muncie in the meantime, in every instance giving good satisfaction for thorough and efficient work. Mr. Gayman had, however, been brought up on a farm, and his tastes led him to an agricultural life. While teaching he had bought a small farm in Mount Pleasant township, and rented it, but when his father died he bought out the other heirs to the homestead, which consisted of 200 acres. He has greatly improved the place with good drainage, and substantial buildings, everything about the place betokening the successful and progressive and scientific farmer. He has done much speculating in real estate, buying and selling a great deal of property, and conducting his affairs in a safe and profitable manner.

Mr. Gayman has always been a staunch Republican, and he believes it the part of every good citizen to take an interest in public affairs if good government is to be had. In November, 1870, he was elected recorder of Delaware county, and was re-elected for a second term, serving in all eight years. His

administration was marked for his careful, systematic work, and he proved an ideal public official. Mr. Gayman erected, in 1873, a beautiful and comfortable modern home at No. 311 West Adams street.

On Aug. 5, 1873, Mr. Gayman was united in marriage with Martha J. Clyne, who was born July 6, 1846, daughter of Thomas Clyne. Her father and mother both came from Troy, Ohio, and were of German stock; they settled in Perry township, Delaware county, in an early day, the father clearing up a good farm of 160 acres. Thomas Clyne was the father of Mary, Henry, Martha J., David, Nancy, Addie, Bryant, Hattie and Abbie. Of these children, Henry and David both served in an Indiana regiment in the Civil war, David dying in the service, while Henry participated in many battles and has a most honorable record. Thomas Clyne died aged sixty-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gayman have been born the following children: (1) Grace C., born June 5, 1875, married W. M. Wood, chief engineer of the Decatur Bridge Company, Decatur, Ill., and they have three children, Margaret, Robert Julian and William M., Jr. (2) Clyde C., born Dec. 15, 1882, is a draughtsman in the office of the Decatur Bridge Company. Both the son and the daughter were educated in the Muncie high school.

CAPT. WILLIAM EASTIN ENGLISH was born at the old English homestead, "Englishton Park," near Lexington, Scott Co., Ind., Nov. 3, 1850, and is the only son of Hon. William H. English, former Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, ex-Member of Congress, Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1880, author of the "Conquest of the Northwest" and "History of Indiana," and one of the ablest men Indiana has produced. His grandfather, Hon. Elisha G. English, was also long a prominent citizen of Indiana and was appointed by President Buchanan United States marshal for that State, and was for twenty-four years a member of the Indiana Legislature, serving in both House and Senate. His great-grandfather, Elisha English, was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, having emigrated from Delaware to Kentucky in 1792. He was the son of James, of Delaware, son of James, who emigrated to Delaware about the year 1700, son of Thomas of England. Through his father on the maternal side Captain Eng-

lish is directly descended from four celebrated pioneers of the Kingston, N. Y., district, Cornelius Barrentsen Slecht and Jan Eltinge, who were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the new "Wiltwyck" settlement, Matthew Blanchan, the Huguenot refugee from Wicres, France, and his son-in-law, Louis DuBois, the noted Huguenot patentee, who at the head of his Huguenot colony received from the Crown patents for 40,000 acres of land, settled upon the grant and founded the town of New Paltz, N. Y. Through this same line Captain English is likewise a descendant of the famous "Baron" Jost Hite, who emigrated from Strasburg, Germany, and who, in 1732, brought the first colony to Virginia that settled west of the Blue Ridge mountains, locating on a grant of land of over 100,000 acres, made to him by King George II, of England. He contested the title to these lands with Lord Fairfax in a celebrated lawsuit which went through all the courts and lasted many years, but which was finally decided in his favor. Captain English's great-grandfather of this same line, Lieut. Philip Eastin, was an officer in the 4th and 8th Virginia Regiments of the Continental Line, and served during the entire Revolutionary war. His great-great-grandfather, Capt. Charles Smith, was an officer under Col. George Washington in the French-English Colonial war and was wounded at the battle of Great Meadows, and his great-great-great-grandfather, Col. John Hite, was a Colonial military officer and a member of the first Board of Justices of Frederick county, Va., after independence was declared. Colonel Hite, after first taking the oath of office under the new government himself, then administered it to all the other members of the board. Another great-great-grandfather, Capt. Revel Wharton, was captain of an American privateer during the war of the Revolution; was captured in action, and died on board a British prison ship.

Captain English removed with his parents to Indianapolis at fourteen years of age, and received his rudimentary education in that city. Having decided to take up the law as a profession, he entered the law department of the Northwestern Christian University, and upon graduating therefrom formed a partnership with Hon. John R. Wilson, under the firm title of English & Wilson. After five years thus spent he retired from the firm, and arranging his business affairs to that end, he went to travel abroad, remaining for some



Wm English

three years, during which time he visited every country in Europe, from Norway to Greece, and various portions of Asia Minor, North Africa, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and South America. During his various tours he wrote a series of letters which appeared in the Indianapolis papers, and attracted general attention, evidencing marked literary ability. His letters from the Holy Land, North Africa, Turkey and Egypt were widely and favorably commented upon.

Captain English is one of the prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in Indiana, and his "History of Early Masonry" in that State, published in 1902, was highly indorsed by his Masonic brethren. He has attained the greatest honor that can come to a Mason, having on May 26, 1903, been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, the office of Grand Master being the highest known to Masonry. He has taken a total of forty-three Masonic degrees, of various kinds, and has served as president of the Masonic Relief Board of Indianapolis, Worshipful Master of Center Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., High Priest of Indianapolis Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, Illustrious Master of Indianapolis Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters, Sir Knight of Raper Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, Noble of Murat Temple, of the Mystic Shrine, and is a thirty-second-degree member, as well as life member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Captain English is also connected with various other societies and organizations, and is Past Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States, ex-president of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, ex-president of the Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners, ex-president of the Indianapolis Board of Police and Fire Commissioners (Safety), ex-president of the Indiana Society Sons of the American Revolution, president of the Indiana Society of Colonial Wars, vice-president of Indiana Historical Society, vice-president Indiana Society, Sons of the Revolution, vice-president Indianapolis Benevolent Society, vice-president Old Northwest Genealogical Society, besides being a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Huguenot Society of America, Holland Society of Chicago, American Social Science Association, National Civic Federation, National League of American Sportsmen, Western Writers' Association, Indianapolis Bar Association, In-

dianapolis Art Association, Indianapolis Board of Trade, Indianapolis Deutscher Haus, New York Lambs Club, Washington, D. C., Army and Navy Club, Indianapolis University Club, Columbia Club, Marion Club, Country Club, Canoe Club, etc. Captain English has been made an honorary member of two labor unions, "The Musicians' Protective Association" and "The National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes," in recognition of his various services to the cause of labor as represented by the Indianapolis branches of these organizations.

The Captain is a gentleman of fine appearance and of great personal popularity, a quick and ready debater, an eloquent speaker, and an excellent presiding officer, and when occasion requires, and he is called to address or preside over public meetings or conventions, his capacity is made most manifest and his abilities show to their best advantage.

Captain English has long been a leader in Indianapolis politics, and has repeatedly represented his party associates as delegate to municipal, township, county, State, and national conventions. In his earlier political associations and affiliations he was strongly bound to the old Democratic party, and an active participant in its councils, but when the new element in that party came into control of its organization, and assumed a position upon national affairs which he believed to be in total abandonment of its former correct Jeffersonian principles upon questions of sound financial and governmental policy, he promptly affiliated with the Republican party, of which he has ever since been an active, zealous and influential member. He began active participation in politics some years previous to attaining his majority and was treasurer of the leading local political club of the young men of his party in the Presidential campaign of 1872, president of the same in 1876, and again president of the Young Men's Club in 1878. In 1875 he was the Democratic nominee for council in the Eleventh ward of Indianapolis, but declined. In 1882 he was chairman of the Center township delegate convention, in 1885 and 1891 he was chairman of the Indianapolis city convention, in 1890 and 1896 he was chairman of the Marion county convention, and at the national convention of Democratic party clubs, held in New York, Oct. 4, 1892, was elected vice-president of the organization and member of the national committee for the State of Indiana for the ensuing four years. Captain English served as a mem-

ber of the Democratic State executive committee, as a member of the county committee of Marion county for over twenty years continuously and for years as a member of the city committee of Indianapolis at the same time, and in 1878 was elected chairman of the city committee. In that capacity he so satisfactorily conducted the affairs of the campaign at the spring election of 1878, that in recognition of his ability as a political organizer and manager, he shortly after was also unanimously chosen to the position of chairman of the Marion county committee and given the general management there during the exciting campaign of 1878. It was while holding these two important positions that he was unanimously nominated by his party friends in Marion and Shelby counties as their candidate for joint representative, notwithstanding there were several worthy and talented competitors for the nomination.

His canvass for this office attracted general attention throughout the State, and although the district was carried by the opposition two years before, by a majority of nearly 700, at this election, on the general ticket, Captain English was elected by over 200, leading his ticket nearly five hundred votes. He had the honor of being the youngest member of the House of Representatives, although representing the then largest district in the State, and of being the third of his immediate family to hold a seat in that body, his father and grandfather both having previously been members of the House of Representatives. He served with distinction during both the regular and extra sessions, and was a recognized leader. He was considered one of the best parliamentarians in the body and Speaker Cauthorne frequently called upon him to preside over the deliberations of the House. The Speaker appointed him to the chairmanship of the standing committee on the affairs of the city of Indianapolis, and a member of the committee to reapportion the State for Congressional and legislative purposes. His bill upon Congressional apportionment—"House Bill No. 468"—passed both Houses and became the law after one of the most bitter legislative struggles ever witnessed in the State. He was also author of the popular law limiting the indebtedness of Marion county, and various other bills and resolutions of like importance were proposed by him. Among them were the first bill introduced at that session, providing for a reduc-

tion of official fees and salaries, the bill abolishing the unnecessary offices of city treasurer and assessor, the bill providing for a reappraisal of real estate, and the reduction of taxation thereon, and the original bill providing for a metropolitan police system in Indianapolis.

Captain English was prominently spoken of as a candidate for Congress at the expiration of his legislative term in 1880, but owing to the fact that his father was the party nominee for Vice-President in that campaign, declined to allow the use of his name before the convention of that year. However, at the succeeding election, two years later, there was a general desire among his party friends that he should become the candidate in his district, and, although several prominent and able gentlemen were candidates for the position, he was in the end unanimously nominated at the convention held at Shelbyville, May 8, 1882. The opposing candidate nominated against him had the advantage of being a candidate for re-election, having been elected two years before by nearly one thousand majority. But in the face of this large majority to overcome Captain English entered upon a vigorous campaign, making a thorough personal canvass, besides speaking in every township in the district. His ability as a canvasser being well known, his nomination alarmed the opposition, notwithstanding their previous majorities in the district, and every effort was made to insure his defeat. However, despite the majority to overcome, and the exceptional fight made against him, he carried the district and was elected after one of the hottest political campaigns ever known in the State. In the words of the *Washington Chronicle*, at the close of his term, "Mr. English made a useful, capable and attentive representative, always in attendance upon the sessions of the House, and ever watchful of the interests of his constituents." Among other important bills introduced by him were those providing for an international copyright law, the issuance of coin certificates of small denominations, and the increase of the pensions of crippled soldiers and sailors. His comprehensive report on the proposed alcoholic liquor traffic commission, from the committee of which he was chairman, was adopted by the House, and attracted much favorable comment. At the close of his official term it was the general desire of his party that he accept a renomination, but, influenced by per-

sonal considerations, he positively declined to be a candidate. His declination was received with regret, and the Congressional convention, upon assembling at Indianapolis, Aug. 31, 1884, to nominate his successor, unanimously adopted the following in reference thereto:

"Resolved, That we hear with regret of Mr. English's wish and determination not to be a candidate for re-election, and we unqualifiedly express our confidence in him as a faithful representative."

Representative English was not only thus warmly approved by his party friends, but his course in Congress received indorsement from his constituents regardless of party. One of the leading opposition papers of the State at that time, the Indianapolis *Daily Times*, said: "He is fair and liberal toward his political opponents, and always ready to do a favor. He won the reputation of being a hard-working and successful member of the Indiana Legislature, and we are glad to find him on the same line in Congress." The able opposition organ of Hancock county, the *Greenfield Republican*, said: "He makes a faithful and efficient representative, and in his official duties does not discriminate against those who differ from him politically. As a business representative, he is now, as when a member of the Indiana Assembly, far above the average, and entitled to the confidence of his constituents."

Thus Captain English left official position with kindly words from both political friend and foe, after never having suffered defeat in convention or at the polls. In the language of the Washington *Free Press*, at the close of the Congressional session, "Mr. English came into the House of Representatives, the youngest member of that body, going out with the good-will and respect of the entire House, and with as many personal friends as the most popular members." Although frequently spoken of in that connection, Captain English has never been a candidate before the people for election to any office since that time, but has continued an active, zealous worker in political affairs.

In the Presidential campaign of 1892 he was a prominent participant both before and after the Presidential nominations. In the heated preliminary contest within his party ranks between the friends of the various aspirants for the Presidency he was one of the

leaders in Indiana of ex-President Cleveland's following, and as a result thereof was selected from the Indianapolis district as a delegate to the national convention at Chicago over several well-known and active competitors. He was one of the most prominent members of that body, having been chosen in the organization as chairman of the important "committee on rules and order of business" for the government of the convention, and having been later unanimously selected by the Indiana delegation to make the speech to the convention on behalf of the State of Indiana presenting Grover Cleveland as their choice for the office of President of the United States. In the performance of this distinguished duty he acquitted himself with great credit and honor, his speech being generally pronounced by press and public to be, in the language of the *Daily News*, "one of the best oratorical efforts" delivered before that magnificent assemblage. The Associated Press declared it "eloquently" rendered, and the telegraphic special of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* from Chicago voiced the general verdict in the statement "that it was generally conceded that Mr. English made the best seconding speech of the convention."

Captain English was for the second time elected unanimously a delegate from the Indianapolis district to the national convention of his party, held in Chicago in 1896, where he was one of the managers of the campaign of Governor Matthews, Indiana's candidate for nomination as the Presidential standard bearer. However, he found himself totally at variance with the platform of principles adopted by that convention and took no active part in the National contest of that year.

In the national campaign of 1900 Captain English was again a most active participant in the Presidential contest, and made a brilliant speaking campaign throughout the various parts of Indiana in behalf of McKinley, Roosevelt, and the entire Republican ticket. No speaker was in greater demand at all Republican gatherings, and he was everywhere greeted with the most enthusiastic audiences. He accompanied Candidate Roosevelt on his tour of the State, speaking with him at various towns and cities on the trip. His influence was widely felt in all parts of Indiana in this campaign, and at its close he received personal letters from both President McKinley

and Vice-President Roosevelt, in acknowledgment of his eminent services in behalf of the Republican nominees.

In the presidential conflict of 1904, in which his comrade of the Santiago campaign, Theodore Roosevelt, was the Republican nominee for President, and his fellow-townsmen and neighbor, Charles W. Fairbanks, the nominee for Vice-President, he was especially zealous and canvassed Indiana from one end to the other, speaking for the Republican ticket in every part of the State. Again he accompanied the Vice-Presidential candidate's special train over the State, and spoke with Mr. Fairbanks at various important places each day during the tour. Since the year 1900 he has frequently served as a delegate to Republican city, township, county, legislative, Congressional and State conventions. He was a member of the Republican city executive committee in the campaign of 1901 and was appointed president of the board of safety by the successful Republican candidate for Mayor. In the State campaign of 1906 he served as an active member of the Marion County Republican executive committee throughout the contest. He was chairman of the Marion county Republican convention of 1906 and the Republican joint legislative convention of Marion and Hancock of 1904. He was a Vice-President of the Republican State convention of 1902, chairman of the committee on Rules and Order of Business in the State convention of 1904, and chairman of the committee on Credentials in the State convention of 1906.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, notwithstanding his large business interests, and the sacrifices incident thereto, Captain English promptly tendered his services to Governor Mount of Indiana, and through the Governor was shortly thereafter offered an appointment by President McKinley as paymaster in the army with the rank of major. This tender was promptly declined, he stating that he desired active service only, and requesting an appointment of lower rank, if need be, provided the service was at the front.

Following this, after failure to receive appointment in the adjutant-general's department, for which he applied, he was on May 17, 1898, appointed by President McKinley to the rank of captain of United States Volunteers, and assigned to the quartermaster's department. Not desiring to serve in that de-

partment for the reason before given of a desire for more active service at the front, at his own urgent and personal request he was, on June 10, 1898, promptly detached and transferred from service in that department, without having performed any duty in it, and was immediately assigned to duty as an aide upon the personal staff of Major-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, commanding the Cavalry Division (and served as such throughout the Santiago campaign), as shown by the following special order issued by General Wheeler:

Headquarters Cavalry Division, U. S. Army.
Special Order No. 22.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, Captain William E. English, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty as Aide to the Major-General commanding, to date, June 10, 1898, the day on which he reported for duty. By command of Major-General Wheeler.

J. H. DORST.
Lieut.-Col. U. S. Vols. Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: M. F. STEELE, Aide.

Captain English was among the first soldiers who embarked for Cuba, sailing from Tampa, June 13, on the transport "Allegheny," in company with General Wheeler and the members of his staff. He had the distinguished honor to be the only Indiana volunteer in General Shafter's entire army.

In the bombardment of El Poso hill, during the battle of July 1st before Santiago, he was disabled and dangerously injured by his frightened horse rearing and falling backward with and upon him, as a result of a Spanish shrapnel shell exploding close to him, which slightly wounded his horse upon the shoulder, besides killing and wounding several soldiers about him, among the wounded being Mason Mitchell, the well-known actor lecturer, and Sergeant Devore of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders. President Roosevelt, in his history of the Rough Riders, states that he himself received a slight wound on the arm from a piece of the same deadly missile, and, as shown by the following extract from the Evansville (Ind.) *Daily Journal* of Oct. 13, 1900, he later confirmed this statement in a public address delivered in the city of Evansville during his Vice-Presidential campaign, in which, in closing, he said: "I want to have the privilege of introducing the speaker who is to follow me. My successor on this platform is a man disabled

as a result of the same shell which struck me, in the war with Spain. He refuses to follow men who are opposed to civic honesty at home and national honor abroad. I have the honor to introduce Captain English, of your own State."

Gen. Samuel S. Sumner was in command of the cavalry division at the time referred to, as a result of the absence of General Wheeler on account of illness (General Wheeler reaching the front later), and Captain English was for that reason serving temporarily upon his staff. General Sumner, sitting on his horse a few feet away, was an eye-witness to the injury which disabled Captain English, and in reference thereto the following valued evidence has been placed on file in the War Department by General Sumner:

August 23, 1899.

Brigadier-General Theo. Schwan, President Board,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I remember very well the injury of Captain Wm. E. English on July 1st at El Poso, where he was temporarily acting as an Aide upon my staff. I was quite near him and saw his horse rear and fall; at the time I thought he was struck (or the horse) by a piece of the shell which burst over our heads, but learned later that he had escaped a wound, though severely injured by the horse's fall.

S. S. SUMNER,

Col. 6th Cav., late Brig.-Gen., Commanding
Cavalry Brigade and Division.

Captain English was crushed beneath the falling horse, and upon removal was found to be dangerously injured internally, and while still disabled and confined from these injuries was attacked by virulent dysentery, accompanied by malaria, until his condition from these various complications became so alarming that after consultation the surgeons in charge ordered his immediate removal from the climate of Cuba and return to the United States as the only hope of saving his life. He was therefore ordered transferred to the hospital at Siboney by written order signed by Major L. M. Crampton, chief surgeon in charge of headquarters hospital, upon the recommendation of Major Frederick J. Combe, assistant surgeon in charge, and thence together with many other sick and wounded soldiers on board the hospital transport "Seneca" for removal to the United States. The transport sailed from Cuba the day the surrender of Santiago was agreed upon by the Spanish and American com-

manders, and it became well known through the newspapers because of the extreme privations and hardships endured on the homeward voyage.

It was first ordered to Tampa, but the restrictions of the health authorities there caused its destination to be changed to Fortress Monroe, where it was again refused a landing on account of yellow fever being reported on board, and after various vexatious delays it was eventually permitted to land in New York harbor. Mrs. English, who had unsuccessfully but persistently and courageously sought and followed her husband to each of these ports, finally secured his release from quarantine, in which he was held in New York. After the necessary rest and recuperation in that city Captain English returned to his home in Indianapolis, where his friends received him with congratulations and rejoicings, his death having been bulletined by the newspapers but a short time before. Shortly after his arrival his enthusiastic friends of the G. A. R. veterans marched in a body to his residence to tender him their fraternal welcome on his return, which was followed a few days later by a public reception given to him by the Columbia Club, the leading club organization of the city, and still later on his brethren of the Masonic fraternity at a public assemblage presented him a beautifully jeweled officer's sword, with the words, "As a token of his services to his country," handsomely engraved upon it. A most striking and gracious welcome and greeting was extended by the Indiana Republican State convention, which, being then in session, invited Captain English to a seat in the convention near the presiding officer, and when he appeared before them, bronzed, feeble and emaciated from his Cuban experiences, gave him three rousing cheers and a patriotic ovation such as has seldom been witnessed in a political convention.

Captain English continued in such bad health, as a result of the effects of the injury received and the illness contracted in Cuba, that he was granted an extended sick leave by the War Department, and peace in the meantime having been formally declared he was finally, at his own request, honorably discharged from the army of the United States, Dec. 31, 1898. On that evening, at a dinner in celebration of the event, the following highly flattering and complimentary letters were read from his old commander,

General Wheeler, and from Governor Mount, Vice-President Fairbanks (then Senator) and Senator Turpie of Indiana, who were most largely responsible for his appointment to the army by the President of the United States:

House of Representatives.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 8th, 1898.

Dear Captain English: I am very glad to hear that friends of your city are to tender you a manifestation of their esteem and respect. I was very glad, indeed, to have you on my staff in Cuba, and it was with regret that your being disabled in front of Santiago, on July 1, and your subsequent illness deprived me of the continuance of your service with me. Wishing you many years of happiness and trusting that your State and country may have the continued benefit of your services, believe me truly your friend,

JOSEPH WHEELER.

Executive Department, State of Indiana,
Indianapolis, Dec. 18th, 1898.

My Dear Captain: I desire to express to you through this communication that which I have stated publicly, viz.: My appreciation of the promptness with which you tendered your services in the war with Spain. You were one of the first in this State to pledge your support and offer your services to the government. It gave me pleasure to promptly recommend you for the position of paymaster, with the rank of major. It was a truly chivalrous spirit which you manifested when you declined this and asked for "active service at the front." You were commissioned a captain and assigned to the staff of fighting General Joseph Wheeler. In front of Santiago de Cuba you found what you sought—"active service at the front." In this severe battle you were disabled, and by subsequent sickness compelled to return home. You did your duty promptly and faithfully. I trust God will give you many years in which to enjoy the privileges and blessings of the country to the defense of which you so promptly responded.

Sincerely your friend,

JAMES A. MOUNT, Governor.

United States Senate,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 30th, 1898.

Dear Captain English: I am in receipt of your favor of recent date, advising me that you are to retire from service in the army on the 31st inst. Permit me this opportunity to congratulate you upon the fact of your early tender of services during the recent war, and upon the excellent record made by you while in the army. I am gratified to have been of some little service to you in securing the commission which you desired. You have splendidly vindicated all I promised in your behalf. Wishing you health and happiness, I remain,

Very sincerely,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

United States Senate,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 9th, 1898.

Hon. W. E. English, Indianapolis, Ind.—Having learned from the War Department that your resignation from the army had been accepted, to take effect from the date of December 31st, next, allow me to congratulate you upon this highly honorable conclusion of your military service. Your very early tender of service to the government in the late war with Spain, your voluntary and earnest declination of non-active duties, and your urgent request to be assigned to the field at the front, your gallant participation in the victorious campaign against Santiago, until you were disabled in action in the face of the enemy, have amply justified the expectation of your friends and the sound judgment of the heroic Wheeler in selecting you as a member of his military staff and household. You may thus now retire and return again to civil life with the consciousness of having rendered to the State and to your country the bravest and truest service in a perilous time destined to be memorable in our history.

Yours very truly,
DAVID TURPIE.

At the close of his service in the army Captain English patriotically decided that he would not accept the pay due him from the government therefor, and so notified the War Department in the following letter (copied from the official records), addressed to the Adjutant-General of the army at Washington:

Indianapolis, Oct. 20, 1899.

General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General U. S. A.

Sir: I have drawn no pay at any time and do not know the amount due me from the government for my services as Captain U. S. V. and A. D. C. on the staff of Major-General Joseph Wheeler during the Spanish-American War. My active service was confined to the Santiago campaign, but whatever the amount due me is. I desire to turn it back into the United States treasury. This is simply a little matter of sentiment on my part, and if you will inform me as to the procedure necessary to cover it back into the treasury or forward me any papers which it will be necessary for me to sign, I shall be under obligations to you.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM E. ENGLISH.
Late Captain U. S. V.

In pursuance of these instructions the necessary papers were prepared, forwarded and promptly signed by Captain English whereby \$1,150, the full amount due him for his entire army service, was covered back into the United States treasury, as shown and at-

tested by the official records of the auditor of the treasury for the War Department and the assistant treasurer of the United States.

On the day following his retirement from the United States army Governor Mount, in recognition of his services; honored Captain English still further by appointing him inspector-general on the staff of the governor of Indiana, with the rank of colonel, and he has since been reappointed to a position on the governor's staff by Governor Mount's successors in office, Governors Durbin and Hanly.

Captain English was one of the three founders of the National Association of "United Spanish War Veterans" and was its first elected commander-in-chief. He gave it the name which it bears and was the most important factor in bringing it together as a strong and influential organization in every part of the country. He has not only served as commander-in-chief of the National Organization of United Spanish War Veterans of the United States, but also as department commander of Indiana of the Association of Spanish-American War Veterans and vice-commander of Indiana Commandery Military Order of Foreign Wars and is a member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War as well as of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, made up of soldiers who served honorably in the Santiago campaign. Captain English had the honor to be selected to command the division of Spanish War Veterans in the great inaugural parade incident to the inauguration of their distinguished comrade, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, as President of the United States. A warm personal friendship existed between Captain English and his beloved commander, General Joseph Wheeler, and at the time of the great soldier's death his family selected Captain English to serve as one of the pall-bearers at his funeral.

Captain English became identified with Indiana military affairs at an early date, and was one of the charter members of the well-known Indianapolis Light Infantry, signing the original charter agreement April 14, 1877, and with the rest of the company being mustered into service in the Indiana National Guard on July 14, 1877. He was a member of the committee that prepared and filed the original articles of incorporation, member of the first committee on finance and member of the board of audit during the first year

of the company's existence, and for many years was one of the most active members, serving through the Coal Creek riots and on other important and notable occasions. The "William E. English Guards," named for Captain English, was organized and mustered into State service May 16, 1886, and was the first colored company in the State to enter the Indiana National Guard. The "William E. English Zouaves," of Indianapolis, one of the crack zouave companies of the United States for many years, was also named in his honor, as was "Captain William E. English Camp No. 64" of the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans.

Captain English and wife made an extended tour of Europe in 1902, he having gone abroad early in that year, under appointment of President Roosevelt, as a delegate to the International Congress of Commerce, held at Ostend, Belgium. On March 10, 1903, shortly after their return, their only child, Rosalind Orr English, was born at the family home in Indianapolis. Mrs. Helen Orr English, wife of Captain English, is a descendant of the well-known Orr and Worley families. Her grandfather, Col. John M. Orr, was lieutenant-colonel of the 16th and colonel of the 124th Indiana regiments during the Civil war and received a severe wound in the head at the battle of Arkansas Post from which he never fully recovered, and her great-great-grandfather, John Orr, served in the war of 1812 from Kentucky. Her great-great-grandfather, Peter Luke, was a soldier of the Revolution from Frederick county, Va., and her direct Colonial ancestor, Thomas Brassey, was a prominent Quaker and an important figure in the early history of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the "Society of Free Traders" formed in London by William Penn. He was elected in London May 29, 1682, the head of the committee of twelve to reside in Pennsylvania to represent that Society. He was a member of the First and Second Colonial or Provincial Assemblies of Pennsylvania and also a justice of the first court held in Chester county.

Captain English is one of the largest property owners in Indiana, and devotes the greater part of his time to his extensive interests in the city of Indianapolis, where he resides, although spending considerable time also at his beautiful country home, "English-ton Park," the old family homestead in Scott county, Ind., which has sheltered five genera-

tions of the English family. His magnificent block fronting on Monument Place in Indianapolis (occupying one entire square), in which is located the "Hotel English," English's Opera House, etc., is universally conceded to be one of the finest and handsomest buildings in the United States. Captain English, however, never permits his private interests to cause him to neglect public affairs or to lessen his activity and public spirit in all that affects the requirements and duties of good citizenship.

ALDRED. The following record of the early history of the Aldred family is from data obtained from the old Delaware home of the family.

(I) The American founders of the family, William and Catherine (Robinson) Aldred, and several children sailed from Liverpool, England, in the good ship "Pennsylvania," Capt. David Harding, Aug. 26, 1794. They arrived in Philadelphia the same year, and settled near Wilmington, Del., on a farm. In England, William Aldred, who was a dyer by trade, had been a member of the Ancient Guild of Dyers, and in America followed his trade in conjunction with his agricultural operations. A complete list of his children is here given: Richard, born May 22, 1784, died Oct. 23, 1786, in England; Sarah, born June 18, 1785, died Oct. 25, 1787, in England; John A., born Aug. 11, 1786; Lydia, born March 8, 1788, died in America, Jan. 18, 1798; Mary, born Sept. 24, 1790; Ellen, born April 18, 179—; William Aston, born in Wilmington, Del., Jan. 11, 1797; Sarah, born Sept. 7, 1801; and Thomas J., born Oct. 3, 1803. Other records of these children are as follows: Ellen married John Day; Sarah married Adam Talley, and one married a Mr. Grub. The marriage of William Aldred, Sr., to Catherine Robinson occurred in England, July 5, 1783. He died in Delaware, March 13, 1835, and she Oct. 25, 1835, aged seventy-five years, eight months, eleven days.

(II) John A. Aldred, son of William and Catherine (Robinson) Aldred, was born in Manchester, England, Aug. 11, 1786. He was a boy of eight years when he came with his parents to America, was reared a farmer, and married Mary Talley. Her brother, Major Talley, married a sister of John Aldred, and removed to Indiana, thence to Ringgold, Iowa, at an early day, where his descendants are still living. Leaving Delaware May 12,

1835, John A. Aldred removed to near Thornville, Perry Co., Ohio, where he cleared up a farm of 160 acres. Here he made a good home and farm, and erected good buildings. He was a substantial pioneer of Perry county, a man of retiring disposition, and a good citizen of straightforward and honest character. Mr. Aldred, wife and family were members of the Methodist Church. He died on his farm in Perry county, in September, 1852, his wife having passed away the preceding April, and a daughter, Rebecca, died unmarried, the same year. John Aldred was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Aldred were the parents of the following children: William M.; Adam; John D.; Thomas; Sarah, who married Dr. Bryson; Rebecca; Catherine; Ellen; Mary, who married John Woltmire; and Eliza, all of these children, except Eliza, being born in Delaware, and she in Perry county, Ohio.

(III) William M. Aldred was born Dec. 28, 1817, in Delaware. His family records are copied from his family Bible. He married March 12, 1840, in Perry county, Ohio, Mary R. Henderson, daughter of James Henderson, a pioneer farmer of Perry county. Mr. Henderson was of Scotch stock, and was a substantial farmer. His children, besides Mrs. William M. Aldred, were: Nancy, who married George Leslie; James; John; Hinman, and Joseph. Mr. Henderson lived to be eighty years old. He made a trip on horseback to Indiana from Ohio to see his daughter, and returned. This was in 1850, and at that time Mr. Henderson was anything but a young man. After marriage Mr. Aldred and his wife lived on a farm in Perry county for about nine years, and in 1849 came to Indiana. He made the journey with two two-horse wagons, the family camping out at night part of the time, and at times sleeping in the homes of settlers. There were then the following children: Sarah Ann, born Jan. 26, 1841; Marion, born Nov. 29, 1842; Emma E., born Jan. 19, 1846; and in Indiana was born Mary C., Jan. 16, 1851. Mr. Aldred settled in Wayne township. His father had come out previously and purchased 160 acres of heavily timbered land, and this he gave to William M. and John, another son who had come out with the party. William sold fifteen acres to his brother John, retained sixty-five acres and bought forty acres adjoining which had thirty acres cleared, a good orchard and a log cabin built upon it, and this gave them a home and a good start. They raised a fine crop on the

new land, which produced well from the start. Mr. Aldred cleared up his land from the heavy timber of black walnut, oak, poplar, etc., much of which had to be burned, the best being split up for rails for the fence. There was a saw mill on Stony Creek, within one-half mile of them, and they had some of the black walnut sawed up into timber, from which they built a house, the weather-boarding and sash and doors all being of black walnut. Mr. Aldred was a pioneer local preacher in the Methodist Church, in which he was also a class leader. He aided in building and establishing the Methodist Church in his community, and in building the school houses there. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and later became one of the original Republicans. His wife died Oct. 26, 1860, and he married (second), March 19, 1861, Paulina McKinzey. They had one child, Amanda L., who died young. Mr. Aldred died on his farm Oct. 30, 1866.

(IV) MARION ALDRED, son of William M. and Mary (Henderson), was born in Perry county, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1842. He was reared on a farm in Wayne township, Hamilton county, Ind., and he attended the district school, held in a log cabin, for a short time. He worked on farm during the summer months until he was twenty-one years old, attending school in the winter months. He thus obtained a good common school education, and became very proficient in arithmetic, his teacher, Rev. Michael Black, being an expert in mental mathematics, which was practically taught in those days. After his school days Mr. Aldred continued to work on the home farm. His mother died when he was about sixteen years old, and his father in 1866, and he then took the home farm to work. In April, 1864, he enlisted in Noblesville, in Company B, 136th Ind. V. I., to serve 100 days. His services took him to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he had several skirmishes with guerrillas, and he was honorably discharged at the end of his term of enlistment in Indianapolis, returning then to Hamilton county. Mr. Aldred began in his young manhood, to trade and deal in stock, and he shipped his first car load in 1876, and in that year attended the Centennial at Philadelphia. He followed the stock business exclusively for about sixteen years, being very successful. He bought more land, owning a fine farm of 186 acres, with good buildings, and then purchased another farm two miles north of

Noblesville, consisting of 260 acres. In 1879 he located in Noblesville, and one year later bought and improved his present residence. In March, 1893, he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Noblesville, and was elected president on its organization. He is a very substantial citizen. In his political opinions Mr. Aldred is a stanch Republican. In his religious faith he is a Methodist, and his fraternal relations are with the K. P. of Noblesville.

In February, 1865, when only twenty-two years old, Mr. Aldred married, in Wayne township, Mary J. Ford, who died in 1869, the mother of one son, James William. He married (second), Feb. 13, 1873, in Arcadia, Ind., Margaret R. Gentry, born May 7, 1844, daughter of Thomas P. and Paulina (Wright) Gentry. To this union was born one child: Nellie Idonia, born Jan. 29, 1875, in Wayne township, is a graduate of the high school; she married, June 16, 1897, William E. Axline, a druggist, son of Dr. J. A. Axline, and has one child, Margaret C. James W., born Dec. 28, 1869, of his father's first marriage, was educated in the public schools, including the high school at Noblesville, and for seven years he held the position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank, but he has since engaged in stock farming, and is now established in that business on a farm north of Noblesville; in Fortville, Madison county, he married Maude Watts, and has one son, Marion W., born May 7, 1905.

GENTRY. The Gentry family to which Mrs. Marion Aldred belongs, was early planted in North Carolina. Richard Gentry, her grandfather, was born April 30, 1773, and lived in Guilford county, N. C., where he was the owner of 600 acres of land. He built and operated a flour mill, and was also a slave owner. He died May 14, 1831. He married April 19, 1796, Rebecca L. Barnett, who was born March 8, 1779, and who died at Bloomington, Ind., Nov. 18, 1858. Their children, according to records copied from the old family Bible, were: William B., born March 20, 1797; Nancy, Oct. 5, 1798; Eliza, Sept. 20, 1800; James, Oct. 2, 1802; Ira G., June 26, 1804; Harriet, Dec. 20, 1806; Richard, Dec. 3, 1808; Frances C., Feb. 4, 1810; Joel A., June 10, 1813; Thomas P., Oct. 30, 1815; Rebecca L., April 26, 1820; and John F., Oct. 26, 1821.

Thomas P. Gentry, son of Richard, born Oct. 30, 1815, in Guilford county, N. C., re-

ceived a common school education, and then engaged in farming. He remained in Guilford county for two years after his marriage, and then accompanied his wife's people to Indiana, settling first in Hamilton county, and a short time afterward going to Marion county, where he settled on a part of the land owned by his father-in-law. Here he cleared up his farm, made a good homestead, and here died April 30, 1854. In Guilford county, N. C., Mr. Gentry married Pauline Wright, who was born June 26, 1818, daughter of Rev. James and Ruhamah (McEnnally) Wright. She died July 6, 1863, in Marion county. They were both members of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Gentry was one of the founders of the Methodist Church at Allisonville, Ind. Their children were: Eliza R., born Feb. 25, 1839 (in Hamilton county); James T., Dec. 12, 1840; William, Aug. 12, 1842 (in Marion county); Margaret R., May 7, 1844; John W., Oct. 15, 1846; Mary E., Jan. 3, 1849; Joseph H., Dec. 8, 1850; and Pauline Isabella, April 3, 1853.

Rev. James Wright was one of the early local pioneer Methodist ministers. He was of Irish birth, and as a small boy came to America with relatives. He came to Indiana as a pioneer, and entered 600 acres of land at Castleton, ten miles north of Indianapolis, where he established his home, clearing up his farm in the woods. He was one of the substantial farmers, and at his death left all his children land. He was one of the founders of Methodism in Indiana, and his brother, Rev. J. F. Wright, was also a pioneer Methodist minister, and the editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, in Cincinnati.

DAVIS. Three years previous to the formation of the State of Indiana, there settled within the limits of the Territory the family of Paul Davis from South Carolina, and his posterity have remained in that locality ever since, a period covering nearly a century. Among them are a number who have not only achieved financial success, but have also won for themselves an inalienable place of influence and esteem in their several communities.

Paul Davis, the pioneer settler in Indiana, was well-advanced in years when he left South Carolina. He did not believe in slavery, and so, selling his homestead there of 500 acres, he started for his new home on the frontier, in company with quite a party of

neighbors. He was accompanied by his wife, Margaret, who was a sister of James Alexander, a pioneer of Fayette county, Ind., and by most of their nine children, George, James, Wilburn, Robert, John, Paul, Thomas Jefferson, Jasper and Dulcinea, or Dolly. The daughter married a Mr. Caldwell, and lived on the old homestead. Paul Davis settled in the woods near Connersville, living at first in a log cabin which was afterward replaced by a brick house, the first in that region. He cleared up a farm of from 160 to 200 acres, and spent his remaining years there, dying in 1858, when about eighty-nine years old. He was one of the early Methodists in religious belief, and in politics was a Jacksonian Democrat.

George Davis, eldest son of the pioneer, was born in South Carolina, in the Pendleton district, May 9, 1792. During the war of 1812, although neither he nor his brother were of age, they both enlisted. George was in the army eighteen months, and was stationed at Fort Moultrie. The father finally came after his sons, and compelled them to leave the service. On Sept. 29, 1814, George Davis married, in Mecklenburg county, N. C., Miss Violet McCorkle, who was born in that locality, Nov. 26, 1793, daughter of Owen and Millie (Darius) McCorkle. Owen McCorkle was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a farmer in North Carolina. He was killed by lightning. He left three children, Violet, Millie and one whose name is not known. An uncle of Mrs. Violet Davis, Hugh Forbes, was a soldier in the Revolution.

Immediately after their marriage George Davis and his wife started for Indiana, traveling with a one-horse "Durbin" wagon. Mrs. Davis rode, carrying with her all their worldly possessions in a bundle, while her husband walked. In some way the bundle was lost, and when the loss was discovered Mr. Davis turned back to look for it. He learned that it had been picked up by a man with a team whom they had passed on the road. In spite of the start this man had, Mr. Davis managed to overtake him and regain his bundle. Meantime his own party had gone on and he was obliged to walk day and night to catch up with them. On reaching their destination, they settled on eighty acres of land, which his father had entered, and for their first shelter they built a log cabin in sugar camp fashion. Two children were born to them here, but one died under most distressing conditions.

Left in the cabin while his parents were making sugar, he in some way managed to set fire to it and was burned to death. On the original tract of land Mr. Davis cleared all but six acres on the west side, which was left in timber, and by his industry and thrift he became the possessor of much land, and was one of the prominent men of his section. Besides his homestead of 240 acres, he entered 320 acres which he gave to his sons, and at one time he owned in different parts of Fayette, Madison, Hancock, Tipton and Delaware counties, 1,300 acres in all. His home, during the latter part of his life, was a handsome, two-story brick house.

George Davis, although not a church member, was a man of strict Christian character, straightforward, honest and of great determination, and naturally gained considerable influence among his neighbors. At first an old-line Whig, he was among the earliest recruits to the new Republican party, and voted for Lincoln in 1860. In 1829 he was treasurer of Fayette county, and for two years was justice of the peace, while he also served at one time as assessor. As a young man he taught one term in Fayette county. He shared his father's hatred of slavery and the stirring times in which he lived intensified this feeling. Mr. Davis died in Madison county, Ind., while visiting his son, Marion, in August, 1873, and his wife survived him nearly three years. Her death occurred at the homestead June 19, 1876. Their children were: Madison, born July 5, 1815; Marion, April 28, 1817; Almira, Aug. 1, 1819; George W., Aug. 9, 1822; Violet, Sept. 17, 1824; Volney, May 13, 1827; Addison Clay, Aug. 17, 1829; Margaret, April 16, 1832; Harrison, June 19, 1835; and Marshall, March 2, 1838.

VOLNEY DAVIS was born May 13, 1827, and was educated in the subscription schools of that early day, held in the beginning in the homes of the settlers. His first teacher was his uncle, John, and later another uncle, Jasper, who was lame, took the position. The latter was obliged to ride to school, and Volney rode behind him. The boy attended school winters until he was twenty-one, and then went a while longer after his father and the neighbors, in 1848, built a large brick school-house, where Edward Trowbridge was the first teacher. During all these years Volney Davis worked on the farm during the summers, but he learned the carpenter's trade, and for two years followed that. After his marriage, in 1850, he took up farming as a

regular occupation, and in November of that year (1850) settled on 108 acres of timber land which his father gave him. This land was very wet and covered with oak, hickory, walnut, etc., the railroad route being the first clearing through that region. For a couple of months they lived in a log cabin on the Hamilton county line, while his father and brother, Addison C., helped to build a cabin on his own land, working in snow one foot deep. Cold though it was, the young couple managed to get through the winter comfortably, for the cabin had a big chimney where they kept a roaring fire. This stick chimney, daubed with mud, did not get topped off that first winter, but otherwise the cabin was finished, with a roof of clapboards, held in place by weight poles. Mr. Davis cleared his farm and also ran a saw mill on his place for twenty-five years. He has made a good home and been very prosperous, standing as one of the typical successful pioneers.

On Oct. 24, 1850, Mr. Davis married Miss Luarkie Jane Moss, born in Champaign county, Ohio, daughter of John Moss and wife (whose maiden name was Arbogast), both of Virginia families. John Moss was born in Buckingham county, that State, and became a pioneer in Ohio, and then in Madison county, Ind., where he settled on a farm two miles west of Anderson. There he died aged sixty-five. His wife, who was the older of the two, was an invalid for many years, and died at their home a few years before her husband. They were members of the United Brethren Church. They had ten children: Jefferson, Polly, Eliza, Elizabeth, America, Catherine, Luarkie, James, Isaac and Montezuma. The children born to Volney and Luarkie Jane Davis were: Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, George, Jasper N., Vinton E., and Nora A.

In politics Mr. Davis was a Whig until the Republican party was formed, and since then he has voted for every candidate for the President as a Republican from Fremont down to the present time.

ADDISON CLAY DAVIS, son of George and Violet (McCorkle) Davis, was born on the old homestead, Aug. 17, 1829. He went to school until he was seventeen or eighteen years old, but so irregularly that it amounted to only about a year and a half altogether. It was the day of subscription schools, and while there were four children in the Davis family to go, the father only subscribed for two, \$1.50 each so that the children took turns.

Then, too, they were kept from school when the day proved fit for work on the place, and sometimes Addison C. did not get more than a day a week. However, he studied at night a good deal and finally secured a pretty good education. He was brought up to hard work on the farm, and practically gave all of his life to agricultural pursuits.

Addison C. Davis married at the age of twenty-seven, Sept. 23, 1856, Cynthia Ann Kellum, who was born on a farm in Fayette county, Jan. 3, 1833. She was a daughter of John and Jane (Morrow) Kellum, the former of whom was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1810, son of John. Both the father and son cleared up farms in Indiana, the former one of 160 acres and the latter, who was a blacksmith, one of twenty acres. John, the son, died with his son, William M., in Iowa, a few years after his wife's death in Minnesota. Their children, besides Mrs. Cynthia Ann Davis, were: Margaret; Mary Isabel; Ralston M.; William M. and John M. John Kellum was an honest, upright farmer, and a Democrat in politics. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

After marriage, Mr. Davis and his wife moved to Hancock county, Ind., arriving there Sept. 16, 1858. His father had given him 106 acres there, entered in 1837 under Van Buren, and the son added forty acres more by purchase. On the latter part there was a clearing and a hewed log house, 18 x 22 feet, with a brick chimney and plank floor, which had been built the preceding spring. Mr. Davis later bought forty acres, partly cleared, from Harrison C. Davis, and also eighty acres in Madison county, so that he owned altogether 265 acres. By his thrift and industry he has accumulated a fortune. He still retains 146 acres in his homestead, on which, in 1870, he built a good brick house, but he has given the rest of his land to his children. In politics he is a Republican, and has voted for every Republican candidate from Fremont to the present, except on the first candidacy of William J. Bryan.

Mr. Davis has been married twice. His first wife died at the homestead, Feb. 23, 1897. He married (second) Miss Mary Isabel Burns, Feb. 11, 1898, but she lived only three months after their marriage. The four children born to Addison C. and Cynthia Ann Davis were: America, born Aug. 6, 1857, who married Jesse Gwynn, and died leaving one child; Lincoln, born May 14, 1861, a resident of

Fortville, who married Miss Ettie Luts, and has three children; Charles F., born Oct. 17, 1862, living on a farm in Green township, Madison county, married to Miss Lottie Smith, by whom he has two children, Ethel and Fred F.; and Harrison C., born Sept. 26, 1866, a farmer in Vernon township, Hancock county, who married Miss Demia Apple, and has one daughter.

Paul Davis, the sixth son and namesake of the founder of the family in Indiana, also settled in Indiana and reared a family there. He was born in South Carolina in 1806, and was eight years old when the family moved to Indiana. Although he was in school but three months of his life, he studied by himself and succeeded in getting a good business education. Farming was the chief industry in Indiana then, and he adopted it as his occupation. He bought 160 acres in Rush county, partly cleared, but after three years returned to Connersville, whence in 1837 he moved to Madison county and settled on 200 acres of wooded land three miles west of the court house, occupying a log cabin built by the settlers a year before for a school house. This place Mr. Davis developed into a good farm, and in 1848 built a two-story frame house, which is still standing, but is now used as a barn. As his resources increased he bought new land in Cass and Rush counties, and became a large landowner and prosperous farmer. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Republican. Paul Davis died Sept. 25, 1865, at the age of fifty-nine years.

In 1826, in Connersville, Mr. Davis married Jane, daughter of Philip and Margaret Gordon, of Scotch-Irish descent. She was born in Hamilton, Ohio, where it is believed her father married. Philip Gordon came from Pennsylvania, and from Ohio moved on to Indiana, where he lived many years in Connersville. He died in Anderson, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, at the age of ninety, while his wife also passed away there at the age of eighty. They were Scotch Presbyterians, and were the parents of eight children: John, Robert, Isaac, Alexander, Ross, Margaret, Jane and Elizabeth. The children born to Paul and Jane Davis were: John, who died at the age of seventeen; Nancy A., born in 1832, who married Philip E. Kemp; Isaac; Oliver C., who during his three years' service in the 19th and 16th Ind. V. I., was in a number of battles in the Civil war, and became second lieutenant (he died in 1880, leav-

ing a widow and two children); and Albert C.

ALBERT C. DAVIS was born Dec. 19, 1843, on the farm near Anderson. He began school at the age of five in the first school house in his district, a typical pioneer structure, just built. The teacher chosen for the new school was Birket Eods, who lived two miles away in Anderson, and who walked in the first day bringing a large bunch of switches gathered on the way. He kept a constant supply lying ready on a shelf. Albert Davis went to school winters until he was about seventeen years old, working on the farm the rest of the time. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Anderson in Company K, 16th Ind. V. I., under Capt. C. T. Doty, and was at once named duty sergeant. He had signed for three years, but was honorably discharged in November, 1862, on account of a broken arm, which resulted in a disabled condition. He was in the battle of Richmond, Ky., and was one of the few who escaped capture. Returning to Anderson he learned the drug business, and was engaged in that line in Kingston, Mo., in 1866-67, but came back to Anderson and established himself there in a drug store which he continued until he was elected recorder in 1878. Since that time Mr. Davis has been occupied in looking after his farm interests, as he owns considerable farm property. He has always been active in politics, and in 1871 was elected city clerk on the Democratic ticket, serving two years, while from 1878 to 1882, he was recorder of Madison county.

Mr. Davis has been married three times. In 1865, he married in Anderson, Ind., Miss Sarah Catherine DeMotte, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, daughter of Jacob DeMotte. Mr. DeMotte is of French Huguenot stock. He came from Ohio where he lived on a farm in Preble county, to Madison county, about 1860, and settled in Fall Creek township. He died on his farm there at the age of sixty. His children were: Frank, Mary, Sarah, James, and one who died young. To this first union of Mr. Davis were born two children, who both died young, and in 1873 the mother, too, passed away, when only twenty-eight years old. The third wife was Miss Jeanette Ethell, who was born in Muncie, Ind., and was a daughter of William G. and Elizabeth (Williams) Ethell. Mr. Ethell came from Virginia to Muncie in the early days. He died in Anderson at the age of seventy-five. Mrs. Davis had one daughter, who lived to grow up, Lilian E., now the wife

of Winfield A. Denny, principal of the Anderson high school. Mrs. Davis died Nov. 2, 1885. In religious faith Mr. Davis is a Presbyterian. One of the keen interests of his life is his lodge work, and he was early an Odd Fellow, joining the Anderson Lodge in 1865. He has passed all the chairs, including that of Noble Grand, and has often been a representative at the State Lodge.

Thomas Jefferson Davis, son of the pioneer Paul, also has a numerous progeny residing in Indiana. He was born Sept. 20, 18—, in South Carolina, but passed practically all his childhood in Fayette county. Reared to farming he was engaged in that pursuit much of his life, but also worked in the packing house in Connersville. He was very strong, and very skilful at almost any kind of labor, and had a great reputation as a worker. He first located west of Connersville, about seven miles from the Rush county line, but in 1854, after about three years there, he moved to a half section which he had bought in 1840, where Dr. B. Davis now lives. This was heavily timbered, and he had to cut out trees to make space for his little cabin of hewed logs. It was a very comfortable dwelling, with the spaces between the logs daubed and pointed and covered with oak shakes. It was thirty-seven feet long, was divided into two rooms and had a brick chimney and big fireplace at each end. Mr. Davis died in 1856, from improper treatment for malaria, given by an ignorant physician. Hardworking and industrious, he left to his children his half section of land, but there were also debts of some \$600, and to settle these the timber had to be sold from eighty acres of this property.

Thomas J. Davis married in Fayette county, Miss Maria Ball, who was born in 1811, daughter of Dr. B. and Rachel (Dennman) Ball. The children born to them were: William; Jasper N.; Eliza Ann, Mrs. Montezuma Moss; James H.; Dr. B.; Sarah Jane, who married Guthrie Morris, a farmer near Remington; Elizabeth; Rachel Ann, Mrs. John Whittinger, of Anderson; and John E., a grocer and coal dealer at 15th street and Madison avenue, Anderson. Mrs. Moss is the only one of these children who is deceased. After her marriage she lived for a time in Anderson, and then moved to Nebraska, where she died Nov. 5, 1904. After the death of Mr. Davis, his wife remained on the farm and aided by her children brought it to a good state of cultivation. Her own portion was eighty

acres, but she managed the entire tract until she moved to Anderson to live. Her daughter, Elizabeth Margaret, had bought her present home on 10th street, and Mrs. Davis lived with her until she died at the advanced age of eighty-three. She was a woman of most unusual resolution and force of character, and carried on her husband's undertakings with rare ability.

JAMES HARRISON DAVIS was the mainstay of his widowed mother in her heavy responsibility. Born Sept. 20, 1840, he was about sixteen years old at the time his father died. From that time on, as his older brothers were married, he was in a way the head of the family and worked hard on the farm, but he managed to attend school in the winter time, for a couple of months each year until he was about twenty-one. His early school days were passed in Stony Creek township, Madison county, where the primitive school-house was a mile and a half from his home. Later he went to school in Fayette county, but still with the same rough pioneer surroundings. Nevertheless he gained a good solid education, and has always been a reader of good books, besides patronizing several good agricultural papers.

Until he was twenty-seven Mr. Davis remained at home assisting his mother. Even before his father's death he was known as a good worker, and as a boy was so expert in dropping corn by hand that no one could tell which way it was dropped, and the straight furrows could be plowed each way. The farmers were always willing to pay him an extra ten cents a day. After his father's death, their own farm demanded all his time. When he married, and started for himself, he located on eighty acres of the home farm, which he bought, and improved it with a good frame house and barn. He had a fine farm there, but about 1870 he removed to his father-in-law's place, as the old people, Mr. and Mrs. Epperly, needed care. There he has remained many years, and besides operating the farm, he bought a saw mill and ran it for a long time, turning out many millions of feet of lumber, mainly of fine black walnut. Mr. Davis is a man who has made his influence felt in the community and is universally respected. In time of sickness or trouble he is frequently called upon, and is always ready to help. In his views he is decided and outspoken, and is a strong Republican, having voted first for Lincoln. Every Presidential candidate of that party since has received his support, except in the campaign when he voted for Peter

Cooper. Mr. Davis was a member of the old "Grange," and also for five years was a regular lecturer in Centerville and Jackson township.

On March 16, 1864, Mr. Davis was married by Elder Barnes, of the M. E. Church of Centerville, to Miss Jemima Epperly, of Jackson township, who was born in Centerville, May 5, 1841, daughter of Joel and Lydia (Dicks) Epperly. To this union children were born as follows: Thomas J., June 14, 1866; Jesse Emery, Dec. 3, 1867, who died Feb. 4, 1900; and George, Sept. 17, 1871, who died Nov. 4, 1872. The surviving son, Thomas J., has received a good education in the public schools, and is now a practical business man of unimpeachable integrity, who enjoys the confidence of the community. He is president of the gas company, and often acts as administrator of estates or as guardian for minors. His mother, Mrs. Jemima Davis, died Feb. 17, 1900. She came of Quaker stock on one side, and was of that faith herself. In character she very strongly resembled her mother, Mrs. Epperly.

Joel Epperly, the father of Mrs. Davis, was of German descent, and it is believed that he was born in North Carolina. He was a pioneer settler of Wayne county, Ind., near Richmond. Later he located at Centerville, where he owned two farms nearby, and opened one of the first packing houses in that section. He hauled his products by team in big wagons to Cincinnati for a long time in the early days. His business ability was great, but he met various heavy losses in later life. At one time the owner of nearly 700 acres, he still held, at the time of his death, 250 acres, and owned the farm where Mr. Davis now lives. Mr. Epperly died there when about ninety-one years of age. His children were: Peter, deceased; Jemima, Mrs. Davis; and Jane, who married Prof. Harrison H. Bannefield, now principal of an Indian school in Arizona. The mother of these children died on the farm when about eighty years old, leaving a record of a beautiful life, full of patience and gentleness, and yet of great depth of character. She was a Quaker.

CARL H. TOMLINSON, M. D., a successful physician located at Cicero, Hamilton county, Ind., and one of the town's leading and representative citizens, was born in Hamilton county, near Westfield, June 12, 1869, son of Levi B. and Eliza (Hoag) Tomlinson.

The Tomlinsons are of Scotch-Irish de-

scant, and were Colonial settlers near Guilford, N. C. They were Friends or Quakers, and a family of successful agriculturalists. Descendants of this family have in later years been graduates of Guilford College. Robert Tomlinson, grandfather of Dr. Carl H., came as a pioneer to Indiana, and settled near Plainfield and Fairfield, some time between 1830 and 1840. He moved to Hamilton county between 1840 and 1845, and there bought 200 acres of land in the timber. On his arrival not one acre of this land was cleared, but Mr. Tomlinson, assisted by his sons, cleared this land and made a fine farm, making it his home until his death when he was aged eighty years. All his life he had been a member of the Quaker Church. His children were Milton, Noah, Allen, Levi, Jane, Aseneth and Esther.

Levi Tomlinson was born in Hendricks county, Ind., in 1842, and was still a small boy when the family moved to Hamilton county. He grew up among the pioneers, receiving a common school education, and became a farmer and stock raiser. He was united in marriage with Eliza Hoag, who was born in Vermont of New England stock, of Scotch descent, daughter of Thomas Hoag, the latter of whom was born in New England and moved to Indiana at an early day. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson settled on the homestead farm, where they passed the remainder of their days. He was a prosperous and substantial farmer, and was one of the organizers of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, of which he was president for ten years. He was a practical business man, and a good farmer, and was one of the first to raise Short Horn cattle in Indiana. His death occurred in his fortieth year from the effects of being gored by a Short Horn bull. The two children born to Levi and Eliza Tomlinson were: Dr. Carl H. and Alice.

Dr. Carl H. Tomlinson was born on the old homestead, and his early education was secured in the schools in the locality of his father's farm, and he later attended the Union Academy, one of the first institutions of its kind in this part of the State. Always standing high in his class, he was graduated with honors, and then attended Earlham College, at Richmond. After leaving this school he attended the medical college at Indianapolis, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1895. In the following May he began the practice of medicine in Cicero, Ind., where he has since

continued. He is a general practitioner, and in his treatment of many complicated cases has been very successful. Giving every case his careful attention, and sparing himself in no way when life or health are in the balance, Dr. Tomlinson has won the confidence and affection of the people of Cicero, and he enjoys as much practice as he is able to handle. He is a close student and has an excellent library of medical and scientific works, also being a patron of the leading medical periodicals, and keeping himself well abreast of the times. He takes advantage of every chance to learn new methods to conquer and control disease, and has associated himself with various medical organizations of the county and State, among which may be mentioned the Indiana Medical Association and the Hamilton County Medical Association. Fraternally the Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has held the office of chancellor and commander in the Uniform Rank. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is examining physician of the lodge in Cicero. In politics he is a stanch Republican. Mrs. Tomlinson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Tomlinson was married June 30, 1896, in Westfield, to Luella Hadley, born in Hendricks county, daughter of Benjamin and Emily (Brown) Hadley, and to this union one child was born, Russell C., Dec. 15, 1898.

ADAM FORNEY, a prominent farmer and representative citizen of Madison county, who is residing on his farm in Adams township, was born in Lebanon county, Pa., Nov. 13, 1842, son of Jacob and Margaret (Shafer) Forney.

Jacob Forney, father of Adam, was born in Pennsylvania, son of Aaron Forney, who, it is believed, came from Germany. Jacob Forney's birth occurred in Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, in 1809 or 1810, and he married Margaret Shafer, born in Schaeffers-town, Lebanon county, Pa., daughter of Joseph Shafer. Schaefferstown was settled at an early date by the Shafers and received its name from the family. Jacob Forney settled there and was a farmer, owning eighty acres, forty of which were inherited from his father. He erected good buildings and became very prosperous, and in 1859 removed with his family to Madison county, Ind., settling in Adams township. He is still living at the age of over ninety-five years, and makes his home in New

Columbus with his son, Jonathan J. Jacob Forney and his family were members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican. His children were: Jonathan J., Adam, Harriet, Rosanna and Jacob (who died in Pennsylvania at the age of four years). Of this family two sons served in the Civil war, Adam and Jonathan J., who was in a Pennsylvania battery, and served three years, being stationed around Baltimore and Washington City.

Adam Forney was reared in Lebanon county, Pa., where he received a common school education. He worked on his father's farm when young, and came to Indiana in the spring of 1861, enlisting in Anderson, on June 10th of that year, and was assigned as a private of Company A, — Regt., Capt Cyrus J. Dobbs, for three years, or during the war. He received his honorable discharge at Washington, D. C., June 12, 1864, his services having taken him through Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina, with the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, 1861; Harrisburg, Va., and many skirmishes on the B. & O. R. R., which his regiment guarded, beginning with Cumberland, Md., on to Harper's Ferry. He then served under Gen. George B. McClellan, in the seven days fight in front of Richmond, and was in the battles of Gettysburg and Fredericksburg, and through the battles of the Wilderness under Grant. He was taken prisoner at Fredericksburg, and was in prison ten days, eight of which were spent at Belle Isle, he being sent, after exchange, to Fortress Monroe and Washington City. He was in the hospital for a gunshot wound in the left hand, received during the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, July 3, 1862, and was in Douglass hospital, Washington City, for nine weeks. Mr. Forney was an able and efficient soldier, taking part in all the battles and engagements of any kind in which his regiment participated, and he bears a war record of which any man might feel proud. After the war Mr. Forney returned to Madison county, Ind., and engaged in shoemaking, in Anderson and Bloomington, Ind., a trade he had learned in Pennsylvania, prior to coming to Indiana.

On April 1, 1869, Mr. Forney was united in marriage with Catherine Stohler, in Anderson, Ind. Mrs. Forney was born in Lebanon county, Pa., June 5, 1849, daughter of Michael and Mary (Swanzer) Stohler, the former of

whom, a well-to-do farmer, was a native of Lebanon county, who removed to Madison county, Ind., about 1840, settling in Adams township, and there purchasing 140 acres of land, half of which was cleared. He completed the clearing, and added to his farm from time to time, at the time of his death being the possessor of 320 acres of land. His children were: John, George, Mary, Michael, Catherine, Sophia, Henry, Elizabeth, Annie, Samuel, and Abraham. Michael Stohler died at the age of sixty-nine years. In his religious belief he was a Lutheran, and was one of the leading men of his church, which he helped to build and support. In political sentiment he was a Democrat. He was a hardworking, industrious and honored citizen.

After his marriage Adam Forney and his wife settled in Columbus, Ind., on a farm, which he rented for nine years. He then purchased fifty-six acres of his present farm, which with twenty-four acres Mrs. Forney inherited from her father's estate, makes the present farm of eighty acres. Here he has remained ever since, and has been very successful in his farming operations. Mrs. Forney is a member of the Christian Church. In fraternal circles Mr. Forney is a Mason, belonging to Ovid Lodge, No. 164, and has held the office of worshipful master. He is a Democrat and was assessor of his township for three years and trustee for seven years. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Forney, but they have reared Harry Blucher from the time he was six years old, giving him a good education, and the love and care of a mother and father. Mr. and Mrs. Forney are well known in Adams township, where they are very highly esteemed.

WILLIAM ELMER HENRY, former State librarian of Indiana, was born in the village of Waterloo, Fayette county, this State, son of John and Elizabeth (Chapman) Henry, natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of four sons and five daughters, William Elmer being the seventh child. The father came with his parents to Indiana in 1820, the family locating in Fayette county, five miles northeast of Connersville. There he grew to manhood, and learned shoemaking, which he followed most of his life. The mother came to Indiana with her parents in 1825, and here grew to womanhood. They were married May 6, 1841, in Fayette county, and in 1873 moved to Howard county, where John Henry engaged in



W. E. Henry.

farming. He died there in 1885, aged sixty-eight years. His wife died Aug. 14, 1903, aged eighty-one years.

Henry Henry, the paternal grandfather of William Elmer Henry, was Scotch-Irish and a native of Londonderry, Ireland, born Feb. 12, 1777. He came to America about 1795, first locating in Philadelphia, later in Donegal township, Washington Co., Pa., where he bought a hundred acres of land. In 1820 he moved to Fayette county, Ind., where he bought a large tract of land and carried on farming the rest of his life. Agriculture was always his vocation, and his special delight was in good horses. He married Margaret Little, daughter of James and Katherine Little, natives of Scotland, who settled in Washington county, Pa., about 1776. Henry and Margaret (Little) Henry became the parents of eleven children, who were partly reared in Washington county, Pa., and partly in Fayette county, Ind. Mr. Henry's death, which occurred Dec. 31, 1859, when he was in his eighty-third year, was caused by falling on the ice.

Dr. Amos Chapman, the maternal grandfather of William Elmer Henry, was the first born child of Abraham and Elizabeth (Cox) Chapman, of Cox's Ferry, Va. (now W. Va.), where Miss Cox's father was the owner of a large estate and many slaves. Amos Chapman was a physician. He came to Indiana from Pittsburg, Pa., in 1825, first locating at Liberty, in Union county, and afterward moving to Fayette county, where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of medicine, dying when about seventy-seven years old. He was married four times, and had six children by his first wife, Susanna (Garner) Chapman, and eight by his second. The mother of Mr. Henry was the eldest child of the first marriage.

William Elmer Henry lived on the farm, in Lafayette and Howard counties, Ind., until twenty-one years of age, when he began teaching school. He continued as teacher and student in all grades of school work from a country school to a College Professorship until 1897, in which year he was appointed State librarian by the State board of education, being continued in that position for ten years by successive re-appointments, in 1899, 1901, 1903 and 1905. On Sept. 1, 1907, seven months before the end of his fifth term, he resigned to accept the Head Librarianship of the State University of Washington, at Seattle, which position he now holds. Mr. Henry

is a graduate of the State Normal School of Indiana, at Terre Haute; of the State University, at Bloomington; and did two years of post-graduate work as a fellow in English, at the Chicago University. While engaged in teaching he had various experiences and responsibilities, rising from the position of country school teacher to a professorship in the State University of Indiana at Bloomington, where he taught from 1891 to 1894. For five years he was principal of the high school at Peru.

On July 31, 1895, Mr. Henry married Miss Margaret Roberts, daughter of Junius B. Roberts, who has been professor in the high school in Indianapolis for thirty years. Her mother was Nancy (Gillette) Roberts. One child was born of this union, a daughter, Elizabeth Gillette Henry. The mother died Aug. 20, 1900, as a result of a railroad wreck which occurred on the Vandalia road in 1895. She was a graduate of the Indianapolis high school, and of the State University, and a member of Plymouth Congregational Church. On March 26, 1903, Mr. Henry was married to Miss Sylvia Allen, of Webster Groves, Missouri.

ALLEN QUINCY MAKEPEACE. The Makepeace family, of which Allen Quincy Makepeace, of Chesterfield, Ind., is a member, is of English Puritan stock, the American founder of this branch of the family, Thomas Makepeace, coming from England and settling in Boston. The family has since that time had representatives in that city, and among those who belong to this branch may be mentioned: William Makepeace, who lived to be over eighty years of age; and David, who attained the remarkable age of 105 years, voted first for Washington and cast his last vote for Grant. William Makepeace was a sea captain and merchant, but becoming wealthy retired and so lived until his death. He wrote a genealogy of the family which is believed to be in the New England Historical and Genealogical Society.

Amasa Makepeace, the grandfather of Allen Quincy, was born in Massachusetts, and in that State married Elizabeth Babbitt. After marriage they removed, in 1820, to Ohio, making the journey by wagon, and settling in Warren county. Their children were: Elizabeth, born in 1800, married (first) Thomas Fosnot, and (second) a Mr. Pursell, and they settled in Chesterfield; Allen, born in 1802;

Alfred, born in 1804; Ransome; Haydon; George; Lura, married Simon Landry and settled in Chesterfield; Bradley; Amasa, Jr.; and Julia, died in infancy.

Amasa Makepeace lived but two years in Ohio, coming in 1822 to Madison county, Ind., and settling where Chesterfield now stands, just east of the present town. Here he bought 137 acres of land, which had had some clearing done on it, and erected a flouring mill. Later he furnished his farm with good, substantial buildings, which are still standing in a good state of preservation, being occupied. He was one of the early justices of the peace, and was a constable, being also a juror in the famous case in which the murderers of the Indians were found guilty and executed. Mr. Makepeace was liberal in his religious views, and was an honest and upright man, and in his death the city lost one of its ablest citizens. He was postmaster of Chesterfield for many years.

Alfred and Allen Makepeace, his sons, came to Chesterfield before their father, coming directly from Massachusetts in 1820 without stopping in Ohio. They engaged in trading with the Indians, and made frequent trips to Cincinnati to dispose of their furs and other forest products, and to buy goods, trading on the way with the Indians. They afterward opened a trading store at Chesterfield and sold goods to the Indians and early settlers, and were very successful in this business, having the finest stock of goods in Chesterfield, and becoming well and favorably known throughout the country. Alfred Makepeace was born in 1804 in Massachusetts, and was married near Anderson, Ind., to Hannah Irish, born in 1810, in New York State, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Dibble) Irish, the former of French stock. He settled in Madison county about 1824-25, and bought 160 acres of land, being one of the early county surveyors. The children of James and Elizabeth (Dibble) Irish were: Samuel D., Oliver, William, James D., Hannah, Eliza, Clarissa, Mariah and Elvira. James Irish finally bought land in Texas, and there he was living at the time of his death. Alfred Makepeace after marriage opened a mercantile establishment in Anderson, being one of the first merchants there, and he did a successful business for years. He also owned a good deal of land, and was one of the early treasurers of Madison county. He was liberal in religion, while

his wife was a Baptist. In politics he was an old-line Whig and a Republican. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Makepeace were: Allen, Alonzo, Horace B., Lura M., Ardelia A., Letitia, Samuel, Esta, Charles M. and Carey D. Alfred Makepeace was seventy years of age when he died at Anderson, March 5, 1874. He had four sons in the Civil war, namely: Capt. Alonzo D., Horace B., Samuel and Esta A.

Horace B. Makepeace was born in Pendleton, Ind., Aug. 13, 1834, and received a good common school education under Prof. Isaac N. Terwilliger in the old Anderson high school in 1855, receiving a certificate from him to teach school. He taught the winter of 1854-55 in Richland township and in Anderson township in 1855-56, and then engaged in the mercantile business on the Square, Anderson. He enlisted Sept. 24, 1861, having assisted in organizing a band for the 34th Indiana Infantry, and served until the regimental bands were mustered out under general orders. He then enlisted at Pendleton, Ind., July 5, 1863, in the 110th Ind. V. I., being mustered in as second lieutenant of Company G, serving until his regiment was mustered out in 1863. He was struck by a piece of shell at the battle of New Madrid, Miss., and while recovering from this wound was the only time when he was away from his regiment. He was ever a faithful and cheerful soldier, and was very popular with his comrades.

After the war Mr. Makepeace became a commercial traveler for some years, and lived in Indianapolis, being also in business in Anderson, Ind. In 1894 he was elected township trustee and overseer of the poor in Marion county, having charge of the schools. He served five years and three months, and performed all of his duties satisfactorily, being presented with an elegant gold watch by the teachers of the city and township of Indianapolis as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services. Since that time Mr. Makepeace has lived retired from active life. In political matters he is a Republican, and is connected with the George H. Chipman Post, G. A. R., of which he was commander, and was commander of the Indiana Department for one year. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Philoxenian Lodge, Indianapolis, has held the position of noble grand and represented the Lodge at the Grand Lodge of the State. He is also a member of Olive Branch, No. 2, K. P., Indianapolis; National Union; and the P.

O. S. of A. In 1858 Mr. Makepeace married Louisa Gregory, and to them were born two daughters: Cora I. and Anna B.

Allen Makepeace, father of Allen Q., was born in Massachusetts, Sept. 28, 1802, and received a good education. He was but eighteen years of age when he and his brother Alfred came to Indiana, and afterward became engaged with his brother in trading with the Indians. He traded a shawl for the property now occupied by lots Nos. 1 and 2, and built the finest house in Chesterfield, now occupied by his son, Allen Q. He was married to Nancy Shimer, born May 10, 1807, in Jamestown, Ohio, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Thompson) Shimer, who came to Indiana about the same time as Mr. Makepeace. Mr. Makepeace engaged in the mercantile business in Chesterfield, buying out his brother's interest, and continued in this business for nearly a quarter of a century, dying July 10, 1871. He was a natural trader and an excellent business man, and invested in lands in Madison, Blackford, Delaware and Jay counties, owning \$60,000 worth of stock in the Big Four railroad, of which he was a director. He became the wealthiest man in Madison county. Mr. Makepeace was a spiritualist in his religious belief, and was a strong believer in that faith until his death. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and later became a Republican.

Mr. Makepeace and his wife were the parents of: Alvira J., born May 8, 1848, in the old homestead in Chesterfield, who married John E. Corwin, of Middletown, N. Y., and has four children, Allen W., Gussie, Pearl B., and Louisa; and Allen Quincy.

Allen Quincy Makepeace was educated in the district schools of Chesterfield, and when a young man became a clerk in his father's store, continuing with him until his death. He then engaged in the saw and grist mill business, as well as in mercantile pursuits, and also engaged in the horse business, handling some of the finest horses in the State, which have taken many prizes. He was married (first) in 1873 to Lucy Royall, and to this union were born: Edna and Alvira. He was married (second), Sept. 26, 1890, to Mary McDonald, born May 9, 1864, in Daleville, Ind., daughter of James and Mary (Stewart) McDonald, of Scotch-Irish stock. Mrs. Makepeace was educated in the high school at Anderson. She and her husband have three children: Ruth Agnes, born Sept. 20, 1891;

Nellie Nancy, born Oct. 27, 1893; and Mary Ellen, born Feb. 21, 1896. Mrs. Makepeace is a Catholic in religious belief, while Mr. Makepeace is a spiritualist. He is a Republican in his political views. He owns a good residence property, the old Makepeace homestead in Chesterfield, and one hundred and twenty-three acres of land in Delaware county.

DAVID BRANDT BABB. Among the highly esteemed and public-spirited citizens of Eaton, Delaware county, Ind., may be mentioned David Brandt Babb, who was born Nov. 11, 1836, in Clinton county, Ohio, son of John B. and Eve (Brandt) Babb, of German and Welsh stock.

David Babb, who was probably born in Virginia of an old Colonial family, was a farmer for some years in that State, where he married Mary Ann Hamilton, of Scotch-Irish stock. He moved in early days as a pioneer to Clinton county, Ohio, and settled on new land, which he cultivated until coming to Delaware county, Ind., about 1839. He settled on forty acres bought from his son, John B., in the woods, which was but partly cleared, and here he continued to live until his death at the age of seventy-two years, Feb. 17, 1851. His wife died in January, 1863, at the home of her son John B. They were members of the Christian Church, and had these children: John B., David, George, Mary, Barbara, Eliza and one who died young in Ohio.

John B. Babb was born Nov. 30, 1807, near Fredericksburg, Va., and received a common school education, removing with his father to Clinton county, Ohio, where he married Eve Brandt, born in 1804, in Susquehanna county, Pa., daughter of David and Ruth Brandt. David Brandt later removed to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he had a farm, and then to Auburn county, Ind., where some of his children had settled. He was a saddler by trade, but most of his time was given to agricultural pursuits. He died aged seventy-two years. Among his children were: Adam, Martin, David, John, Isaac, George, Eve and one daughter whose name is not remembered. Mr. Brandt was a German Baptist by religion, and a man of true worth.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Babb settled on forty acres in the woods, which he bought, cleared and cultivated until 1839, at which time he removed to Delaware county, and on Oct. 13, of that year, settled in Union township. He made the journey with teams, his

five children, Martha, Mary Ann, Matilda, David B. and Louisa M., making the journey with him. Those born in Indiana were: Maria, John and Isaac. Mr. Babb bought 160 acres of land, a small part of which was cleared and a cabin erected. This land he cleared and improved, and later purchased 120 acres more, and owned a fine farm. He built a one and one-half story house of hewed logs, and this was his home the remainder of his life. Mr. Babb weather-boarded this house, and made it very comfortable, and it still stands on the farm now occupied by his son, David B. John B. Babb was a hard-working, industrious pioneer, and at the time of his death was in very comfortable circumstances. He and his wife were members of the Disciples Church, meetings of members of which were first held in the homes of the settlers, later in a frame church at Eaton, which is still standing and used as a dwelling, and finally in a brick church on Harris street. Mr. Babb was one of the organizers of this church and was ever liberal in its support. In politics he was a Democrat, and served as commissioner two terms. He died Aug. 30, 1866. Two of his sons served in the Civil war; David B.; and Isaac, in Company B, 84th Ind. V. I., three years' service, participating in many battles, was shot through the wrist and on the retreat for sixty miles in hot weather gangrene set in, entered his body and caused his death in the hospital at Stevenson, Alabama.

David Brandt Babb was about three years old when he was brought to Delaware county, Ind., by his parents, and he attended school for about two months in the winter seasons. Being the eldest son, he had to remain home much of the time and assist in the work on the farm. The first school he attended was a log house, with puncheon floor and greased paper window, one end of the cabin being filled with a big fire-place and mud chimney. The seats were split out of puncheons and supported by pins, as was the writing desk. Mr. Babb's first teacher was Susan Wilson. He continued to go to school until nineteen years of age, working on the farm in the summer months. When twenty-five years of age Mr. Babb enlisted Aug. 28, 1861, at Eaton, Ind., and was mustered in at Indianapolis as a private of Company A, 8th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and served until honorably discharged at St. Louis, in January,

1863. His services were in Missouri and Arkansas, and he was in a march through Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas, it being on this march that General Fremont, then commander of the Western Division, was superseded. He was also in a march of 125 miles from Springfield, Mo., to Otterville, Mo., and sleeping on wet ground and marching through wet, marshy land kept the soldiers wet through all of the time and caused them to suffer greatly from rheumatism, from which Mr. Babb has never entirely recovered. After the war he returned to Indiana.

Mr. Babb was married Sept. 28, 1865, five miles east of Eaton, in Niles township, to Elizabeth Youngs, born in that township, Jan. 31, 1845, daughter of Enoch and Catherine (Ray) Youngs, the former born in Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Youngs were married in Fayette county, Ind., whence he had come with his father and where he cleared a good farm from the woods. After marriage they settled in Niles township, Delaware county, and here he cleared eighty acres, which he sold to remove to Jay county, Ind., but in later life he was disabled by paralysis, and he died at the home of one of his children in Eaton, aged seventy years. His wife passed away on the farm in her forty-fourth year. Their children were: Mary Jane, who married and died aged sixty years; Lewis R.; Benjamin Franklin, Margaret Ann, Sarah Matilda, Elizabeth, Zachariah, Mary Jane, Amanda and Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Youngs were members of the Christian Church. In politics he was a Democrat, and for a number of years was a trustee of Niles township, Delaware county.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Babb settled one and one-half miles west of the present home, and then moved to eighty acres of the old farm inherited by his mother, where he lived five years. His next location was his uncle Brandt's place, where he continued to reside for some years, in the meantime buying forty acres in the woods, two miles west of Union cemetery, where he built a log house of two stories, cleared the farm, and finally sold it and removed to Wells county. He purchased 120 acres of improved land and there resided five years, or until 1893, when he located on the present homestead, which is a part of his father's old homestead. The property, which consists of twenty acres of fertile soil, is in the best of condition and yields large

crops. The present home was erected by Mr. Babb.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Babb were as follows: Orville L., who works in a grist mill and resides at Eaton, married Minnie King; Cora Viola, who died at the age of four years; Carlton Goldsberry, of Eaton, who married Mabel Ryan and has two children, Corinne and Lowell; John Alfred; Dora Mary; Bertie E. and Myrtie E., twins, the latter of whom married J. W. Taylor, a restaurant keeper of Upland, and had three children, Orville E., Vernie G. and Freedom A.; and William Asa, who graduated from the high school at Eaton, and the Muncie Business College.

David B. Babb is a member of the Disciples Church, which his wife and family also attend, and which they support liberally. In his political beliefs Mr. Babb is a Democrat, but he has never taken an active interest in public matters, although interested in anything that promises to be of benefit to the community in which he has made his home. He was a member of the G. A. R. post at Eaton, which, however, has since been disbanded. He is one of the good citizens of Eaton, and is highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen, who can recognize and appreciate his many sterling qualities of character.

MILAN MADISON TEETERS, who during his lifetime had always commanded the respect of the community not alone by his straightforward, honorable life, but by his patriotic record of service to his country in its great time of need, came of an early settled family, and his widow, Mrs. Eliza A. Teeters, who survives, is a native of Indiana, but of New England stock.

The Teeters family came to Indiana from Virginia, and trace their lineage back through the Colonial period to an English ancestor. William Teeters, father of Milan Madison, was born in Virginia, Aug. 11, 1815. On March 21, 1841, he married Miss Nancy Adeline Savage, born June 1, 1826, and very soon after he and his wife moved to Pendleton, Ind., where the remainder of their married life was spent. William Teeters was a teacher by profession. In religious belief he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Their children, all of them probably born in Pendleton, were as follows: Elzina R., born Feb. 16, 1843; Thomas M., Nov. 26, 1845;

Milan M., June 19, 1848; Eliza A., Dec. 27, 1850; Albina R., April 23, 1853; Emma F., Aug. 27, 1855; and Martha A., May 16, 1858. William Teeters died July 31, 1859, shortly before his forty-fourth birthday, and his widow later married David A. Ireland. There were no children to this union. Mrs. Ireland lived to be about seventy-three years old.

Milan M. Teeters received a good average education in the Pendleton public schools, but left school when only fifteen to enlist for the Civil war. He was enrolled, Dec. 12, 1863, in Company L, 39th Ind. V. I., which was also known as the 8th Ind. Cav. When he enlisted Mr. Teeters looked the boy he was, having a fair complexion, hazel eyes and light hair, and being only five feet four inches in height, but the hardships of military life matured him early, while this effect was heightened by the fact that his hair soon turned to dark brown. He was honorably discharged May 11, 1865, and in that year and a half saw much service. Besides participating in the terrible Atlanta campaign, and in Sherman's March to the Sea, he was in the battles of Pulaski, Fayetteville (N. C.), Savannah, Lovejoy Station and Macon (Ga.), and in the engagement at Franklin, Tenn. At Pulaski he had a narrow escape, as his horse was shot from under him and his own leg grazed by the bullet. He was captured at Fayetteville, March 11, 1865, and taken to Libby prison, but after only a month in that fearful place he was paroled.

Mr. Teeters remained in Pendleton till 1871, removing in that year to Green township, Madison county. The present homestead, however, was not purchased till 1882. It originally consisted of forty acres, partly improved but with no house upon it, and Mr. Teeters put up good substantial buildings and added to the place till he owned 100 acres of fine farming land, all well-improved. He worked hard, displayed sound judgment in all his undertakings and became one of the influential men of the locality. Politically strong as a Republican, he was active locally and was township supervisor for some years. His useful career, so well worthy of emulation, was brought to a close June 30, 1904. He was a devout member of the German Baptist Church, and a worker in its ranks. The subject of temperance was always one of great moment to him, and during his last years he left the Republican party in order to support his tem-

perance views at the polls. In all that he did he was sincere and practical, and everyone respected him highly.

When eighteen years old Milan M. Teeters was married (first) to Miss Adeline Armstrong, of Pendleton. Their only child, Charles Elmer, was born June 4, 1867, and he died March 26, 1900, leaving a widow, Mrs. Mamie (Caton) Teeters, and a daughter Myrtle. Mrs. Milan M. Teeters died after a few years of marriage, and July 22, 1876, Mr. Teeters was united to Miss Eliza A. Warren. To this union was born a large family, as follows: Rosa Adelaide, born July 11, 1878, who married April 9, 1899, Frank Boone, a barber in Hazelwood, and a descendant of Daniel Boone; Emma L., born Aug. 8, 1880, who married June 24, 1896, Frank Haskell, formerly of Madison county, but now a farmer in Kansas; Myrtle M., born Dec. 14, 1882, who graduated from the Anderson high school in 1901, received a first-grade teacher's certificate, and has taught one year each in her home district, Madison county, in district No. 5, and in district No. 1; Edna C., born Dec. 16, 1884; Lucinda, twin to Edna C., who died Aug. 13, 1890; William, born Dec. 18, 1886; Nora M., born Nov. 15, 1888, who has been studying the past two years in the Fortville high school; Warren C., born March 7, 1891, who died June 18, 1892; Durward M., born Dec. 18, 1892; and Eugene F., born Aug. 1, 1895, whose twin sister died two weeks later.

Mrs. Teeters, who was born Feb. 14, 1854, was a daughter of Druary and Lucy (Brown) Warren. Her mother, who was the daughter of Noah Brown, was born Feb. 13, 1818, and died March 24, 1880, aged sixty-two years and twenty-two days. She married first Job Haskell, and they had children as follows: Ulysses H., born May 26, 1838 (a soldier in the Civil war); Amelia, Jan. 20, 1840; Harriet L., Dec. 7, 1841; Jesse T., Oct. 7, 1843; Harvey P., Jan. 7, 1846; Arselline A., Dec. 26, 1847; John H., March 14, 1850; and George F., twin brother of John. Job Haskell died March 3, 1850, aged thirty-four years and ten days, and in 1853 his widow became Mrs. Druary Warren. The only children of this union were Eliza A., and James A., the latter dying in infancy. The Warren family is of English descent, through New England stock. Mrs. Warren owned a farm in Madison county, but in 1858 she sold it and took up her residence near McCordsville, Hancock

county. In her old age she lived with her children and was making her home with Mrs. Teeters at the time of her death.

JOHN W. LEWARK, a substantial business man of Pendleton, Ind., is the proprietor of a large livery stable. He was born April 20, 1842, in Anderson, Ind., son of Andrew and Margaret (Marshall) Lewark.

John Lewark, grandfather of John W., was a pioneer of Rush county, Ind. He was from Virginia, and it was believed that he was of Welsh stock, of Tennessee. His father, also named John, was a sailor of Wales, who went to sea and never returned. The name is spelled in America, by some branches of the family, Luark.

Andrew Lewark, father of John W., was born in Virginia, and was a shoemaker and merchant. He was one of the pioneer merchants of Anderson, where he conducted a store, and was first married in Rush county to a Miss Dill. There were four children born to this marriage: William, Mary, Hattie A., and Henrietta, of whom William served in the Civil war. Mr. Lewark's first wife died, and he married (second) Margaret Marshall, who was born in Ohio of Irish descent. The children born to this union were: John W. and Robert H., both soldiers in the Civil war, Robert being in an Ohio regiment. Mrs. Lewark died, and Mr. Lewark took for his third wife Eliza Van Dine, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: Andrew, George W., Daniel Webster, and Annie. Mr. Lewark moved from Anderson to Wabash in 1842, and here he engaged in the boot and shoe business until his death in 1860, aged between fifty and sixty years.

John W. Lewark was bound out at the age of seven years, but being badly treated ran away on Christmas night, in 1856, and returned to his father's house in Wabash. In the winter of 1857 he went to Perkinsville, Madison county, and worked at farm work. He attended school that winter and located in Pendleton in 1858. In 1861 he started to learn the carpenter trade, and in the same year enlisted as a private in Company D, 34th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. He served until his time expired, when he again enlisted, as a veteran in the same organization. His papers shown that he re-enlisted at New Iberia, La., but it was really at Matagorda Bay, Tex. He served faithfully for four years and over four months, and was

honorably discharged at Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 6, 1865, the war having closed. Among the battles in which Mr. Lewark participated were: New Madrid, or Island No. 10; Grand Prairie, Ark.; Vicksburg, where he was detailed as a teamster; on the field and under fire at Jackson, Champion Hill, Yazoo Pass, and the last fight of the war at Palmetto Rancho, Texas, his regiment losing the last man killed in the war. This battle was fought May 13, 1865, near the Rio Grande, between a Union force under Colonel Barrett, and a Confederate force under General Slaughter. The war was over, and President Lincoln had been assassinated on April 14th preceding. A detachment of Union troops were out on a foraging expedition, and when attacked, called out the entire Federal forces. Colonel Barrett was forced to retire with considerable loss, but the battle was indecisive. A colored regiment of U. S. Troops fired the last volley in this battle, and therefore the last in the war. Mr. Lewark was always an active soldier. He was never wounded or taken prisoner, and was in all the campaigns and marches except one, and participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged. He was promoted to the rank of corporal.

Mr. Lewark returned to Indiana after the war and settled in Pendleton, where he married May 2, 1867, Emma E. Shattuck, born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1847, daughter of Orville W. and Emma (Herrick) Shattuck. The Shattucks are from New Hampshire, as are the Herricks, and belonged to the old Colonial families. Emma E. Shattuck was educated in Eastern Pennsylvania, where she taught for a time, coming to Indiana as a teacher in the public schools under principal H. P. Hall, her uncle by marriage. Mr. Lewark finished learning the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1872, when he bought a livery barn, and has since been engaged in that business, and also in handling and training horses exclusively for the track. He is one of the most skillful and experienced horsemen in this section of the State. In 1903 Mr. Lewark built a fine substantial two-story brick livery barn, which is one of the best in this part of the State, where, besides fine horses, he keeps first-class vehicles of all kinds.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lewark the following children have been born: Anna E., Clara E., Amy E., Mina E., Edith C. and Clarence O. Mr. Lewark is an honored member of

the G. A. R., and belongs to Major Henry Post of Pendleton, in which he has held most of the offices, including that of post commander. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge of Pendleton. In his political opinions he is an unswerving Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln's second term, and for every Republican Presidential candidate since that time. Mr. Lewark held the office of marshal of Pendleton for several terms, and was constable for many years, proving an honest and highly efficient officer. He is a man of strictly temperate habits, and can boast of what few men of his age can in this day—that he has never used tobacco or liquor in any form in his life.

GEORGE A. CARPENTER, one of the greatly esteemed citizens of Muncie, Ind., residing at No. 709 North Jefferson street, who bore a good soldier's part in the war of the Rebellion, was born July 17, 1845, in Salem, Washington county, Ind., son of Lemuel and Delilah (Griffith) Carpenter, and grandson of Lemuel Carpenter, a local minister of Northern Indiana.

Lemuel Carpenter, father of George A., was a painter by trade. He left his father's home when a young man, and went to Charlestown, Ind., where he was married to Delilah Griffith, born Jan. 29, 1817, daughter of Judge Griffith, of Charlestown, Clark county. Judge Wm. Griffith (born May 14, 1777, died in Charlestown in 1860) was one of the pioneers of Clark county, coming from Maryland, where he had been an owner of slaves, all of whom he had freed prior to coming to Indiana. He was a very large and powerful man, standing six feet, one inch, and weighing 240 pounds. It was the custom in the early days for the pioneers of Southern Indiana to settle their differences on election day by hand to hand encounters, and each district had its champion, but it is related that Judge Griffith was the best man in Clark county, and readily maintained peace by his personal prowess. He was a member of the Mounted Hussars, a military company of the Indiana pioneers. Lemuel Carpenter died in his forty-second year, at New Albany, Ind., and his wife was married (second) to John C. LaDuke, a farmer of near Elizabeth, Harrison county, Ind. She is still living in Harrison county on the farm, and has for over fifty years been a member of the U. B. Church. To her sec-

ond marriage were born two children: LaFayette and Eldora B. By her marriage with Mr. Carpenter she had these children: William H., Susan, Mary G., George A., Charles and Hattie. Of these, William H. was a steamboat ship carpenter at Pocahontas, Ark.; he had enlisted in the Confederate army, and served four years and was in many battles, and died in the Confederate Soldiers' Home in Missouri.

George A. Carpenter received but little education. His parents had removed to New Albany when he was one year old, and at the age of five years he attended school there. His father died when he was six years old, and after his mother's second marriage he worked on Mr. LaDuke's farm until sixteen years old, attending school several winters. When about fifteen years old, he ran away from home to enlist at New Albany in Company D, 49th Ind. V. I., but his mother followed him and took him from the service. Soon thereafter he enlisted as a teamster in New Albany in Capt. Frank Smith's company of teamsters for three months, and served in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was on the battle field at Shiloh. This service lasted four months, and after his honorable discharge he re-enlisted for three months as a teamster, serving for that time in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and being in the forced march from Louisville to Perryville, and thence to Lebanon, Ky., where he was discharged on account of expiration of service in 1863. He had previously enlisted in 1862, in the Mississippi marine brigade (or ram flotilla) for one year or during the war, and was mustered out on account of sickness at Cairo, Ill., in January, 1863. His service was on the Mississippi river, and at the siege of Vicksburg and at the mouth of Duck River at Austin, Miss. He served on the steamer "Diana," and at Austin the brigade was landed with some artillery and a company of cavalry, the force comprising about 900 men altogether, and here, although charged eight times by the Confederates, the Union troops, who were under the command of General Elliott, were finally victorious. It was at this place that Blind Chaplain Milburn of the National Congress received the wound that caused his affliction. The flotilla took part in the engagement, this including the battleships "Autocrat," "Baltic," "B. J. Adams," "John Raine," "E. J. Fairchild," and "Woodford," and the rams "Monarch," "Switzer-

land" and "Queen of the West." Mr. Carpenter was never wounded nor was he a prisoner, but he served cheerfully and promptly, and was in every engagement until stricken with malaria or swamp fever, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered.

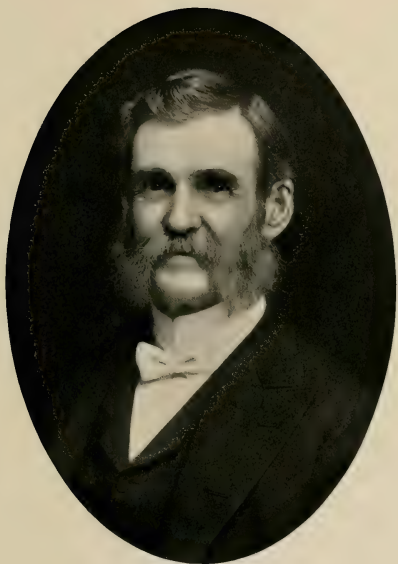
After the war Mr. Carpenter returned to Indiana and went into the rolling mill at New Albany and learned the iron worker's trade and puddling, then worked at the Ohio Falls iron works for fourteen years, and in 1879 went to Greencastle, where he resided for ten years. In 1889 he located in Muncie, and here he has been engaged in work to the present time, being a skillful and industrious workman. He owns some valuable real estate in the city, including three houses and lots, and is highly esteemed by all who know him, for a good, patriotic citizen and kindhearted neighbor. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of Williams Post, G. A. R., of which he has served as commander. He and Mrs. Carpenter are members of the Methodist Church.

On Dec. 21, 1869, at New Albany, Ind., Mr. George A. Carpenter was united in marriage with Cynthia Graff, who was born March 22, 1843, in Harrison county, daughter of James H. and Elizabeth Meek, and granddaughter of Sylvester and Rachel Meek. James H. Meek was born in Harrison county, Ind., and he died March 21, 1853, in New Albany, aged fifty-three years; his wife passed away in Greencastle, Ind., Sept. 11, 1884, aged seventy-eight years. They were the parents of these children: Gideon; John; Luther; Frank; Sylvester; Cynthia, who became the wife of Mr. Carpenter; Lucy E.; Ruth A.; Warren, who died in infancy; and Lemuel, whose death occurred at the age of seven years. Two sons of Mr. Meek were soldiers in the Civil war, one in the Confederate and the other in the Union army. Luther was a member of the 87th Ill. V. I., and was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek; and Sylvester was a river man, and when the war broke out was at Arkadelphia, Ark. He was then mate of the "James Backman," a steamboat, and it has been reported that he was forced into the Confederate army. He has never been heard from since.

JOSHUA AUGUSTINE COMPTON, M. D., a physician of national prominence in homeopathic circles, has been located in Indianapolis since 1873. His reputation has been



MRS. MARY J. COMPTON



J. A. COMPTON, M. D.

made in general practice, and he has also been active in the various societies—local, State and national—of his school, through whose meetings the most progressive thoughts are disseminated and the most practical results attained. Dr. Compton adopted the medical profession with a purpose, and he has pursued it in the same utilitarian spirit—always keeping before him the object of “the greatest good to the greatest number.”

The Doctor is a credit to a name which has been known and respected in New England from Colonial days, tradition relating that four brothers of the Compton family emigrated from England at an early period. Two of them settled in New York; one in New Jersey (at Liberty Corner, Somerset county) and one in Virginia. From one of these brothers descended Joshua Compton, the Doctor's grandfather, who was born Jan. 15, 1779, at Liberty Corner, Somerset Co., N. J., where he became a farmer. He married Catherine Cazad (originally spelled Casatt or Gazatt), and they had children: Mercy, Lydia, Catharine, Mary, Reuben, Anthony, Joshua and Israel.

Reuben Compton, son of Joshua, was born March 25, 1803, at Liberty Corner, N. J. He became a farmer, and continued to be actively employed as such until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to western New York and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a shoe merchant, and also interested in the leather business and tanneries. He married Miss Catharine Rhoades, and they had children as follows: Mary A., Joshua Augustine, Catharine, Reuben, William, Anthony, Sarah, Israel, Lydia and Charles. The father died in Bradford, Steuben Co., N. Y., July 20, 1871, aged sixty-eight years, three months, twenty-five days. His wife survived him until Sept. 4, 1888, reaching the age of seventy-eight years. They were Episcopalians.

Joshua Augustine Compton was born Feb. 26, 1835, in Bradford, N. Y. Excellent opportunities were at that day afforded at the Bradford Academy, and there the boy's earlier studies were pursued, not without difficulty, however, for he had at twelve years of age a severe attack of pneumonia that left him with weak lungs, which the confinement incident to close application greatly aggravated, necessitating the frequent interruption of his studies, for months at a time. He had long before fixed his mind on the law, and in 1862 entered Chancy J. Herring's office, at

Corning, N. Y., but remained only a few months, the confinement being irksome to him. During the fall of that year his father sent him to look after the welfare of his brother William, who had been wounded at the battle of Antietam and sent to hospital in Philadelphia, at Fifth and Buttonwood streets. While there the Doctor had the range of the hospital and availed himself of the opportunities offered for attending most of the clinics. He also had a special invitation from the Faculty of the college at Sixth and Willow streets to attend many of their lectures during the winter of 1862-63, which he embraced. He had early become distrustful of the efficacy of the old physic, and espoused the water cure system. He took a water cure journal, and purchased Dr. Trall's Encyclopedia, which he studied, applying the method in his own case. Not having found the desired relief under that treatment he was induced, in the spring of 1863, to try the homeopathic method, a change which was speedily followed by a permanent cure. He was so elated over the result that he immediately adopted the medical profession as his life work, beginning study about the 1st of May of that year with Dr. G. C. Hibbard, at Springville, Erie Co., N. Y. He attended his first course of regular lectures in 1864-65 at the New York Homeopathic College, occupying the summer months in practice at White's Corners, Erie Co., N. Y., where he followed his profession through a severe epidemic of dysentery without the loss of a single case. He went to Cleveland, Ohio, in the fall and graduated at the Western Homeopathic College with high honors in the spring of 1866, during this period of study acting as Demonstrator of Anatomy for his class. The West then opened an inviting field of labor to young men engaged in either professional or business pursuits, and Dr. Compton decided upon Indiana as his future home. He first opened an office in Muncie, Delaware county, May 1, 1866, and remained at that location until 1873, meantime establishing a reputation for ability and skill which won him both practice and profit, his patients including many of the most wealthy and influential families of the city. Having faith in his own capacity and ambition to fill a larger sphere than was possible within the limits of a country town he sought the metropolis of the State, locating here in May, 1873. Here his professional attainments gave him a leading position, and he soon found himself in command of a lucra-

tive and extensive practice. He has been so successful as seldom to have lost a case when given full control of it, a fact which speaks equally well for his skill and for the confidence which patients have in his judgment and ability. Dr. Compton has proved himself to be a physician of studious and analytical mind, and a man of honorable ambitions, and his erudition and high personal character make him respected and beloved by all who have come in contact with him. Outside of his profession, his hobby is history, to the study of which he is devoted.

Dr. Compton is a member of the Erie County (N. Y.) Medical Society and of the Marion County Homeopathic Association; is a charter member of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, which he was instrumental in organizing, and of which he was elected vice-president a number of year and president for 1887; is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of which he has been a senior member since 1892; and of the Hahnemann International Association of Homeopathy. He gives but little time to affairs of a political character, though he is firm in his support of the principles of the Republican party. In fraternal connection he is a Mason, holding membership in Pentalpha Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Keystone Chapter, R. A. M., Raper Commandery, No. 1, K. T., Indiana Consistory, and the Shrine, all of Indianapolis. He was formerly a member of Muncie Commandery, K. T. Dr. Compton was reared in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On Dec. 14, 1887, Dr. Compton married Mrs. Mary J. Rhodehamel, a daughter of Vinage Russell. Mrs. Compton died Nov. 15, 1900, aged sixty-one years. She was a member of the Methodist Church. The Doctor has his home and office at No. 21 East Ohio street, Indianapolis, having had his office on Ohio street since 1876. In 1901 he sold his property at No. 75 East Ohio street to James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, and has since been located at No. 21 East Ohio street. He owns valuable real estate in Indianapolis, and also some fruit growing lands in Georgia.

SAMUEL HOWARD. For a quarter of a century the United States government had no more faithful and reliable servant than Samuel Howard, who for all that length of time had the responsibility of transferring the mail from the depot to the post-office in Alexandria. Like so many residents of Indiana,

Mr. Howard came there from the South, and belongs to an old North Carolina family.

Cornelius Howard, grandfather of Samuel, was a farmer in Davie county, North Carolina, in the latter half of the eighteenth century and became very prosperous. He was able to give his three sons 600 acres of land each, and to portion his daughter generously, these farms all adjoining. He died on his homestead, leaving four children, Benjamin, Cornelius, William and Catherine.

Benjamin Howard was reared a farmer, settling in Davie county, then a part of Rowan county. He married Miss Sallie Stephens, daughter of William Stephens, an old settler of North Carolina. He had two other children, Polly and Joseph. The children born to Benjamin and Sallie Howard were: Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin, William, Cornelius, Nathan, Nancy, Polly, Betsey, Charity, Susie, Sallie and Jessie. Mrs. Howard was a member of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Howard was an old line Whig. His death occurred in 1851, when he was aged sixty-six years.

Samuel Howard was born in Mocksville, Davie county, Sept. 16, 1825, and received the usual education of his time, in a subscription school held in a log school house. He was early accustomed to farm work, and began to plow corn when only eight years old. When he was fifteen he began to learn how to drive, and under the tutelage of the old teamsters, who knew their business thoroughly, became a splendid driver. He could drive a six-horse team, hitched to one of the old canvas-covered wagons, with its body turned up at both ends and could transport immense loads. The driver of such a team rode on the near wheel horse and drove with one line attached to the leader, the horses obeying a word of command. Mr. Howard hauled goods between Fayetteville, Mocksville and Winston, for several years, making two trips weekly. He was soon able to buy his own team and continued to drive until he went to Indiana.

Mr. Howard was married April 14, 1852, by Isham P. Ellis, justice of the peace, to Miss Mary Bailey, who was born on a farm in Davie county in 1834, a member of one of the pioneer families of the State. Her grandfather, Samuel Bailey, was a pioneer settler in that region, and owned a good farm there. By his wife, Polly Bailey, he had five children, Richard, Robert, Samuel, Greenberry and Lucy (who became Mrs. David Woods).

Samuel Bailey's life was spent on his homestead, and he died there at an advanced age. Greenberry Bailey was also a farmer, and cleared up a tract of 500 acres. He became a wealthy man, owned fifteen slaves, ran an extensive distillery, and had several teams on the road. He married Miss Polly Foster, and their children were: Sarah, Betsey, Bridget, Thomas, John, Samuel, Mary and Greenberry. The last named served three years in the Confederate army. The mother died when the youngest son was four years old, and Mr. Bailey also passed away while Mrs. Howard was a small child. She was reared by an old mammy, and married Mr. Howard when only eighteen years old. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard were as follows: (1) Leander Monroe, of Alexandria, married Miss Alice Fennimore and has two children, Herbert H. and Hallie. (2) Nancy Elizabeth, married Bradford O'Brien, a stone cutter of Alexandria, and has three children, Hazel, George and Herbert. (3) Mary Indiana is the wife of Montgomery Bratton, a plumber, and has one son, Howard. (4) Addie died at the age of five years and five months. (5) Sallie is Mrs. Edgar Smith, of Alexandria, and the mother of one son, Samuel Thomas. (6) Elsie married (first) Joseph McCowan, of Alexandria, by whom she had three children, Fred, Ruth and Joseph, and (second) Orville Maynard. (7) Cora Catherine married (first) Erastus Deadman, who died leaving three children, Samuel, Clifford and Mary; she married (second) William Baughman, of Alexandria. The three daughters last named were born after the war.

For one year after marriage Mr. Howard rented a farm in Davie county, N. C., and then engaged in teaming and freighting. In 1856 he moved to Indiana, making the journey in twenty-five days with a two-horse wagon. He settled in Alexandria, where he purchased a lease of forest land on which some clearing had been done and a log cabin built. Mr. Howard cleared up ten acres, and with this for a beginning at farming, again engaged in teaming. He hauled goods between Anderson and Alexandria before the railroad reached there, and in the days when the latter place had not more than 600 inhabitants. From April, 1865, to the close of the war, Mr. Howard served in the Union army, while three of his brothers, Joseph, Benjamin and Nathan, were fighting for the Confederate cause. He enlisted in Company I, 13th Ind. V. I., and

served nearly a year in North Carolina. He caught a severe cold from sleeping on the ground and this settled in his eyes, making him almost blind. He was in the hospital at Raleigh two weeks, and then sent to New York where he was honorably discharged on account of injuries received in line of duty. His eyes have never entirely recovered, and have greatly troubled him since.

After the war, Mr. Howard devoted his attention to the dray and transfer business in Alexandria and had an extensive patronage. He did all the transfer work for the United States Express Company, and had charge also for twenty-five years of the mail, carrying it from the depot to the postoffice at Alexandria with unvarying reliability, no matter what the conditions. He finally resigned because at his age he feared the constant exposure, and when he left the mail service, the postmaster and employes presented him an elegant gold-headed cane, as a testimonial of their esteem and appreciation of his faithfulness. At that same time the whole post office force presented him with a picture of the postmaster and employes in a group, which same Mr. Howard has hanging on the wall in his parlor, prizing it highly. Accompanying the picture was a beautiful watch. Always industrious and frugal, Mr. Howard has accumulated considerable property, and now owns three residences and a business block in Alexandria. As an old soldier he belongs to Lew Taylor Post, G. A. R. His wife has been for thirty-nine years a member of the Methodist Church, and is a woman of deep religious convictions. Throughout their long married life she has been a devoted wife, and Mr. Howard's success must be partly attributed to her encouragement and help.

BENJAMIN BOOHER, a retired farmer now residing in Lebanon, Boone county, who was for long years owner and manager of one of the most extensive farms in the county, was born in eastern Tennessee, Sullivan county, Sept. 5, 1821, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Barnett) Booher, natives of Pennsylvania.

The first of the Booher family to leave his native Germany, was John, grandfather of Benjamin, who came to America, and settled first in Pennsylvania, and then joined the pioneers of Tennessee, in which latter State he died. The maternal grandparents were Nicholas and Barbara Barnett, the former a native of Germany, and the first of his name to come

to America. He and his wife lived in Pennsylvania for a number of years, and then moved to Virginia near the town of Bristol, among the pioneers on the Virginia-Tennessee line, where they engaged in farming. They were devout Christian people, and though of the most modest means, were always greatly respected. Their children were: George, Catherine, John, Adam, Jacob, Peter, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, Sarah and Nicholas. Elizabeth, who married Jacob Booher, was born Feb. 3, 1779.

Benjamin Booher was about thirteen years of age when his parents moved to Indiana. He first attended subscription schools and later was sent to the public schools and given a good education. All of his early years were spent on his father's farm in Montgomery county, and he rendered his father much assistance on the farm. Even after he was married he continued to live on the old place for two years before he started for himself in Boone county. He removed thither in 1845 and bought a farm of ninety acres, which he first improved, and then added to until eventually he became the owner of 1,500 acres. His home farm was in Worth township, and from one elevation on it he could see fully 1,000 acres of his property. He lived there from 1845 until Oct. 28, 1891, but on that date he left the place permanently, and, moving into town, bought the large and handsome brick residence at 304 E. Main street, which has been his home ever since. His extensive farm lands he has divided among his children.

Mr. Booher has been twice married; the wife of his youth, to whom he was united Oct. 20, 1842, was Miss Margaret Beelar, daughter of William and Margaret (Hughes) Beelar. She died June 2, 1888, aged sixty-five years, four months and a few days, a Lutheran in her religious faith. She was the mother of twelve children, born as follows: Martha, born Oct. 6, 1843; Margaret E., Oct. 4, 1845; William J., Aug. 25, 1847; Albert L., April 3, 1849, died four months later; Benjamin C., July 10, 1850, a resident of Zionsville, who married Martha J. White in November, 1870; Sylvester C., Oct. 7, 1852; Vando L., May 12, 1855, who married Elma O. Schooler, Aug. 20, 1879, and who served four years as deputy county treasurer, owns a large farm in Worth township, and is employed in the First National Bank; Adelaide M., Sept. 10, 1857, was married June 17, 1883, to S. N. Cragun, editor of the *Lebanon Patriot*, and has one child,

living, Dwight; Mark A., Dec. 17, 1859, a farmer, married Miss Elma F. Hoggins, March 15, 1885, and has five children—Fary, Mabel, Lillian, Carl and Maurice; Emma R., March 6, 1862; Daniel W. V., June 24, 1864, married Miss Leah E. Barb, Aug. 2, 1885; and Minnie, April 12, 1866, was married March 15, 1885, to Leander W. Tomlinson, and has two children living: Bennie and Lloyd. Benjamin C. Booher lost his first wife, and was married (second) to Miss Clara M. Dooley. Of their three children, all are deceased.

Benjamin Booher, Sr., contracted his second marriage Oct. 21, 1891, and his bride was Miss Mary A. Ross, daughter of Henry and Sarah Ann (Ozias) Ross. Since this marriage he has resided in Lebanon. In politics he is a Democrat, and for some years was a township trustee, serving most efficiently. While the greater part of his time and attention was always devoted to farming, he was also interested for a number of years in a sawmill and veneer works in Indianapolis, and has proved himself an able business man as well as a most practical and successful farmer.

BENJAMIN CYRUS BOOHER, a farmer, stockman, capitalist of Zionsville, Boone county, who has been identified with the county all his life, was born there near Whitestown, July 10, 1850, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Beelar) Booher.

The parents were natives of Tennessee, the father of German lineage, and the mother of Swiss ancestry in her paternal line and of Irish in the maternal. Mrs. Margaret B. Booher was born in eastern Tennessee, Jan. 11, 1823. She attended the same school that her husband did and the beginning of their attachment dates back to that time. Their children were as follows: Martha; Margaret E.; William J.; Albert L., who lived only four months; Benjamin C.; Sylvester C.; Vando L., who married Miss Elma O. Schooler, and resides in Lebanon; Adelaide, wife of S. N. Cragun, of Lebanon; Mark A., who married Miss Elma F. Hoggins, and lives on a farm in Worth township, near the old homestead; Emma R., of Lebanon; Daniel W. V., a resident of Lebanon, Ind., who married Miss Leah Elsie Barb; Minnie, wife of Leander W. Tomlinson, of Lebanon, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Booher were early pioneers in Indiana, and endured all the hardships and privations incident to the life of that day and place. When they be-

gan their married life even the necessities of life were of the fewest and rarest. Their household equipment for the kitchen consisted principally of an oven, an iron pot, three knives and forks, two cups and saucers and three pewter plates. Mr. Booher was successful, however, in all that he undertook, and their condition improved steadily as civilization advanced. In 1845 they moved near Whites-town, and there the children grew up. For the past ten or twelve years Mr. Booher has lived in Lebanon, where he owns a handsome brick residence, and is a man of prominence among the citizens.

Benjamin C. Booher grew up on his father's farm near Whitestown, attended the district schools and assisted his father until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to live with an uncle, William Marsh, where he remained twenty-two years. He has always been engaged principally in farming, and at the present time is the owner of valuable real estate in Boone and Hamilton counties, near the town of Zionsville. Besides his farming operations Mr. Booher is extensively interested in business in Lebanon. He is a stockholder and director in the Farmers' State Bank there, and in the Citizens' Telephone Company of Zionsville. For the past thirteen years he has resided in Zionsville, and owns his home there, a beautiful modern house, heated by the hot water system and with all other late improvements.

Mr. Booher was married before he was of age, in November, 1870, to Martha J. White. This estimable lady passed away March 31, 1884, and on Nov. 21, 1886, Mr. Booher married his present wife, whose maiden name was Clara M. Dooley. Three children have come to them, all of whom are now deceased: Benjamin B., who died early in 1904, in his seventeenth year; Myrtle; and one that died in infancy. The brother and sister both united at an early age with the Methodist Church.

The family into which Mr. Booher married were Kentuckians and on the father's side, at least, came in earlier generations from Virginia. The father, Thomas W. Dooley, came to Indiana in childhood with his parents, Robert and Julia (Shelburn) Dooley, who settled in Boone county and lived there till he died at an advanced age. She died in middle life. They were the parents of a large family of children. Thomas Dooley was a lifelong farmer in Boone county. He married Miss Frances Dulin, and became the father of six

children, namely: Alice, wife of Millard Carr, of Indianapolis; Clara M.; Emma, deceased at the age of thirty-two; John Elmer, a farmer near Elizaville; Reiter Matilda, wife of Albert Saunders of Carmel, Ind.; Adelaide, unmarried, who lives with her father on a farm near Elizaville. Mr. and Mrs. Dooley were Missionary Baptists. In 1873 he lost his wife, who was only forty-two years of age, and he was afterward united to Sarah Ransdall. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Booher, John Dulin, Sr., was born in Virginia, Jan. 10, 1806, son of Edward and Mary Dulin, who were born in 1774 and 1772, respectively. John Dulin married Angeline Allen, Oct. 29, 1828, in Kentucky, and was left a widower Nov. 23, 1834. Their children were: James E., who died in Minnesota; Thomas W., who lives in Frankfort; and Nancy F., who died and was buried in Mount Run cemetery. For his second wife Mr. Dulin married Miss Priscilla Baswell, and had children as follows: George B., who married Miss Elizabeth Wysong; Mary A., wife of L. P. Shoemaker; Matilda J., wife of T. S. Dooley; John A., who married Miss Mary A. Carr; Sallie E., wife of Isaac Isenhour; Clarinda E., wife of E. Marsh; Thaddeus V., who died Aug. 31, 1849; Elizabeth M., wife of Willis West; and Cassius O., who married Miss Mary A. Baber.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Benjamin C. Booher are identified with any religious denomination. They both are members of the Eastern Star, and Mrs. Booher is a past matron of the order. Mr. Booher is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Zion Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M.; of Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and is a charter member of the Zionsville Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He has always belonged to the Democratic party, and in 1884 was elected a member of the board of commissioners of Boone county, an office he filled three years. He is a practical farmer, a splendid business man, and a shrewd financier and his opinion carries much weight with his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM RUFUS TEAGUE, who for three years has lived a retired life in Pendleton, Ind., where for a long period he was engaged in a mercantile business, was born in June, 1842, in Pendleton, son of Joshua and Martha (Malogue) Teague.

Joshua Teague was born in Guilford, N. C., and there married Martha Malogue. Their children were: Martin A.; Augustus H.;

Mary, who died young; Martha and William Rufus. Joshua Teague was engaged in farming his property in his native county, but on coming to Madison county, Ind., in 1839, he engaged in selling fanning mills. He was injured by a runaway team, and died from the effects thereof in 1842.

William Rufus Teague was reared in Pendleton and received a limited common school education in a little brick school-house. When about nineteen years of age he enlisted in Pendleton, Ind., as a private of Company D, 34th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, at the end of which period he veteranized on the peninsula or gulf coast in Texas, in the same organization. He was honorably discharged at Brownsville, Texas, in November, 1865, the war having closed. He took part in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Memphis, Helena, Ark., White River, Clarendon, Duvall's Bluff, Helena (second skirmish), Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, siege and campaign of Vicksburg, and many skirmishes and the capture of Jackson, Miss. Mr. Teague was never wounded, but was sick at Brownsville, Texas, where he was confined to the hospital for a short time. He was captured with others of his regiment at that place, and held for some time, for though the war had closed they had not yet heard of it. He was ever a faithful, active soldier, and earned the respect of his superior officers and of his comrades.

After the war Mr. Teague returned to Pendleton, and was with his brother, M. A. Teague, in the tailor business, but soon thereafter engaged in farming. He was married Jan. 7, 1868, in Pendleton, to Mary E. Seyvert, born in Madison county, Ind., daughter of Harvey and Martha (Davis) Seyvert, of Virginia, the former born in Virginia in 1825, and the latter in North Carolina, in January, 1825. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Teague lived for a short time on the Seyvert farm, and then settled in Pendleton where he was engaged for a time in teaming and farming, and later in the mercantile business. For the past three years he has lived retired. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council. He is a political leader in the ranks of the Republican party, being a member of the town council and president of the school board, taking a great interest in educational matters.

Mr. and Mrs. Teague have these children:

(1) Effie Malogue, born in Pendleton, Oct. 29, 1868, married June 16, 1890, John H. Town. (2) Ernie Addison, born June 30, 1870, in Pendleton, is a train dispatcher for the Big Four railroad. He married in Bellefontaine, Ohio, Effie Tamblin, born in October, 1878, daughter of William Tamblin. (3) Harvey Wilber, born April 30, 1876, married Oct. 4, 1899, Della Sparks, born in Hancock county, Ind., daughter of Marion and Margaret (Collins) Sparks. They have two children: Zelma Ruby, born May 31, 1902, and Ernie Everett, May 29, 1907. (4) Mattie Pearl, born Oct. 31, 1878, died Dec. 16, 1885.

GEORGE HICKOK, ex-deputy sheriff of Delaware county, Ind., and a survivor of the great war of the Rebellion, was born March 16, 1847, in Harpersfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, son of Hiram and Lydia (Edmonds) Hickok, and grandson of Heman and Lucinda Hickok.

Heman Hickok was a pioneer farmer of Schoharie county, N. Y., where he owned and operated a gristmill for many years. To him and his wife Lucinda were born children as follows: Heman, Ambrose, Benjamin, Hiram, Horace, Abigail, and Caroline and Catherine, twins. Mr. Hickok moved to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he cleared up a farm of 160 acres from the wild woods.

Hiram Hickok, father of George, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., near Harpersfield. He married Lydia Edmonds, born in Ohio, daughter of Robert and Lucy (Messenger) Edmonds. Her father was a native of New York, and an early settler at Harpersfield, where he cleared up a farm of eighty acres, upon which he resided until his death. Mr. Edmonds' children were: Augustus, James, Alvina, Lydia and Charlotte. After his marriage Hiram Hickok settled on a farm of 160 acres in Harpersfield township, which he cleared and improved, building here a good frame two-story and one-half house and a barn, which at that time was the best in the township. His children were: Orin, Lewis, Robert, Heman, George, Franklin, Hiram, Mary, Lucinda, Arthur, and one who died in infancy. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and later became a Republican. He was a noted horseman, and kept a number of fine horses, and two of his sons were also prominent in that locality as breeders of fine stock, one of these, Orin, later becoming the owner

of the noted trotting mare, "Lucy," as well as "St. Julian," and many others.

Hiram Hickok was a strong Union man, and saw five of his sons enter the service during the Civil war, Lewis, Robert, Heman, George and Frank. Lewis was a member of Battery B, 1st Ohio; Robert, of the Independent Battery, 14th Ohio; Heman, of the 3rd Ohio Cav., and all three of these veteranized. Frank enlisted when but fourteen years of age, in 1864, in the 60th O. V. I. Hiram Hickok died in Harpersfield township, aged seventy-two years. He was a charter member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Geneva, Ohio. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church.

George Hickok was reared on his father's farm and attended the local schools until he enlisted for service in the Civil war, when but sixteen years of age. In 1862 he first attempted to enter the army, desiring to become a member of the 2nd Ohio Heavy Artillery, but he was not enrolled, and on account of the influence his father exerted, he returned after a service of several months, to his home, during which time he drove a mule team in the Transportation department through Kentucky and Tennessee. In December, 1863, he enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, as a private in Company C, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. M. B. Gary, to serve three years or during the war. This contract he fulfilled and he was honorably discharged in June, 1865, his service having been in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Mr. Hickok participated in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, the Union troops being under fire for nearly four months. His regiment was attached to the 20th Corps, in the center, and was under the command of Gen. Joseph Hooker. This position was one of more danger than almost any other and was under constant fire almost day and night. The 20th Corps had the honor to be the first corps to enter Atlanta after its fall, and Mr. Hickok took part in the closing scenes of the great siege. After a few weeks in Atlanta, the 20th corps started out with only eight days' rations, orders being to live off the country, and Mr. Hickok was in many foraging expeditions. Before his battery marched through Goldsboro, N. C., and later to the capital of that State, they had few engagements, but on March 16, 1865, were in the battle of Averysboro, and they took part

in the hard fight at Bentonville March 19th. The regiment proceeded to Richmond, thence to Washington, and took part in the Grand Review, a pageant which has become a matter of history. During the whole term of his service Mr. Hickok was a good soldier, and participated in all the battles in which his company was concerned, including: Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Cassville, Marietta, Rocky Face Ridge, and Peach Tree Creek. Being born and reared a horseman, his skill caused him to be given the lead horse on the gun-carriage, and this position of danger, as well as honor, he held throughout the whole term of his service. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek his horse was shot under him, and the same thing happened at Savannah, but he was not injured.

After the war Mr. Hickok returned to Ash-tabula county, and resumed work on his father's farm, attending school during two subsequent winters. He then engaged in a lightning-rod business for four years and in settling accounts, but after marriage lived near Jefferson, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and also kept a hotel for two years. He then became traveling salesman for the L. M. Crosbie Company, manufacturers of fanning mills, and traveled in this line over Ohio and through several States in the South. He continued in this business for six years, and then resumed hotel-keeping at Springboro, Pa., where he remained two years, coming to Muncie in 1893. Here he first engaged in a livery business, but later became interested in the monument business. In 1901 he was appointed deputy sheriff under W. N. Swain, and served until the expiration of his term, Jan. 1, 1906.

Mr. Hickok was married at Jefferson, Ohio, April 19, 1873, to Mary Cornelia Gilbert, born at Conneaut, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1854, daughter of Daniel W. and Cornelia (Krick) Gilbert. They have had two children: (1) Mary A., born in Ashtabula, Jan. 6, 1874, died at Muncie, Ind., April 1, 1897. (2) Ray Gilbert, born Aug. 6, 1875, at Jefferson, Ohio, was educated in the Ashtabula high school, and a business college at Erie, Pa., served as bookkeeper for the Muncie Transfer Company for several years, later was a clerk in a shoe store, and in 1902 was elected to his present position of city clerk; he married Rena Cope, of Muncie.

Mrs. Hickok comes from old and distinguished ancestry. On the maternal side she

belongs to the Kricks, who were prominent early German settlers of Philadelphia. Peter Krick, her grandfather, came from Germany and engaged in a hardware business in Philadelphia, later carrying on a similar business at Conneaut, Ohio, where he subsequently died. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church. His children were: George, who served in the Civil war; Cornelia; Caroline; Amanda, and Henry. On the paternal side Mrs. Hickok's great-great-grandfather was Rev. J. Gilbert, a Baptist minister and native of Connecticut, where he died. His son, John, the great-grandfather, married Rachel Bishop, at Butternuts, N. J., and in 1811 he settled in Ohio among the early pioneers. His land was on Lake Erie, on the one side, and the river Conneaut was on the west line. Here he entered 300 acres of land in the woods, and his log house was erected on the highest point on the Lake Erie shore. Three years later, in 1814, he built a large two-story frame house which was destroyed by fire only a few years since. It was a substantial building, with a big brick chimney, and remained the home of the Gilberts for generations. One of the sons of John, Clement, was one of the party that went to the assistance of Sweetland, a pioneer who was driven off the shores of Lake Erie by a heavy wind on Long Point to the Canadian shore, the rescue being accompanied by great danger. The children of John and Rachel Gilbert were: Clement, Jonathan, Daniel, John B. and Electa.

John Bishop Gilbert, the grandfather of Mrs. Hickok, was born in 1798, in New York, and was thirteen years old when his parents removed to Ohio. He followed agricultural pursuits and kept up the old Gilbert homestead. In early manhood he married Aris Smith, of Springfield, Erie county, Pa., born at that place Jan. 22, 1808, daughter of a pioneer of that place who settled there in Indian times. The grandmother of Mrs. Hickok could remember hearing the reverberations of the cannons fired over Perry's victory on Lake Erie. John B. Gilbert died in 1862, aged sixty-five years. His children were: Giles B., Daniel W., Emily and Mary.

Daniel W. Gilbert, father of Mrs. Hickok, was born Aug. 11, 1831, in the old family homestead on Lake Erie, and was afforded excellent educational opportunities, becoming an excellent penman, having been under the in-

struction of Prof. Spencer, a native of Ashtabula county, and the father of the great Spencerian system of penmanship. After his marriage Mr. Gilbert engaged in a shipping business, became owner of several boats, and commanded one of these himself. He continued on the water until his death at Conneaut in 1871, at the age of about forty years. In politics he was a Republican. In religion he was liberal-minded. Fraternally he was a Mason. His wife, Cornelia (Krick), died April 20, 1856, at Conneaut, at the age of twenty years. Their one daughter, Mary, is the wife of George Hickok.

On the maternal side Mr. Hickok is also connected with the old Vermont family of Edmonds. Augustus Edmonds, his uncle, was a partner of the famous Prof. Spencer mentioned above, and a fine penman himself; he assisted in establishing the Spencerian system and for a number of years taught penmanship, his writing looking like copper plate.

In politics Mr. Hickok has always been a strong Republican. Formerly he was a member of Giddings Post, No. 9, G. A. R., at Jefferson, Ohio, but transferred his membership to Post No. 78, at Muncie. He is an unaffiliated member of the I. O. O. F., at Ashtabula.

ROBERT EDGAR POINDEXTER, who is now living retired at his residence in Indianapolis, has passed the greater part of his life in Indiana, but was born in Mason county, W. Va., near Charleston, April 18, 1825, son of Josephus and Sidney (Conner) Poindexter.

The name of Poindexter has been associated with the history of this country from early territorial days in Virginia. The first Poindexter to land on these shores bought land there, and meeting with success in his farming and tobacco raising sent for his fiancée, who had remained behind in England. She made the voyage in the same vessel with Captain Smith, whose life was saved by Pocahontas. Tradition says that this first settler was George Poindexter, who went to England from France with his father, and fell in love with a girl of lower rank. To separate them the father supplied him with sufficient money and sent him to America, which was, in fact, the wish of the son, who settled in what is now Hanover county. On page 37, Vol. III, Historical Magazine of



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Virginia, we read "George Poindexter, in 1667, bought a large piece of land from Edward Wyat known as the 'Middle Plantation.'" In *Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia*, p. 42, Vol. II, we read, "Amongst the papers found (later than 1742) in the English Church Vestry was the Oath of Allegiance in the time of King George II, and of the twelve prominent men of Virginia who signed the oath was John Poindexter, son of George Poindexter, of 'Middle Plantation.'" In *Henning's Statutes at Large*, pp. 1600 to 1800, Vol. V, Chap. XXIX, mention is made of a piece of land owned originally by the Poindexter family in Hanover county, and known as Poindexter's Neck, which was sold by William Merriweather to other parties. In *William and Mary Quarterly*, p. 206, Vol. II, is found mention of 'George Poindexter, born 1739 in Louisa county, grandson of George Poindexter of the "Middle Plantation."

George Poindexter (born in Virginia in 1779, died in 1853), son of George, of Louisa county, governor of Mississippi from 1819 to 1821, was a cousin of Josephus Poindexter, father of our subject, and he and the Governor were well acquainted. They always called each other "cousin." Governor Poindexter came near having a duel with General Jackson, when they were in Congress, but they afterward became the greatest of friends. Governor Poindexter subsequently fought a duel with Abijah Hunt, who was killed. In *Johnston's Memoirs of Virginia Clerks* mention is made of James Poindexter, also son of George Poindexter of Louisa county, who was clerk of Powhatan from 1802 to 1816. He was known as the brother of Frank Poindexter, the old clerk of Chesterfield county, "beau ideal of an old Virginia gentleman in character, bearing and personal appearance."

Josephus Poindexter, father of Robert Edgar, was a son of James, and settled near Charleston, in Mason county.

Robert E. Poindexter was a boy of twelve when in the fall of 1837 he came with his parents to Indiana, the family settling in Madison county. He attended the common schools of that county for six months, but he commenced work early, and the best part of his education has been acquired by his own efforts, or rather in the pursuit of his natural inclinations. He is a born student, and has never ceased to keep up with the times by reading and study. It is peculiar that the two

vocations which he followed in his early years were only stepping-stones to the real work of his life. He learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it for ten years, after which he engaged in farming for a time. But he was obliged to give up that calling on account of his health, selling out. From that time on he gave his attention principally to his inventions, which have for the most part been the result of observation and study in his work as carpenter and farmer. He is the holder of patents to the unusual number of sixty-seven. Among the most important, and one which has all along brought Mr. Poindexter substantial returns, may be mentioned the Dexter Cross Cut Saw. He has also invented various other labor-saving tools, and his latest success is the now famous corn splitter, a machine which splits corn for the feeding of cattle. Mr. Poindexter still retains his interest in agriculture as the owner of a first-class stock farm in Marion county, and he also has property in Indianapolis, owning the fine home in which he lives, situated at the southwest corner of Bellefontaine and Twentieth streets. The location is beautiful, and the home is worthy of its surroundings. Though Mr. Poindexter is now living retired, he continues to take a deep interest in what one may call his life work, and he keeps abreast of progress along the mechanical lines in which he is interested.

Mr. Poindexter first married Miss America Jane McAllister, daughter of Garrett and Elizabeth (McGrady) McAllister, of West Virginia, and subsequently Mrs. Nancy Stinson Sebrell, a daughter of John Stinson. His present wife, to whom he was married March 22, 1892, was Mrs. Lydia Craft. Mr. Poindexter has one daughter, Emmazetta Hicks (born of the first marriage), who is now the widow of Jeremiah Hicks, who died in the early seventies, and as she has grandchildren, Mr. Poindexter is a great-grandfather. Mrs. Hicks has two sons, Dr. J. R., of Covington, Ind.; and Edgar J., of the Atkins Saw Works, Indianapolis, an inventor like his father. Both are married, the latter having four children. Though Mr. Poindexter is the father of but one child, he has reared eight children, the youngest of whom was but five days old when he assumed the parental responsibility, and is now forty years of age. No better evidence of Mr. Poindexter's real character could be given than is afforded by the

simple statement of the fact that his home has so often been opened to admit strangers to his hearthside.

JOHN V. PRESTON, a lieutenant in the Union army in the Civil war, and now a prominent citizen of Madison county, belongs to a family which came to Indiana from Virginia, and was descended from English ancestors of the early Colonial period.

The first of the name to settle in Indiana was Zenith Preston, whose early life was passed in Campbell county, Va. He was a farmer and stone mason, and built the arches for many of the stone bridges on the Lynchburg and Winchester Pike, in Virginia. In 1824 he moved to the West and at first located at Liberty, Union county, Ind., but afterward bought 320 acres of forest land eight miles south of Laporte, which he improved, becoming one of the substantial pioneers and the owner of two farms. He was a Quaker in religious faith and he helped to found the first church of that sect in Laporte. Of strong physique, Zenith Preston lived to be eighty-nine years old. He married Miss Elizabeth W. Stanton, of Virginia, and their children were: Elam, Irving, Albert G., Elizabeth, Vickers, Calitha and Enoch.

Dr. Albert Gallatin Preston, father of John V., was born in Campbell county, Va., April 17, 1815. He died in Greencastle, Ind., in 1892, aged seventy-seven years, and the following extract from his obituary indicates the main events in his career and his valuable services to his fellowmen:

"Dr. Albert Gallatin Preston died yesterday at Greencastle, where he had lived and practiced his profession for forty-six years. A man of marked ability, extensive and accurate acquirements and of striking individuality of character, his death calls for more than mere passing comment. * * *

"Dr. Preston commenced the study of medicine at Liberty, Union county, in the office of Dr. Hardy, when only seventeen years old. In 1833, at the age of twenty years, he located at Middletown, Henry county, Ind., and at once entered into an active practice. One year later he married in Middletown Miss Jeanette Balingall. In 1843 Dr. Preston removed to Greencastle, and there resided until his death. In 1844 he married Miss Margaret Fisher, who survives him.

"Dr. Preston achieved a leading position in his profession at a very early age, and when

the war broke out in 1861, he was regarded as one of the foremost physicians and surgeons in the State. His services during the war were conspicuous. He was surgeon of the 55th Indiana Regiment at the disastrous battle of Richmond, Ky., and was captured in the discharge of his duties. By the Confederates he was placed in charge of wounded soldiers who, like himself, were captured, and in this way it fell to his lot to be of immense service to his fellow captives. After being exchanged he was appointed a surgeon by the Sanitary Commission and was assigned to the greatest and most important military movements and engagements in the southeast, where Indiana troops were present. He was on duty at Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and other great historic battles of the war in the Valley of the Mississippi. He came back from the front in impaired health from constant exposure and overexertion. During the last year of the war he was surgeon to the Bureau of Enrollment for the 7th Congressional District with headquarters in Terre Haute.

"It can be truthfully said that in every sphere of action throughout his long life Dr. Preston always displayed conspicuous ability, courage and fidelity to his trusts. He was an honored member of the medical associations of his State and county, and also of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons. Thirty, thirty-five and forty years ago the medical fraternity was composed in the main of the Talbots, the Cowgills, and Dr. Preston and is now very strong. They are all gone now. Dr. Preston was the last of the very able class of those with whom he worked, and to whom he belonged. His life was full of strong, earnest and, at times, aggressive convictions, while his purposes were always upright, bold and manly. He talked of death, and met it with absolute composure and serenity, sustained, as he said, by the consciousness that he had always aimed to be just with his fellowmen, and faithful to duty. Thus sustained and soothed he approached the grave 'like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.'"

As stated above Dr. Preston was twice married, first to Jeannette, daughter of Dr. George and Elizabeth Balingall. Mrs. Preston died in 1840 leaving three children, Zenith George, John V. and Sanford. Four years later Dr. Preston married Miss Margaret Fisher, and became the father of ten

children, seven of whom survived him, namely: Jeannette B.; Dr. Samuel C., a prominent physician in Terre Haute, who died when about forty years old; Joseph L.; Kate, a graduate from De Pauw University, who died aged eighteen; Mary, who married C. W. Smith, a leading lawyer in Indianapolis; Abraham; and Maggie.

On the maternal side the grandparents of John V. Preston were of Scotch lineage. Dr. George Balingall was born in Cooperfife City, Fifeshire, and was married in his native land. In 1818 he and his wife came to America, locating first in Virginia, and from there going to Indiana, where they settled in Henry county. Dr. Balingall was finely educated, had studied medicine in Scotland, and for many years practiced in Indiana. A man of great ability and strong character, he became prominent in the growing State, was a member of the provisional legislature and was one of the promoters of the free school system of Indiana. Always fond of science, Dr. Balingall was specially versed in astronomy, and made the first telescope in the State, if not in the whole northwest. He ground the lenses himself, being offered \$600 for one of them many years later. The Doctor lived to be ninety years old, and at his death was the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in America, having joined the order in Scotland. His three children were Sanford, John and Jeannette, and they were the heirs of a considerable estate which their father had accumulated.

John V. Preston was born in Middletown, Henry county, Ind., June 24, 1834, and was ten years old when his father moved to Greencastle. He received a good common school education, and also attended for one year the preparatory department of the old Asbury University. In 1850 he went to Boone county, Iowa, and though only sixteen years of age, opened up a 160-acre farm there, from a large tract which his father owned. He also did much hunting and trapping. Returning home he worked under Mr. Staggs and became a very thorough workman in stone masonry. In 1860 Mr. Preston married and then settled down in Middletown to work at his trade, but in 1862 he answered a call for volunteers and went to the war. He enlisted Aug. 10th, in Company H, 69th Ind. V. I., was discharged at Mobile, Ala., May 20, 1865, because of promotion, and was made 2d lieutenant of Company E, 156th Ind. V. I., his commission bearing date April 12, 1865. He served until

the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Stevenson Station, Shenandoah Valley, Va., Aug. 4, 1865. Lieut. Preston saw much active service, was in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Chickasaw Bluffs, Fort De Russie, Richmond, Va., Smith's Plantation, James Plantation, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, San Antonio, was at the Siege of Vicksburg, in the Red River Expedition under Banks, and in many minor engagements. He was never wounded, but was in the New Orleans Marine Hospital for a time with spinal fever, and also suffered from ague during the Vicksburg campaign. After his promotion he was in command of his company much of the time, as the captain and 1st lieutenant were frequently away on duty. At Richmond, Ky., the regiment was captured, and Lieut. Preston was ordered to assist his father, who was taken in the same battle, in the care of the wounded Union men. On Sept. 15, 1862, he was paroled, but stayed with his father two days longer. He has preserved his parole, as a family relic from the war, and a copy is given herewith:

"Headquarters Army Kentucky,

"Richmond, Sept. 15, 1862.

"I, John V. Preston, Private Co. H, 69 Reg. Indiana Volunteers, a prisoner of war, captured by Confederate troops under Gen. Kirby Smith and this day paroled, do solemnly swear that I will not take arms against the Confederate States, that I will neither give aid nor comfort to the wrongs thereof, nor communicate any military information to them until duly discharged, according to the usages of war.

"The violation of this parole to be punishable with death.

"(Signed) JOHN V. PRESTON."

After the war Mr. Preston returned to Middletown, but soon removed to Anderson, where he has since resided engaged as a stone mason. He was an expert in building chimneys and fireplaces, and did a large amount of work in that vicinity, but about 1890 he was obliged to retire from business, as his health was much broken down. He is a well-known citizen of Anderson, where he is highly respected.

Mr. Preston's wife was Miss Deborah Fattic, to whom he was united Jan. 3, 1860. She was born in Middletown May 6, 1840, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Bowers) Fattic. One child, Cora Alice, was born to this union, in Middletown, Nov. 14, 1860. This

daughter lived to be only fourteen years old, and her death was a blow which permanently darkened her parents' lives. Both Mr. and Mrs. Preston are members of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Preston is a good Republican. His first ballot was cast for John C. Fremont, and he has voted for every Republican Presidential candidate since. He is a member of Major May Post, G. A. R. of Anderson, and was at one time sergeant major.

Mrs. Preston's family is of German ancestry. The earliest record in their possession is a certificate of birth and death, probably of Mrs. Preston's great-grandfather. It is written in the German language, gives the date of birth as June, 1781, and of death in 1832. The document was given by Jacob Fattic to his son Andrew, and by the latter to his daughter, Mrs. Preston. The family settled in Rockingham county, Va., in the early days and there Jacob Fattic was born and married. His wife was a Miss Fannie Thurma and their children were named Jacob, Andrew, John, Nicholas, Peter, Henry, Elizabeth, Fannie, Catherine, Barbara, Sallie, and Nancy, who died in infancy. Jacob Fattic moved to Middletown, Ind., in pioneer times, cleared up a good farm one mile from the settlement and there lived to old age. He was a Lutheran in religious belief.

Andrew Fattic was born in Virginia, Feb. 29, 1816, and was a young man when his father moved to Indiana. On Nov. 3, 1837, in Middletown, he married Miss Elizabeth Bowers, who was born in Ohio Dec. 25, 1819, daughter of Solomon and Deborah (Lane) Bowers, the former of whom settled in Middletown in 1825, and cleared a good farm there of eighty acres. Andrew Fattic was a stone and brick mason and followed his trade nearly all his life in Middletown, but in his latter years moved to Anderson. He died there in the home of Mrs. Preston June 26, 1870, aged fifty-four years. His wife passed away there Dec. 19, 1899. Both were members of the Protestant Methodist Church. To Andrew Fattic and his wife the following children were born: Jacob, Sept. 26, 1838; Deborah, May 6, 1840; and Elizabeth, Aug. 20, 1842.

THOMAS MOORE, of Cicero, Hamilton county, this State, is a native son of Ireland, born in County Down, Feb. 4, 1845, son of William and Mary (Patterson) Moore, both

natives of the same locality and of Scotch-Irish descent.

William Moore was a farmer by occupation. He brought his family to America in 1845, landing in New York. He located in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he remained in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until his death in 1862, when he was aged about fifty-five years. His wife died in Pittsburgh in 1887, at the age of seventy-four. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church (Cumberland branch). Their children were: James, who enlisted for service in the Civil war in the 8th Pa. V. I., was mortally wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Md., and died three weeks later in Lincoln Hospital, Washington; Samuel served in the 63d Pa. V. I.; Thomas; William was born in Pittsburgh; John McCracken, named for Rev. John McCracken of Pittsburgh, died at the age of seven years; Mary J.; Eliza; Isabella; and John McCracken (2). The eldest son was not quite twenty-one when he enlisted.

Thomas Moore was but six weeks old when his parents left the old home in Ireland to try for home and fortune in the New World. He received a limited common school education, and when he was seventeen he learned the glass blower's trade. On July 13, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, 193d Pa. V. I., for one hundred days. He re-enlisted Sept. 6, 1864, in Company L, 14th Pa. V. C., for one year or during the war, and he was honorably discharged at Alexandria, Va., May 11, 1865. He participated in the battle of Winchester under General Sheridan, and saw that famous general at the conclusion of his noted ride, when Sheridan exclaimed "Boys, right about, we will soon whip them." He was in many skirmishes with Mosby's guerrillas, and did much scouting. In the winter of 1864-5 on an expedition with thirty-eight scouts after Mosby he was caught in a severe snow storm, and as they were without shelter of any kind many of the men were frozen and rescued with difficulty, Mr. Moore having his feet frozen. This was the only misfortune he suffered in his army service, passing through all the battles and skirmishes unscathed.

Returning to Pittsburgh at the close of the war Mr. Moore resumed work at his trade. In 1879 he came West and located at La Salle, Ill., from there moving to Ottawa, and in 1894 to Streeter, finally settling in Indiana, where he has proved himself an excellent citizen. He owns a good home. In politics he is a

Republican, and has voted for every Republican President. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

On April 27, 1869, in Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Moore married Miss Eliza A. Mahood, who was born in County Down, Ireland, Nov. 5, 1844, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Southford) Mahood. James Mahood was of Scotch Irish parentage; he was a farmer in Ireland where both he and his wife died. Their children were: George, Eliza A., James, Margaret, Sarah, Janet and Mary. Mrs. Moore came to America when about twenty-two years old, and settled in Pittsburg. Thomas Moore has six living children: James, Mary J., Eliza, Margaret, Carrie and Thomas. Mrs. Eliza A. Moore died April 21, 1907, sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends.

ELLIS WORTHINGTON FOSTER, a veteran of the Civil war, and an esteemed resident of Tipton, was born in Beaver county, Pa., Feb. 19, 1837, son of William Woods and Martha (Burns) Foster.

The Fosters come from an English family whose representatives settled in Pennsylvania in early Colonial days. John, the paternal grandfather of Ellis W., spent the greater part of his life in Beaver county, and was a farmer by occupation. During the war of 1812 he was in the government service as a teamster. His last years were spent with his son, William W., after the latter had moved to Indiana, and there John Foster died, in Franklin county, at the advanced age of eighty-four. His wife was Mary Woods, who was also of an old Pennsylvania family, of English ancestry. Their children were: Stephen; William W.; John; Jane, who married Robert White; and Polly, wife of a Mr. Castor.

William Woods Foster was born in Beaver county, Pa., April 19, 1802, and was given the ordinary-common school education of that day. A farmer by occupation he was also local minister, both in Pennsylvania and Indiana. His was a very strict religious character, and he lived up to his principles in every act of his life, and his home was the refuge of every itinerant preacher of the frontier. He made it a point to attend camp meeting every year, and would sometimes travel fifty miles on horseback to reach the gathering. He was an ardent advocate of temperance and was one of the first Indiana pioneers to oppose the use of whiskey at log rollings. As he refused to furnish it for his own helpers, men for a

while refused to work for him, or, if they did, would bring their own liquor, but finally his neighbors came around to his view and willingly supported and assisted him. His religious ministrations were greatly helped by the fact that he was a fine singer, besides being a good performer on the violin.

William W. Foster made his home in Pennsylvania until 1839, when he moved to Indiana. He and his brother Stephen purchased a flat boat and made the trip by way of the Ohio river as far as Lawrenceburg, but at that point changed to a team, which they had brought on the boat, and continued with that as far as Franklin county. Here Mr. William W. Woods bought 160 acres, some few of which had been cleared, and on which stood a log cabin, and he settled down to three years of strenuous toil improving his farm. In 1842, when only thirty-nine years of age, he was suddenly struck down with typhoid fever and died. Mr. Foster had married, in Beaver county, Sept. 24, 1827, Miss Martha Burns, who was born in that county Dec. 24, 1807, of Scotch-Irish descent, daughter of Samuel and Ellen (Tucker) Burns. They had seven children: (1) Jonathan Holt was born Oct. 3, 1828, and married Nov. 14, 1848, to Miss Sarah Jane Sutfin, who was born Dec. 19, 1830. Jonathan H., was a soldier, in the Civil war, and served two and a half years in the quartermaster's department, as a private in Company D, 123d Ind. V. I. He was in the battle of Nashville, and in the advance to Goldsboro, N. C. (2) William Henderson, born Sept. 20, 1830, married July 31, 1851, Miss Matilda Coen, who was born Aug. 24, 1821. (3) Mary, born Oct. 7, 1832, married Sept. 3, 1849, Thomas Johnson, born June 5, 1829. (3) Emeline, born Jan. 15, 1835, was married Sept. 25, 1852, to Joseph Wiley Alley. Mr. Alley was born Sept. 25, 1819, and was a soldier in the war, in the 123d Ind. V. I. (5) Ellis Worthington. (6) Samuel B., born May 15, 1839, became a local minister. On June 4, 1861, he married Miss Eliza Ann Gant, born June 2, 1843. (7) Ellen, born Aug. 2, 1841, was married June 4, 1861, to Charles B. Martin, whose birth occurred May 28, 1841. The eldest of these seven children was but fourteen years of age when the father died. With the help of her children, however, the widowed mother finished clearing and paying for the farm. She was a shrewd manager and great worker, toiling early and late, out-of-doors and in-doors, clearing, farming,

weaving, spinning and knitting all for her little family. She had been converted at the age of thirteen and had united with the M. E. church, and she remained a Christian, loyal to her church to the last, and she lived to see all of her children become members of the church. She lived on the old farm until her death, which occurred in March, 1895, when she was aged eighty-eight years.

Ellis W. Foster was but two years old when his parents moved to the West, so that as a boy he enjoyed only the limited opportunities for an education which the frontier afforded. The school house of his day was built of logs, with a huge fire place, stick chimney, writing desks along the walls, supported by pins, and benches split from punch-ions. But later he attended the Brookville Academy, and also studied much at home evenings, working entirely through Ray's Higher Arithmetic alone. During the winters of 1859 and 1860, he taught in his home district. Teachers were then elected by their patrons, and the greatest interest was taken in the elections, but Mr. Foster was always sure of being chosen whenever he presented himself as a candidate, never being defeated. When not in school he worked on the farm and from the age of fifteen he was the main dependence of his widowed mother in keeping up their place.

On Aug. 22, 1861, Ellis W. Foster enlisted at Lawrenceburg, Ind., as a private in Company B, 37th Ind. V. I., under Capt. Thomas Kimball for three years. When discharged at Ringgold, Ga., in 1864, he re-enlisted, Company B being assigned to the 22d Ind. Regiment, where he continued in the service until honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 2, 1865. These years were spent in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia. He was in the battle of Stone River and there was shot, the bullet striking him in the thigh, passing downward and scaling off a piece of the bone. He tried to get to the field hospital, but was fired upon and surrounded by the Rebels, and was only rescued by the company wagon. By this he was carried to the hospital, which was under control of the enemy, who were paroling the wounded soldiers until charged on by the Federal cavalry and so compelled to flee, leaving their prisoners behind. After three weeks in the field hospital, part of the time lying on the floor of a negro hut, Mr. Foster was sent to Nashville for six weeks, then taken by boat to New Al-

bany, Ind., and at the end of six weeks there was ordered back to his regiment at Murfreesboro. For the rest of the term Mr. Foster shared in every experience of his regiment, and was known to be a man to be relied on for prompt and efficient discharge of duty. After a year he was promoted to corporal, then third sergeant, was for some time on duty as orderly sergeant, and in 1862, at Nashville, he was appointed color guard. He carried the colors in all battles, including Chickamauga and Chattanooga, until he veteranized with his company. After veteranizing the company became part of the 22d Ind. V. I., but at roll call was a detail of the 37th. Mr. Foster saw much hard fighting and participated in numerous battles, including Tullahoma, Dry Gap, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Averysboro, Bentonville and the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. During the siege of Chattanooga, the men suffered especial hardships, as the supplies were nearly cut off for three months, and the rations of hard tack and salt meat for a day would scarcely make a single meal. The clothing also gave out, and Mr. Foster was without either shirt or overcoat until in January. But he was a man of unusual character and bore the privations in a more cheerful spirit than many. He was also different from most of the men in that he used neither tobacco nor whiskey.

When at home again Mr. Foster resumed his old ways of life, working at farming through the summers and teaching in the winters for fourteen years. About a year after his discharge from the army, he married and settled permanently in Franklin county. He first bought part of the Foster land and added to it until he owned 100 acres. In 1882 he bought his present home in Tipton county, an eighty-acre tract, which then had but a small log cabin on it, and not more than twenty acres cleared. Mr. Foster has improved this farm and brought it into a high state of cultivation. Both he and his wife are most industrious and frugal, and have done well financially.

On Dec. 20, 1866, Ellis W. Foster was united in marriage with Martha Jane Calpha, who was born in Franklin county, Sept. 5, 1842, daughter of Simpson and Eliza Charity (Baldwin) Calpha. She is a faithful Christian, always ready to relieve the poor and suffering. She was an invalid, not walking for eighteen

years, but was healed by faith about 1884. Two daughters have been born to this union, Ocee Belle and Anna Mary. Ocee Belle was born Dec. 27, 1867, was well educated, attending the Central Normal College at Danville five terms, and began teaching at the age of twenty years. She taught four terms in her home district, four more in that same region. On Oct. 12, 1899, she married John M. Niedhamer, and they have one child, Merrill Foster, born Dec. 30, 1901. Mr. Niedhamer was born in Millersburg, Hamilton county, and was of German descent, although his father was a native of Indiana. The second daughter, Anna Mary, was born Oct. 23, 1872, and married John S. Batzner, of German parentage, and a blacksmith by occupation. They have two daughters, Naomi Leon and Mary Lucile. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are members of the Methodist Church and were among the seven original founders of the Methodist Church near Hobbs in 1883. This church has now grown to a membership of over seventy, and is in a flourishing condition. In politics Mr. Foster was a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln, but standing by his convictions he left that party about 1896, and became an earnest advocate of the Prohibition party.

The family name of Mrs. Foster was in early days spelled Calfee, and was of English origin. The Calfees settled in Virginia in Colonial times and Mrs. Foster's grandfather Henry Calpha, born there June 15, 1779, migrated from there to Indiana while the Indians were still numerous, and it was necessary to have a blockhouse to which the settlers could flee for shelter. The one nearest Mr. Calpha was four miles from Brookville. He cleared a farm of 160 acres on the White Water river bottom, and also owned hill property. He had married in Virginia, Aug. 13, 1801, Miss Nancy Calpha, and they had a family born as follows: William, June 7, 1802; John, Dec. 7, 1803; James, Aug. 8, 1805; Simpson, March 22, 1807; Samuel; Lucinda, Dec. 25, 1811; Malinda, Feb. 22, 1813; Ursula, June 16, 1817. Henry Calpha died Aug. 20, 1827, and his wife Jan. 30, 1857. These records are from Henry Calpha's old Bible, now nearly 100 years old, and in the possession of Mrs. Foster.

Simpson Calpha was brought to Indiana when two years of age. He married Miss Charity Eliza Baldwin, who was born in Franklin county, daughter of Amos and Hattie (Stuart) Baldwin. Amos Baldwin came from

New York State, but was of New England ancestry. A pioneer of Rush county, he eventually settled in Franklin. Simpson Calpha and his wife settled on the old homestead, which he bought and they remained there until death called them. He reached the age of eighty years and is interred in the old family cemetery. He was a prominent man in his locality, served as commissioner of the county and was a leader in church work, a man whose integrity of character made him greatly respected. For fifteen years he was an elder in the Baptist Church, to which his wife also belonged. They had five children, William H., James D., John A., Anna and Martha Jane. Mrs. Calpha was an earnest Christian woman, loved by everybody. She had an unusually kind and sweet disposition, and was known by all the neighbors as "Aunt Eliza." She died Sept. 8, 1881, and is buried at the side of her husband in the old family cemetery.

PERRY T. JOHNSON. The fertile soil of Indiana and its favorable climatic conditions have made the State a particularly promising field for farming operations, and many are the tillers of the soil who have reaped a competence, even a fortune, from their labors. For those who are industrious and progressive, kind nature does all the rest, and prosperity has been very general. Among those who by their own efforts have risen to prominence is Perry T. Johnson, of Nora, Delaware township, Hamilton county, who was born in Montgomery county, Md., about thirty-five miles from the city of Washington, July 23, 1838, and who came to Indiana in 1858.

Benjamin Johnson, father of Perry T., was likewise a native of Maryland, born in 1813. He lost his father when still young, and was always obliged to be hard at work, but he was successful and became a prosperous farmer, owning at one time 210 acres of land in Montgomery county, which he had cleared himself. He owned two of the finest gardens in that part of the country. He was an active member of the M. E. Church, and in his political views was a Republican. He married Miss Martha House, who was born in 1819, and who died Nov. 9, 1906, in Maryland near the old home place. Eleven children were born to them, of whom survive: Ebenezer, Benjamin, Jacob J., Perry T., Elizabeth A., Mary E. and Martha. The father passed away in 1902.

Perry T. Johnson owns a fine farm of sev-

enty-two acres in a high state of cultivation. He is also extensively engaged in stock-raising, and has fine breeds of hogs, cattle and sheep. The farm was bought in 1869, and has been improved so much that it is now worth over \$100 an acre. Mr. Johnson is a thoroughly up-to-date farmer, and is informed on all the newest methods and machinery. Like his father he is a Republican in his political principles, and is a member of the M. E. Church; in the latter line of work he has always been most active, is a trustee in the Church, and is superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has never held any political office, nor has he ever taken any interest in any of the various lodges. All his life Mr. Johnson has been a hard worker, and has consequently attained success; he is well-off, a leading man in his community, and one who is regarded with the utmost respect by all. One specially admirable trait has been his filial devotion, for although a number of years had passed since he left his home and native State, he frequently returned to visit his aged mother, and sought the old familiar scenes no less than nine times.

Perry T. Johnson has been twice married. His first union was in 1860, when he was united to Miss Sarah Dawson. By her he had two children: Benjamin A. and Louise. In 1870 he was married to his second wife, Miss Maria M. Elliott, and to them five children have been born as follows: Charles O., a farmer, who married Miss Bertha Fisher; Mary M., deceased; Perry A., a farmer, who married Miss Minnie Liellyn; Sarah E., who married Lewis Hussey; and Anna E., at home. All the children have been well educated, and each has completed a high school course. Mrs. Maria (Elliott) Johnson is the daughter of Assalom and Polly (Maxwell) Elliott, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, June 18, 1813, and died in 1893; and the latter of whom is still living now aged ninety-two, and makes her home with her son, Oliver Elliott. Absalom Elliott came with his parents to Wayne county, Ind., in 1816, and was among the early permanent settlers. Mrs. Johnson's grandparents were Jacob and Mary Elliott, of North Carolina, and her great-grandparents Exrim and Enterprise Elliott, also of North Carolina. On her mother's side she is descended from the Maxwells, a family in eastern Tennessee. Both Mr. and Mrs.

Johnson are descended from ancestors who generally lived to be aged.

ROBERT C. LIGHT, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and also carries on a real estate and loan business, having his business office in Room 535, State Life Building, Indianapolis, was born in Grundy, Pulaski Co., Ky., June 3, 1856, a son of James and Nancy (Graves) Light. He is of old Virginia stock, William Henry Light, his grandfather, having been a native of Virginia and an early settler of Kentucky, where he was one of the pioneer farmers, and he reared a large family. He died when seventy-five years old.

There is a tradition in the family that Dr. Light's father was a descendant of George Washington's grandfather, and the Doctor has often heard his father speak of the family connection, of which he was very proud. Dr. Light neglected to get the facts from his father. The Lights are among the old families of Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky.

James Light was born in Virginia June 25, 1810. His parents removed to Kentucky when he was twelve years old, and he was reared to farming. When he was twenty-one he became a merchant, and, acquiring considerable wealth, invested largely in slaves. The emancipation of the negroes left him a financial wreck, but by thrift, industry and enterprise he recovered much of his fortunes. In politics he was a Whig, and later became a Republican. In 1867 he moved to a farm, which he bought, near Lebanon, Ind., but later he sold it and settled at Clinton. In Clinton county his wife died, in 1879, at the age of fifty years. In 1881 James Light became an inmate of the home of his son, Dr. Robert C., in Broad Ripple, and there he lived until his death, in October, 1899, at the age of eighty-nine. Under President Harrison Mr. Light was made postmaster, and held that position for five years. James Light married Nancy Graves, a native of Kentucky, and of the children born to them five are now living: John M. is a resident of Somerset, Ky.; Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. T. F. Holmes, of Clinton county, Ind.; Mary Ann, who married James Doolan, is deceased; Amanda is the wife of Thomas Thurman, of Sheridan, Ind.; Ellen is married and living in Oklahoma; Dr. Robert C. is our subject.



R. B. Light



William Graves, the father of Nancy (Graves) Light, was a native-born farmer of Kentucky, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-five years. He was the father of a numerous family.

When a small boy Robert C. Light moved with his parents to Boone county, Ind., where his education was begun in the common schools. Later he attended the Indiana Medical College, and was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1879. His medical career at once began in Broad Ripple, where he has followed his profession in the most earnest and successful manner.

Dr. Light has decided business talent, and is engaged as a broker in the State Life building, giving special attention to placing Interurban stocks and bonds. He has always been interested in the development of the city, and he was one of the first promoters to develop the natural gas resources of Indiana, organizing the Broad Ripple Natural Gas Company; it was while he was secretary of that company that the first natural gas was delivered to the city of Indianapolis. He also organized and built the Broad Ripple electric railroad, the first interurban electric road in the United States. He also promoted, organized and financed the "White City" of Indianapolis, the greatest amusement resort in the State, located at Broad Ripple. His influence has always been given toward the promotion of every enterprise which promises to be of value to the city.

Dr. Light was married Jan. 15, 1873, to Miss Caroline Robbins, daughter of George W. Robbins, and to this union was born one child, Lola Montz, who married George T. Kirkpatrick, and is the mother of two children, Robert and Lillian. Mrs. Light died in 1874; she was a member of the Baptist Church. Dr. Light was married Jan. 15, 1882, to Miss Cynthia Hubbard, daughter of John Hubbard, and to this marriage came three children: Robert Sherman, who died at the age of ten months; Vallie N., and Mason Blaine. Mrs. Light died Dec. 24, 1897. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, to which the Doctor also belongs. He married for his third wife, July 3, 1899, Miss Anna M. Springer, daughter of Jacob and Martha Springer.

Dr. Light is a member of the Broad Ripple Masonic Lodge, and the Odd Fellows Lodge and Encampment, and in social con-

nection belongs to the Marion and Columbia Clubs. In politics he is a Republican.

HUGH J. CREIGHTON, one of the substantial business men and patriotic citizens of Anderson, Ind., was born at Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, June 29, 1842, son of Hugh and Jane (McPherson) Creighton.

Mr. Creighton attended the public and high schools of his native vicinity, and at the age of fourteen years began to learn the machinist's trade in Russell's shop, serving five years. On April 15, 1861, three days after the firing on Fort Sumter, Mr. Creighton enlisted as the first volunteer and signer of enlistment roll in Massillon—his company being also the first from the northeastern part of the State to reach Columbus—as a private in Company E, 13th O. V. I., to serve three months, following President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men. This regiment did not get out of the State of Ohio, as the term of service was spent in Camp Dennison, organizing and drilling. This regiment then re-enlisted for three years, Mr. Creighton being mustered into Company A, to serve three years, and he served until honorably discharged, at Blain's Cross Roads, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1864, by reason of enlistment as a veteran. He had been promoted to corporal, and was assigned to that duty in the same organization, his final discharge being dated June 25, 1865, by reason of General Order No. 77, mustering out paroled prisoners. On June 29, 1861, the regiment crossed the Ohio, and went to Western Virginia, where it remained five months, and then moved to Bacon Creek, Ky., joining the Army of the Cumberland. The service was in Kentucky and Tennessee up to the battle of Shiloh, and some of the battles in which Mr. Creighton participated were: Carnifex Ferry (Sept. 10, 1861); Cotton Mountain, Loop Creek, Ganley Bridge, Huddleston's Landing, Bowling Green, Ky., Duck River Bridge, Shiloh, Corinth, Guntown, Iuka, Larkins' Landing, Battle Creek, Perryville, Wild Cat Mountain, Stone River, Chattanooga, Ringgold Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Strawberry Plains, Dandridge (where he re-enlisted as a veteran), Atlanta Campaign, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and New Hope Church, where he was made prisoner. At the last named fight, in a charge after dark, the Confederates came up a dry ravine, gaining the Union troops' rear, and

captured 150 men of Wood's division, 4th Corps. Mr. Creighton and his comrades lay on the field together with the Confederates, and the next morning the officers took the name of each man, his hat, shoes, watch, money and blouse, the prisoners being left with only shirt and trousers. They were then taken to Marietta, Ga., and thence to Atlanta, where the 150 prisoners were paraded for the benefit of the citizens, and then to Andersonville by train, being taken immediately into the prison. This famous stockade had then 10,000 Union prisoners, and before the summer was out 35,000. There was no shelter of any kind here, and during June it rained twenty-two days in succession. The rations were served once a day and consisted of boiled corn meal and sometimes a piece of corn pone, and the prisoners who had no cup had to hold out both hands for the mush, which was brought out in a large dry goods box. There was nothing else served. All the drinking water that was to be obtained was in the creek, which was two yards wide. The Confederate guard, which consisted of between 3,000 and 4,000, were camped higher up, and the filth from their camp came down to the prisoners. The cook house was also above them, so that the filthy water running down was something indescribable. Vermin swarmed over the men and in the sand, and, with the terrible heat of the Southern sun, made the conditions frightful. This continued until the night of Aug. 11th, when a fine, large spring of water broke out over the dead line, and thereafter the prisoners had plenty of water, the Confederates having made a trough out of a hollow log. If a prisoner went over the dead line, however, he was immediately shot, and many lost their lives in this way. During the month of August one hundred men died each night. Mr. Creighton and his comrades became terribly emaciated. To escape from their sufferings, which had become intolerable, they began to make a tunnel, with the hope of escaping outside of the stockade, Mr. Creighton having for his implements a broken knife and half of a canteen. The mouth of the tunnel was situated under cover of the shelter which they had by this time erected from some brush and an old piece of blanket, and was first dug straight down six feet, one branch being run under the stockade, and one under a well in a street of the prison, so that the earth could be disposed of without attention being called to it. Mr. Creighton

and six comrades were engaged in this attempt, but were betrayed by one of their fellow prisoners for a plug of tobacco. The commandant of the prison, Captain Wirz, came in on horseback with a long iron rod, or probe, sharpened on one end, which he repeatedly pushed into the ground, finally finding the tunnel. He then ordered Mr. Creighton and his comrades to come out, and they did so, supposing that they were to be shot. On the contrary they were taken to the north gate of the stockade and each given a quart of sorghum molasses. No reason was ever given for this singular freak of Captain Wirz, who is seldom reported by the prisoners in any other light than that of a cruel captor.

Mr. Creighton made his escape in a peculiar manner. There were one hundred soldiers to be sent to Charleston to be posted in such a manner that they would be exposed to the fire of the Union troops, and these men were assembled at the south gate of the prison and told to lie down. As the prison guards paced back and forth, Mr. Creighton, with two comrades, Morgan and Stephenson, both of his own age, twenty-two years, stepped in among the selected men and went through the gate with them, being placed on the car to go to Charleston. They watched their opportunity, and during the night jumped from the slowly moving train, finding themselves in a pine forest. They started northeast, being guided by the North star, traveling at night and sleeping by day, and lived on what they could find in the fields—sweet potatoes, peas, etc.—and what would be given them by the friendly negroes whom they met on the road. Morgan left them the third day out, thinking that he knew the better direction, but the poor fellow was soon thereafter captured. One night while traveling they came to where a railroad crossed the Little Pedee river and a guard stationed at the bridge challenged them and held them prisoners with his shot-gun, while he interviewed them. This was in the latter part of 1864, and the soldier seemed to be tired of the war. He said that he had friends in Ohio, and took Mr. Creighton and his comrade to the woods near his home and secreted them, after which he had his wife and daughter cook the starved soldiers three good meals, also giving them the first soap and towels to wash with that they had had since becoming prisoners. He then made a map for them, and told them how to travel, finally giv-

ing them two corn ponies to help them on their way. They found that the name of this good-hearted Southerner was Goodyear.

The next night the fugitives came to a schoolhouse, under which they secreted themselves, and during the day school was held, but they were not discovered. After school a little negro boy came near them, looking for some cows, and a dog with the boy barked at them. They then made themselves known to him and told him to get his parents and bring them to them. Soon afterward an aged darky couple came to the soldiers and seemed delighted to see them, giving them bacon and corn bread, and showed them the road through the corn brake. They missed their way, however, and walked twenty-six miles in the wrong direction, which they had to retrace, making fifty-two miles in a day and night. As they were barefooted, this was a very serious matter to them. Mr. Creighton had worn out his trousers, and had on but a pair of drawers and a shirt, the drawers being worn off above the knees. Finally, after being out sixteen days and as many nights, they were captured within sight of a United States gunboat. They had passed the worst dangers, but became careless, neglecting the proper precautions. It was daylight and Stephenson advised waiting until nightfall, but as they were crossing a road they met the adjutant of a Confederate regiment in a buggy. He halted them and asked where they were from. They replied from the 7th Texas, a Confederate regiment, and said that they had been "on a French" (meaning away without permission) and were trying to reach their regiment, under Davis' orders that all deserters would be pardoned who rejoined their regiments. The adjutant then told them: "Well, if you will go to the next town, I'll get you transportation." They answered: "All right," and followed the buggy, but lagged behind and soon took another road. Soon a man in a buggy overtook them, and, after asking them if they were the Texan soldiers, took them to Clinton, N. C. They were questioned by the military authorities, and were discovered to be Northern soldiers and were placed in confinement. Mr. Creighton here made himself known as a Mason, and received assistance, one man giving him twenty dollars and another \$106 in Confederate money, advising him to get a pair of shoes, this money being very useful to him later when he was a prisoner. He was then taken to

Columbia, S. C., and confined for six weeks, the rations being rice, sugar, molasses, corn meal and flour, uncooked. Later Mr. Creighton was taken to Florence prison, which, like Andersonville, was a stockade prison, and fully as bad as the other prison. Here he remained until the close of the war, receiving his release April 1, 1865, having been a prisoner of war since in May, 1864. He was passed on to the United States authorities at Wilmington, N. C., as a paroled prisoner and was exchanged in the fall of 1865. Mr. Creighton has never recovered from the effects of his army experience, and it was six months before he was able to resume his trade. He was always a faithful and brave soldier, and took part in some of the bloodiest battles of the great struggle. He was in the successful assault of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, by four divisions of the Army of the Cumberland, one of the most dramatic events of the war. In this assault, while acting as color bearer of headquarters flag of the 3rd Div., 4th Corps, Mr. Creighton's horse was shot from under him, but he continued on foot, and after the assault Gen. T. J. Wood found his headquarters' colors flying on top of the ridge. Mr. Creighton was on staff duty with General Wood from Oct. 1, 1863, until Jan. 1, 1864, prior to this having acted in a similar capacity with Gen. H. P. VanCleve, commander of the 3rd Division, 21st Army Corps.

The following letter from General Wood speaks for itself:

"The successful assault of Mission Ridge on the 25th day of November, 1863, by four divisions of the Army of the Cumberland was the most dramatic event of the stupendous conflict which prevailed between the States of the United States from 1861 to 1865. In the assault of Mission Ridge, Hugh J. Creighton was a member of my headquarters guard, and had been detailed to carry the headquarters' colors in the ascent of Mission Ridge. Creighton's horse was shot under him, but this great peril did not deter Creighton, and he continued with his comrades on foot until the grand success of the capture of the Ridge was achieved, and the enemy sent flying in hopeless disorder down the reverse side of the Ridge. Such heroism should live forever in the grateful remembrance of our countrymen.

"(Signed) TH. J. WOOD.

"Late Major Gen'l. U. S. Vols., Brevet Major Gen'l. U. S. Army, Retired."

The following is a letter written to the editor of the *Anderson News*, Jan. 2, 1906: "Editor *News*:—Speaking of the anniversary of the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863. The writer belonged to Co. A, 13th Ohio Vol. Inf., attached to 3rd Brigade of VanCleve's division, which had in addition the 44th and 86th Ind. Vol. Inf., 59th O., and Swallow's 7th Ind. Battery, and instead of crossing Stone River to our position on the extreme left of the army, were rushed to the extreme right and into the Cedars. The 44th Ind. and 59th O. were on the front line, the 13th O. and 86th Ind. on the supporting line, and Swallow's battery supported us and shelled the Cedars ahead. This was as early as 8 o'clock A. M. To say we had a fight does not express the hell we were into. All suffered alike, but Co. A, 13th O., which went into the battle with sixty men, had fourteen killed, twenty-three wounded, of which eleven were cases of amputation, and nine missing. Every officer down to a corporal was killed. Col. J. G. Hawkins dismounted and was killed, falling on the writer, making a loss of forty-five out of sixty, or seventy-five per cent.

"We crossed Stone River that night, and Thursday and Friday lay under a skirmish fire until about 4 o'clock, when we were charged by the combined Rebel force and driven into the river, on the north banks of which 'Old Rozy' had taken sixty pieces of artillery, which opened out with double shot, canister and grape, and if hell of Wednesday was not repeated I miss my guess, only we made the hell. That was all the Johnnies wanted for eight months,—then Chickamauga, after which you never heard the celebrated Rebel yell. And in all the Atlanta campaign, Franklin, Nashville and on into Texas. It was only talked about by Georgia militia. H. J. Creighton, Co. A, 13th O. I. V."

After the war Mr. Creighton returned to Massillon, but later went to Philadelphia, where he engaged in work at a machine shop, going thence to Louisville, Ky., and then to Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he married Helen L. Beaumont. There were four children born of this marriage: Helen L.; Guila B.; Mary K., who died aged sixteen years; and Hugh Percy. Mrs. Creighton died Feb. 1, 1876, in Springfield, Ohio, and Mr. Creighton was married (second), April 18, 1877, in Springfield, to Mary Kenney, born Feb. 28, 1846, daughter of Elam and Char-

lotte (Maskill) Kenney. To this union there were born children as follows: Robert G., Paul L. and Ethel. After his second marriage Mr. Creighton lived in Springfield, Ohio, for about fifteen years, managing a large machine shop, and being one of the founders of the Creighton Engine works, manufacturers of stationary engines. In 1892 he located in Muncie, Ind., becoming connected with the Whitely Reaper works, and in 1894 located in Anderson, where he took charge of the Lambert Gas and Gasolene Engine works. He is now manager of the Perfection Magneto Company, manufacturing igniters for gas engines.

Mr. Creighton is an honored member of Major May Post, G. A. R., in which he has been senior vice-commander and junior vice-commander. In political matters he is a Republican.

PETER MINGLE, a substantial farmer and respected citizen of Madison county, Ind., and an old settler of Hancock county, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1836, son of George and Christina (Loy) Mingle.

John Mingle, grandfather of Peter, was a Revolutionary soldier from Pennsylvania, who moved to Montgomery county, Ohio, and settled on new land. He then moved from Ohio to Indiana, and settled three-quarters of a mile north of Pendleton, on a heavily timbered piece of land, which he partly cleared, and built a log house. Not liking the country, however, he returned to his old Ohio home, but in his old age again came to Indiana, to live with his son, George. He died at the home of his son David, in Madison county, at a ripe old age. He was a sturdy Andrew Jackson Democrat in politics, and an honest, hard working, upright man. His children were: Lewis, John, David, Elizabeth, Eva and George.

George Mingle was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, where he followed farming, being married in that county to Christina Loy, daughter of George Loy, and to this union the following children were born: Sarah, Melissa, George, John, Martha, Nancy, Henry, Peter, Adam and Rachel. George Mingle took his family to Hancock county in 1839, where he settled on 160 acres of land, on which a small clearing had been made. He finished clearing this farm, and built a good two-story brick house and an excellent barn. Mr. Mingle also added to his land until he was the owner of 200 acres of well-cultivated fields, being con-

sidered one of the good, practical, substantial farmers of that section. He was a Democrat in politics. He died on his farm in 1869, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Peter Mingle was brought by his parents to Indiana in 1839 at the age of three years. He grew up among the pioneers and attended school in a log school house, which was fitted with slabs for benches. There he received the limited pioneer education of his day, and was reared to a farmer's life, which occupation he has always followed. At the age of twenty-four years, on April 19, 1860, he was married in Green township, to Sarah Barnard, born Oct. 13, 1838, in Green township, Hancock county, Ind., daughter of Robert Y. and Mary (Hopper) Barnard. Robert Barnard was born in North Carolina, son of James and Annie (Walker) Barnard. The Barnards were of English stock, and there is a tradition in the family that they descended from an old New England family of Nantucket Island, off the Massachusetts coast. They were Friends, or Quakers, and, says tradition, among the early founders of the Massachusetts Colony, and, being persecuted on account of their religion, settled first in Nantucket, and afterward, just previous to the Revolutionary war, sought refuge in North Carolina. The Walkers were also of English stock. James Barnard was a farmer of North Carolina and moved to Ohio, where he married. About 1834 he located in Henry county, Ind., where he cleared up a farm from the woods and died at the age of seventy-five years. He was a Baptist in his religious belief. His children were: Robert, Roy, Melissa, Mary Ann, Elvira and Evans.

Robert Barnard was born in North Carolina, Jan. 3, 1814, and located in Ohio when a young man of twenty years. Here he worked one year, in 1835 removing to Henry county, Ind., where he carried on farming. He was married in Green township, Hancock county, to Mary Hopper, born in Wayne county, Ind., near Cambridge, Sept. 3, 1820, daughter of John and Sarah (Shortridge) Hopper. The Hoppers were pioneers of Wayne county, where John Hopper owned a farm, which he had cleared from the woods. He died when Mrs. Mingle's mother was only twelve years old. Robert Barnard settled on a farm of eighty acres in Hancock county, cleared it from the woods, and became very well-to-do,

at his death owning 500 acres of land. He built two sets of good buildings on his farm. He was a Republican in politics. For many years he was a cattleman, buying and fattening cattle, and was an excellent business man. His death occurred at the age of eighty-eight years, seven months, at the home of his son Elwood. His wife was a member of the Christian Church for fifty years. To Robert Barnard and wife were born the following children: James W., a private in an Indiana volunteer infantry regiment, was wounded in battle and died in a hospital in Scottsburg, Ala.; Sarah; Mary Ann; Irwin; Vandelena; and Elwood.

After marriage Peter Mingle bought 120 acres of land in Green township, Hancock county, where he made some improvements, after which he sold it and bought eighty acres in the same township, which was partly cleared. He finished clearing this farm, upon which he built a hewed log house and good barn. This farm he also sold in 1869, and removed to Madison county, Ind., settling upon his present homestead, which then consisted of 130 acres. At one time Mr. Mingle owned 420 acres of fine land in Fall Creek township, but has given liberally to his children, still retaining, however, a fine farm of 186 acres.

Mr. Mingle is a member of the Methodist Church, as was his wife, and in that faith she died. Mrs. Mingle was a member of the committee appointed to collect funds with which to build the new Methodist Church in Pendleton. This committee collected \$10,000, and of this sum Mrs. Mingle herself gave \$1,000, Mr. Mingle, \$250, their two daughters \$250 each, and Mr. McCarty, a son-in-law, \$250, making \$2,000 from the family. In his political views Mr. Mingle is a stanch Democrat. He is a straight-forward citizen and much respected man, and assisted by his worthy wife, he has reared an excellent family as follows: Florence M., born Feb. 11, 1865, married Charles E. McCarty, a farmer of Fall Creek township, and has three children, Glen W., Greta L. and Helen S.; Viretta Alice, born Aug. 29, 1867, resides at home; and George R., born March 22, 1871, married Zella Worrell, and has children, Grace S., Robert and twin sons (he follows farming in Fall Creek township).

JOHN H. COTTRELL, a highly esteemed citizen of Ingalls, Ind., was born in Green

township, Madison county, Ind., Oct. 10, 1829, son of Abraham and Susannah (Hilderbrandt) Cottrell.

John Cottrell, grandfather of John H., was a soldier of the War of 1812, during which he participated in an important battle. He was a pioneer of Darke county, Ohio, and removed to Union county, Ind., when that State was a territory. He remained there but a few years, when he removed to Green township, Madison county. Here he was an early settler, at one time being the only settler between Fall and Lick creeks. John Cottrell was an aged man when he located in Madison county, and he made his home with his son, Abraham. He died in 1860. To him and his wife Elizabeth were born the following children: Abraham, Thomas, William, Samuel, Polly, Peggy, Annie and Sally. In political faith John Cottrell was an old-line Whig.

Abraham Cottrell was a pioneer of Indiana, of Scotch descent, and was born in Ohio, June 11, 1803, son of John and Elizabeth Cottrell. He was married, in Union county, Ind., to Susannah Hilderbrandt, born June 27, 1803, daughter of Martin Hilderbrandt, a pioneer of Indiana, of Dutch stock, who died on his farm in Union county, which he had cleared from the woods. After marriage, Mr. Cottrell and his wife removed to Green township, Madison county, and settled on land in the wilderness, which they afterward entered. Mr. Cottrell added to his land from time to time, owning 260 acres, and clearing up a large farm. He was a typical pioneer, and first built a log cabin, but later, before the Civil war, erected a large frame dwelling house. The children born to him and his wife were: Elizabeth, July 13, 1820; Mary Ann, May 14, 1824; John H., Oct. 10, 1829; Abraham, Jan. 12, 1832 (died young); William, Jan. 29, 1834; Samuel and Lydia, May 11, 1836; Hester, March 17, 1839; and Thomas, Sept. 22, 1843. Abraham Cottrell was one of the organizers of Green township and was a substantial citizen. He had three sons in the Civil war: Samuel, who entered Company B, 11th Ind. V. I., for three years, was killed at Fort Donelson; Thomas, in the same company, served eighteen months, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability; and John H. Abraham Cottrell was an old-line Whig in politics, and an Abraham Lincoln Republican. He lived to be eighty-five years old, dying on his farm April 29, 1889.

John H. Cottrell received but a meager education. He was brought up in the woods and on the farm, attending the pioneer school in a log schoolhouse in Fall Creek, in which slabs served for seats and a plank fastened the length of the wall as a writing desk. When twenty-two years old, the January after the Taylor campaign and election, Mr. Cottrell was united in marriage in Green township, to Jane Pettigrew, born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1830, daughter of Washington and Polly (Parsons) Pettigrew.

Washington Pettigrew was a pioneer of Greene county, Ohio, of American descent. He bought 100 acres of land in Green township, Madison county, Ind., which he cleared up and improved, and he became a substantial farmer, owning several fine tracts of land. He died on his farm at the age of seventy-five years. His children were: John, Samuel, George, David, Robert, Marion, Nancy, Isabel, Elizabeth, Jane and Nettie. Of the above family, Robert served in the Civil war, in an Indiana regiment, for a short time.

After marriage John H. Cottrell settled on his father's farm, and lived there until his enlistment at Indianapolis, Aug. 9, 1862, as a private of Company G, 12th Ind. V. I., Capt. James Hueston commanding, to serve three years or during the war. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, June 8, 1865, the war having closed. He was in the battle of Richmond, Ky., when almost the entire 12th Indiana regiment was captured. Mr. Cottrell was among these, and was paroled the next day. He took part in the battles of Vicksburg; a hard fight at Jackson; Chattanooga; the great Atlanta campaign; Dalton; Kennesaw Mountain; before Atlanta, July 22d, and was captured with several hundred Union soldiers, and taken to Andersonville by rail, in a box car. This capture was made during the latter part of July, and Mr. Cottrell was confined there until April, 1865, nearly nine months. He was stripped of his coat, but was left his knapsack and other clothing. When captured Mr. Cottrell had about \$80 in greenbacks on his person, but when searched dropped the money in the sand and stood upon it. This money he kept some time for a case of emergency. One of his comrades, Morris Fort, of Fortville, becoming very sick, was unable to eat the prison fare, and Mr. Cottrell engaged a Union soldier from Indiana, who worked for the Rebel authorities, and who came into

the prison at night, to secure a chicken from citizens who brought them in to sell to the guards who traded with the Union soldiers. This man did not secure the chicken and returned the two dollar bill which Mr. Cottrell had given him, but three days later, five Confederates searched Mr. Cottrell, taking the \$80 from his knapsack, leaving him nothing. At this time the conditions in the prison camp were frightful. The prisoner's rations consisted of a small piece of bread of coarsely ground corn or rye meal, and at times a very small piece of pork or beef. Salt and sugar were unknown luxuries, but at times the prisoners were allowed a little sorghum molasses. The rations were so small as to be insufficient to sustain life, and thousands of prisoners died of starvation. The water was filthy, and was supplied by a small creek from the Confederate camps above, the camps being drained by it. The grounds of the stockade sloped to this creek and much of the filth of the prison was emptied into it. Mr. Cottrell saw the famous spring which broke out just within the stockade. This spring, believed by many to have been an act of Providence, suddenly burst forth when the water of the creek was at its worst, and it proved to be the greatest blessing to the stricken soldiers, supplying them with plenty of fresh water from that time on. In the prison camp there was no shelter except that which the prisoners made for themselves, and Mr. Cottrell and three comrades, with whom he messed, dug a hole in the ground, over which they spread several blankets, this being all the protection they had. Mr. Cottrell suffered a sunstroke in the prison in August, 1864, which greatly weakened him. He stood the prison life a great deal better than many others, however, and had no other sickness than that caused by the sunstroke. When taken to prison Mr. Cottrell weighed 200 pounds, and when released nine months later, weighed eighty-five pounds. In 1865, the Rebels, seeing that the war was about to close, started many of the prisoners to Goldsboro, but before reaching that place, the news of Lee's surrender came. Until taken prisoner Mr. Cottrell had always been an active soldier, and was never in the hospital, serving in all the campaigns, marches, battles and skirmishes in which his regiment participated. From his injuries received from prison life, Mr. Cottrell has never fully recovered, and has, since his confinement, always been very deaf.

When he left home to serve his country,

Mr. Cottrell left his wife with four small children, namely: Thomas M., William, Daniel and George. After returning home, Mr. Cottrell settled on the homestead, where he remained twenty-three years. His first wife died, leaving him these children born after the war: Abraham, John, Charles, Rosetta and Mattie. Mr. Cottrell's second marriage was to Margaret Anderson, born in Pendleton, Madison county, July 17, 1837, daughter of Adam and Ann (Snyder) Anderson. The Andersons were of Scotch-Irish stock, and the Snyders were Pennsylvania Dutch. Adam Anderson was born in East Tennessee, son of Charles and Elizabeth Anderson. Charles Anderson, it is believed, came from Ireland to America, settling in Tennessee. Adam Anderson came when a young man to Madison county, Ind., with relatives. Here he married Ann Snyder, daughter of Thomas and Mary E. (Bloom) Snyder, the former of whom was from Bedford county, Pa., and he entered his land in Fall Creek township, Madison county. Adam Anderson, after marriage, settled down to farming, and continued that occupation in Madison county all of his life. His children were: Mary, Thomas, Lucellus, Margaret, Henry, Charles and John. Of this family Thomas, Lucellus and Henry were soldiers of the Civil war. Thomas served in the 89th Ind. V. I., in the three years' service, and participated in a number of battles. Henry and Lucellus were in the 53rd Ind. V. I., in the three years' service; the latter died of typhoid fever in a hospital, after having served in several important engagements. Adam Anderson lived to the ripe old age of seventy-eight years, passing away on his farm. In his political views he was a Democrat, but never sought office, giving the care of his farm his entire time and attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell are valued members of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Cottrell was first an old-line Whig, afterward joining the Republican party. His first vote was cast for Zachary Taylor, and he supported John C. Fremont, and later Abraham Lincoln, being one of the original members of the Republican party. Since that time he has voted for every Republican candidate for the Presidency, and takes a great interest in the success of his party. Mr. Cottrell is prominently associated with the G. A. R., belonging to Major May Post, Pendleton. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F., of Pendleton. Until locating on his present homestead in Ingalls in

1878, Mr. Cottrell lived on a small farm in Green township.

J. RICHARD FRANCIS, president of the Francis Pharmacy Company, Indianapolis, and chemist of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, stands at the head of his profession, either from a business or a scientific standpoint. The concern of which he is now the head succeeded in 1905 to the business of the Hurty-Francis Pharmacy Company, which was founded by Dr. J. N. Hurty, the present Secretary of the State Board of Health of Indiana. The establishment, in its equipment and conduct, is worthy of its founder and of the present proprietors, all of whom have made an honest endeavor to maintain the highest standards known to the professional and business circles with which they have relations. The prescription department ranks among the very best in the Middle West, the laboratory has no superior in the city or in the State. The work done in both is always performed with the utmost regard for the public good as well as punctilious service to patrons. Mr. Francis, as the son of a physician who distinguished himself in thirty years of successful practice in Shelby county, this State, may be credited with inheriting the mental and moral stamina which have won him pre-eminence in his chosen line. Nevertheless, the credit is due for the most part to his own unabated exertions from the time he embarked upon his independent career.

Mr. Francis has an interesting ancestry, the early records showing instances in every generation of independence of spirit, enterprise and courage. These traits are indicated especially by their readiness to take up life in untried fields, the first generation of this branch of the Francis family in this country having come from Wales and settled in the Eastern States, whence his father moved to the new State of Indiana when he struck out for himself. On the maternal side we find that the emigrant ancestor came from his native Germany to Lancaster county, Pa., and later moved to Ohio, whence his son came to Shelby county, Indiana.

Three Francis brothers came to America from Wales, one settling in New York, one in New Jersey and one in Virginia. J. Richard Francis is descended from the New Jersey settler. His great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. His grandfather, Richard

Francis, was a large land owner in New Jersey, and a man of standing, being a squire of his county and noted for his strict Christian principles. He was a great Bible student. He married Anna Carr, a member of a prominent New Jersey family, and distantly related to Napoleon Bonaparte, and they had a large family.

Dr. Joseph Francis, son of Richard and Anna (Carr) Francis, was born in Monmouth country, N. J., and was there reared and educated. His father was a very strict disciplinarian with his sons, and because of a thrashing administered by his father, Joseph, who had some of the paternal spirit, left home at the age of eighteen years, coming West to Indiana with his brother, Dr. Edward T. Francis. The boys had grit and ability, and they determined to make their way to success in spite of the adverse circumstances then prevailing in their new surroundings. They settled in Shelby county, Ind., where they had found employment cutting cordwood for a prominent farmer of the locality named Banker. Being totally unused to such work they found it particularly severe, but they kept at it so bravely that they won the goodwill and respect of both Mr. and Mrs. Banker, who forthwith invited the young men to make their home with them. The offer was accepted, and the Francis brothers took up the study of medicine with Mr. Banker's sons Wilson and Adoniram, all four young men becoming physicians. They all attended the Hartsville Classical School, an Indiana institution of learning famous in that day.

Joseph Francis, in whom we are particularly interested, was graduated from the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, and was offered the chair of Chemistry there, but he refused, preferring to embark upon private practice at once. He located at Fountain-town, in Shelby county, Ind., and though often urged to change to a wider field by brother physicians and patrons who recognized his unusual mastery of the science of medicine and his skill in applying his knowledge he remained there to the close of his days, a period of thirty years. As may be judged, he was uncommonly successful, both as to the number of patients he attended and the manner in which he handled his cases. He was a high type of the devoted family physician, possessing a comprehensive knowledge of general medicine equaled by few, and was regarded with especial confidence as a re-



J. R. Francis.

liable obstetrician. At one time he did not remove his clothing for sixteen days. He was attending thirty-two cases of typhoid-pneumonia, and lost but one—a wonderful record indeed. Dr. Elder, for many years secretary of the Indiana Medical College, practiced in the same neighborhood with Dr. Francis, and in adjoining territories, and they became warm friends. When Dr. Elder settled in Indianapolis he tried to induce Dr. Francis to accompany him hither, as his partner, he, in common with other friends and admirers of the latter, believing he could win a high place in the profession under more favorable circumstances. But he preferred the location of his first choice, and continued in practice there until his death, March 14, 1893. Dr. Joseph Francis married Catherine Mutz, daughter of Hon. Jacob and Anna Maria (Snepp) Mutz, and their only child was J. Richard Francis, whose name introduces this sketch.

Hon. Jacob Mutz, maternal grandfather of Mr. Francis, was a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and a pioneer of Shelby county, Ind. His father was a native of Germany, his mother Mary (Frybarger) Mutz, a native of Switzerland. Jacob Mutz was three or four years old when his parents moved to Miami county, Ohio, about 1828-29, and there they died. When he was a young man he moved farther west, settling in Shelby county, Ind., and not long afterward married Anna Maria Snepp, like himself a native of Lancaster county, Pa. She belonged to an old family of that section. They had a wedded life of over fifty years, celebrating their golden wedding, and she passed away not long afterward, in October, 1898. Mr. Mutz subsequently married late in life. To the first union were born ten children, six of whom still survive, namely: Mrs. George Kinsley, of Shelbyville, Ind.; the wife of Dr. William Pierson, of Morristown, Ind.; Mrs. Dillon H. Payne, of Bloomfield, Iowa; Dr. C. M. Mutz, of Maysville, Kans.; Philo J. Mutz, of Jackson township, Shelby Co., Ind.; and Oscar U. Mutz, of Edinburg, Indiana.

Hon. Jacob Mutz was in his day one of the well-known Democrats of Shelby county, and he was three times elected to the Legislature, in 1860, 1862 and 1884, receiving a large majority at each election. He was well known in other public capacities, having served fourteen years as a member of the State board of agriculture, and for a number

of years as a trustee of Purdue University, to which position he was appointed by Governor Porter; he continued to hold it until he went back to the Legislature, in 1884. He passed away Sept. 6, 1906, when nearly eighty-three years old, and his funeral was conducted by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a prominent member. He was buried in St. George cemetery near the St. George Lutheran Church, near Edinburg, Ind., in which he had long held membership, and he was a firm believer in the doctrines of his denomination and a zealous worker in the church to which he belonged. He organized the Sunday-school of that church, which is still flourishing, a monument to his zeal and an honor to his memory. The members of this Sunday-school sent their tribute to the mass of blossoms which covered the grave of this honored man. Mr. Mutz not only reared a large family of his own, but also, at different times, had the care of several orphan children, to whose interests he gave his best energies. Seven grandsons and seven granddaughters survived him, Mr. J. Richard Francis, our subject, being the eldest of the grandsons.

J. Richard Francis was born Dec. 31, 1870, in Fountaintown, Shelby Co., Ind., where he was reared and received his early schooling. He obtained his professional preparation at Purdue University, graduating March 14, 1893—the day of his father's death. It was his father's ambition that he enter the medical profession, but upon his graduation he was recommended by the dean of his alma mater to Dr. J. N. Hurty for the position of assistant in his analytical laboratory. The Dean's judgment of his special fitness was verified in the aptitude he at once displayed for his duties, and he continued to assist Dr. Hurty until the latter was elected secretary of the State Board of Health, when Mr. Francis was admitted to a partnership, taking charge of the drug business which Dr. Hurty had established, and which was originally known as the J. N. Hurty Pharmacy Company. The business of this concern has always been conducted on a most honorable basis, and its name has never been used in connection with the advertisement or popularization of patent medicines, or questionable undertakings of any kind. In connection with his pharmacy Dr. Hurty opened an analytical laboratory, which has been continued successfully ever since. There all the drugs received into the pharmacy undergo careful preliminary inspection.

tion, and considerable work from outside sources is also done there, such as the analysis of water, the chemical work for the C. C. C. & St. L. Railway Company, etc., for which the laboratory is particularly well equipped. All this is carried on under the personal supervision of Mr. Francis, who has attained a reputation for ability and trustworthiness not surpassed by any member of the profession in this State. He is connected with the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, the American Chemical Society and the American Pharmaceutical Society, and is at present a member of the committee on commercial interests of the last named organization. Mr. Francis has put his vigorous mentality to many severe tests in the past few years, which have been devoted to work taxing to the utmost his physical as well as his intellectual strength. Fortunately he is endowed with a strong constitution and has had excellent health, which has made possible his continued exertions from the time he entered upon his present line. The opinions of authorities in the medical profession who have been in a position to judge of his work and worth will be of interest here.

Dr. William N. Wishard has commented upon his achievements as follows: "J. R. Francis is a thoroughly scientific pharmacist who makes a conscientious effort toward the highest ideals of scientific dispensing. He is thoroughly trained, and has an enthusiastic devotion to his work and a keen appreciation of the present-day pharmaceutical requirements, and justly deserves the high reputation he bears."

Dr. Clevenger says (June 7, 1907): "Mr. Francis is a very fine chemist. Inheriting mental qualities of a high order, he has attained the position he occupies by hard study and natural adaptability. He has the strictly ethical pharmacy of the city and State, and the most completely equipped laboratory in the city or State."

Dr. Ferguson has expressed himself as follows: "J. R. Francis is one of the few ethical druggists of the State. Graduated in pharmacy and in chemistry in Purdue University, son of a distinguished physician, he came to Indianapolis as chemist of J. N. Hurty, and became Dr. Hurty's partner under the firm name of the Hurty-Francis Pharmacy Company, and later succeeded Dr. Hurty. He has a most complete laboratory, is chemist for the Big Four Railway Com-

pany. He is a success because doctors know they can trust him. He has trained pharmacists who put up his prescriptions. The store has always had a high reputation for honesty and purity in compounding prescriptions. Mr. Francis has sustained the high reputation established by J. N. Hurty. He is by nature and by training adapted to his profession—this is the secret of his success."—June 18, 1907.

Dr. Brayton, Editor of "The Indiana Medical Journal," says: "J. R. Francis is the head of a house that has sustained a high reputation for thirty years, established by Dr. J. N. Hurty, the secretary of the Indiana health board. J. R. Francis' father was a physician of prominence. Young Francis is a graduate of Purdue University. He is a technical chemist and has paid particular attention to the study and examination of oils and waters for manufacturing, commercial and sanitary uses. His ability was recognized by the Big Four. He has the confidence of the laity and profession of medicine, because of his training, capacity and honesty, and he has surrounded himself with trained assistants. His gentlemanly, genial qualities are of the highest order, and he is entitled to the high estimation in which he is held. He has taught chemistry in the dental and medical colleges of the city."—June 18, 1907.

Dr. Samuel E. Earp, a well-known medical teacher and writer of Indiana, also writes of him: "J. R. Francis is a competent, reputable and ethical pharmacist, but this is not all; the large retail drug establishment of which he is the proprietor has in connection with it a well equipped laboratory for the purpose of standardizing his stock and this he gives his personal supervision. His cautious and painstaking methods are characteristic of but few men in active business life. His thoroughness in details with a view of reaching perfection is the secret of his success."

Mr. Francis is well known socially, belonging to various prominent organizations of Indianapolis. He is a Freemason of the thirty-second degree and a well-known Shriner, a member of the University Club and of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, an honorary member of the Xi Psi Phi fraternity, a member of the Columbia Club and of the German House. He was married in August, 1899, to Miss Helen Dalrymple, a native of Morristown, Ind., only child of John M. and Mary Ellen (Hargrove) Dalrymple. Mr. Dalrymple is

treasurer of the Indianapolis Saddlery Company. He is a native of Virginia, of an old and prominent family, his ancestors having come to the State at an early date from Scotland. He is prominently identified in the circles of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is an active member of the Central Avenue Church of Indianapolis of that denomination. He is prominent in the charities of the city and State, having served on the State Board of Charities and donated the John M. Dalrymple room in the Methodist State Hospital. Mr. Dalrymple is also prominent in Masonic circles, holding both the Knight Templar and Scottish Rite degrees. Mrs. Dalrymple, nee Hargrove, traces her ancestry on the paternal side through ancestors who came from Scotland to Maryland at an early day, and on her maternal side to an old Virginia family by the name of Smith, who were large slave owners before the war. She is of Scotch-Irish descent.

Mrs. Dalrymple and Mrs. Francis, her daughter, are both prominent members of Central Avenue M. E. Church. Mrs. Francis is identified with the musical circles of the city and the Federation of Women's Clubs, having served in official capacities in the last named organization. She is also a member of Alpha Chi Omega Greek letter society and was initiated at DePauw University, where she attended college. Mr. Francis, the subject of this sketch, retains his membership in St. George Lutheran Church previously mentioned.

OSCAR N. WILMINGTON, one of the highest salaried clerks in the registry department of the postoffice at Indianapolis, has been in that division for nineteen years, and in the efficient and faithful discharge of his duties has risen from the bottom to the top by regular promotion, serving at two different times as superintendent of the division under three postmasters. He has proved himself a most worthy official, and has seen the force of his department grow from three to eleven clerks. Born in Lawrence township, Marion county, Ind., he is a son of George and Emma (Day) Wilmington.

Elisha Wilmington, his grandfather, was of good English descent, and made his home for many years in Bucks county, Pa. A wagon and carriage maker by trade, he made that occupation the business of his life. After some years he moved to Ohio, in which State

he passed his last days, dying there. In his family were nine children: John, who died in Indiana; Joseph, Thomas and Levi, who died in Ohio; George, who is mentioned below; Anna, Mrs. Jonathan Jones; Eliza, Mrs. H. Hatfield; Mary, Mrs. R. Marshall; and Marjorie, Mrs. J. Hunter. The two last named died in Lawrence township, Marion county. The father, a plain, honest mechanic, gave his attention for the most part to the steady pursuit of business.

George Wilmington, father of Oscar N., inherited his father's taste for mechanical work, and was possessed of much business ability. Born in Ohio, he was reared in that State, and there, assisting his father, early learned the wagon and carriage maker's trade, becoming in time a very proficient worker. Naturally he embarked upon life as a carriage maker, and settling in Ohio, there followed his business with marked success for many years; in 1844, however, he moved to Marion county, Ind., settling in Lawrence township, where he opened a shop and continued the manufacture of wagons and carriages. Prospering in his business, he conducted it throughout life, winning for himself a good livelihood, and commanding the confidence of the public as an expert workman. Soon after his arrival in this place, he purchased some sparsely improved land nearby, where he moved his family, and overlooked the cultivation and clearing of the land. A wise manager, he in time made here a very attractive home for himself, where he made his residence while carrying on his trade. Conducting an extensive agricultural industry, he made well out of this venture, and afterward purchased another farm, located in Hancock county, where he also superintended improvements, and from the cultivation of which he derived a good profit upon his investment. He was ever a shrewd, practical manager, and accumulated considerable property in his lifetime. He died at his home in Lawrence township, in 1848.

In his young manhood George Wilmington married Miss Emma Day, who was the daughter of an Irish farmer of Pennsylvania, who settled in Ohio and died there. He had eight children: Artemus; John; Elijah; Edith, Mrs. Philips; Artamica, Mrs. Hawk; Adda, deceased, who never married; Emma, Mrs. Wilmington; and Minerva, deceased, who never married.

Mrs. Wilmington survived her husband,

and remaining on the home farm continued to improve it, and erected thereon one of the first frame houses in the neighborhood. She passed her last days with her daughter, Mrs. Johnston, and died in September, 1863. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilmington were born eight children: (1) Levi Franklin, who was disabled for life in the service of his country during the Civil war, and received an honorable discharge, was during his early manhood a blacksmith and cabinet maker, and after his discharge from the service he held the positions of railway postal clerk and secret service officer. (2) Edward Melvin, a farmer, school teacher, mercantile clerk, and serving as deputy treasurer and auditor of Marion county, was given the nomination on the Republican ticket for auditor, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He was elected recorder by the county commissioners to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Greenfield, and afterward made an unsuccessful race for the nomination for recorder, but was defeated by Col. Darnell. (3) Artamica died in infancy. (4) Oliver C. died in the service of the Civil war. (5) Adda died in infancy. (6) Narcissus married Joseph F. Johnston, a prominent farmer of this county. (7) Oscar N. is mentioned below. (8) Elijah D., a retired farmer and Civil war veteran, now resides in Eaton, Indiana.

George Wilmington, the father of the above family, was a large-hearted, generous man, with an open-door hospitality for all. Ministers of all denominations received at his home a hearty welcome, but especially those of the Methodist Church, to which both he and his wife belonged. A benevolent man, he gave liberally to all worthy enterprises. In political sentiment he was a staunch Whig.

Oscar N. Wilmington passed his early life on his mother's farm in Lawrence township, and there received careful rearing and practical training for the duties of life. For a time during his young manhood he assisted his mother in carrying on the farm. After she took up her residence with Mrs. Johnston, he started out as a farm hand, and thus continued until the commencement of the Civil war. Then in response to the call for troops, and when only sixteen years of age, he enlisted Dec. 18, 1861, at Indianapolis, Ind., in Company F, 57th Ind. V. I., under Col. J. W. T. McMullen, and on Dec. 23, 1861, went into camp on Gen. Buckner's farm near Louisville, Ky. With Gens. Buell and McCook in command, he with

the rest of the force, soon went to the front. Arriving at Somerset, Ky., after the fight there, they proceeded to Shiloh, arriving there in time to witness the close of the engagement. Then moving forward to Corinth, Miss., they soon entered in earnest in the engagements, participating in the campaign with Bragg. After a march through Alabama they were with Gen. Buell on the famous forced march of 300 miles through Tennessee and Kentucky, Sept. 3d to 26th, 1862. Mr. Wilmington saw active service at the battles of Perryville, Tallahoma, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and took part in many other engagements with his command. He was in the forced march from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Tenn., in which they covered 140 miles in eight days, to relieve General Burnside. During the cold New Year's day and night of 1864 the command bivouacked without tents, blankets or overcoats. On Feb. 13, 1864, Mr. Wilmington re-enlisted as a veteran, and when the army was re-organized his regiment was made a part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He went through all the hardest fighting in Tennessee, engaging in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Ga., and many others. From Jonesboro, Ga., under General Thomas, he participated in the pursuit of Hood. He was at the battle of Spring Hill, Nov. 29th; Franklin, Nov. 30th; at Nashville, Dec. 15-16th; and then proceeded to Huntsville, Ala., and from there to Buell's Gap, Tenn., in March, 1865. Thence he went to Nashville, and was soon afterward sent to Texas. He received his honorable discharge Dec. 14, 1865, at Port Lavaca, Texas, and was mustered out of service, Jan. 3, 1866, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was a thoroughly brave and faithful soldier. In November, 1864, he was promoted to corporal; on Feb. 2, 1865, to first sergeant; and on March 1, 1865, was commissioned and on April 1st mustered in as first lieutenant, receiving his commission from Gov. Morton. He was given the command of his company when only nineteen years old. Throughout his service in the army he escaped being made a prisoner, and received but a few slight wounds.

After the war Mr. Wilmington followed the business of contractor and builder in Lawrence township until 1880, working up a large business in that line. Encouraged by his suc-

cesses he then located in Indianapolis, and for a year engaged in the same line there. In 1881, under Postmaster J. A. Wildman, he was appointed to the registry department, a position he filled with marked ability until 1885. Under the Cleveland administration he was engaged in carpenter work on the State House, which was then in process of construction, and he also filled other contracts. When Harrison was made President, he again received his appointment to the registry department, acting as superintendent through this term. In 1898 he was again appointed to this same position; he is at present acting as one of the clerks in the division. An excellent business man, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, he has won the entire confidence both of officials and of the general public. He is a man of means and owns a pleasant residence at No. 1516 Brookside avenue, in this city.

On Dec. 25, 1873, Mr. Wilmington married Christine Shubert, who was born in Cumberland county, Pa., and they have four children: Anna, who married James A. Daugherty (who is with the Atlas Engine Company); Edward N., who is a salesman with D. B. Fisk & Co., of Chicago; N. Gertrude, unmarried; and Elmer E., a salesman with the Fahnley & McCrea Millinery Company, of Indianapolis.

Mr. Wilmington is a man of many attainments, capable of turning easily from one line of business to another. In the discharge of each task he is conscientious, thorough and efficient, and is one destined to rise in whatever sphere he is placed. A broad-minded, well-informed man, he is keenly interested in the topics of the day. In politics he affiliates with the Republicans. Possessed of many social attributes, he has won for himself many warm friends, and fraternally he belongs to the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., and Buckle Post, G. A. R.

Adam Shubert, father of Mrs. Wilmington, was born in Hessen-Cassel, Germany, and during his early life came to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. He afterward settled in North Vernon, Ind., where he engaged in the mercantile business for the most part throughout his active career. He died in February, 1881. He was married twice, his first wife dying in North Vernon, in 1863. His second wife also died in that place. By the first union he was the father of six children: Julia, who married P. Seipel; Henry, who died young; Eliza, who married N. B. Freeman; George, who died in the service during the

Civil war; Anna, unmarried; Christine, Mrs. Wilmington. By the second union he had two children: Caroline, unmarried; and Mamie, who is the wife of a Mr. Ervin. Mr. Shubert was a wealthy, influential merchant, and occupied a high social position. As a leading member of the Lutheran Church, he long acted as steward therein.

ANDREW J. VANMATRE, one of the good, reliable citizens of Madison county, Ind., who has for many years been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Fall Creek township, was a soldier in the great Civil war. He was born Feb. 27, 1841, in Mason county, W. Va., son of John and Delitha (Peck) Vanmatre.

The Vanmatres were of Pennsylvania stock. John was a son of Absalom, one of five brothers, among whom were John, Colonel Reeves and two others, whose names are forgotten. Col. Reeves Vanmatre was a colonel in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe, under General Harrison. Absalom Vanmatre was born in Pennsylvania, and was one of the earliest pioneers of Mason county, W. Va. He settled in the woods and cleared his farm, which was situated a short distance back from the Ohio river bottom. The land was very fertile, and Absalom gained 260 acres, becoming a very substantial farmer. He lived to be eighty-five years old, dying on his farm, a respected citizen. For seven years he had served as justice of the peace. His children were: John, Reeves, Joseph, Peter, Betsy Ann and Sallie.

John Vanmatre was born in Mason county, W. Va. He secured land from his father, in the primitive state, on the Ohio bottoms, and owned a fine farm. He married Delitha Peck, born in the same county, daughter of Peter and Polly Peck. Peter Peck was a native of Pennsylvania, of German stock, and moved at an early day to Hancock county, Ind., where he was an early pioneer, making a fine farm for himself and family, upon which he died. He had two other children, James and Polly. After marriage John Vanmatre settled in Mason county, and there passed the remainder of his days on his farm, upon which he had erected good buildings. In politics he was a Democrat. His death occurred at forty-five years, the result of an accident, while his wife survived until her eighty-sixth year, dying at the home of her daughter, Mary Smith. The children born to John Vanmatre and his wife were: Nancy, Jacob, George, David, An-

drew, Henry, John, Emeline, Agnes and Mary.

Of the above family four sons were in the Civil war. Henry and Andrew were in the same regiment. The former served from July, 1862, veteranized in the same regiment, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Although never wounded in battle, or confined to the hospital, Henry Vanmatre's health was greatly impaired by his long and arduous services on the field. Jacob was in Company C, 4th W. Va. Regiment, and served until the close of the war. His knee was shattered at the battle of Vicksburg, but he served out his time at Rock Island, Ill., in the Invalid Corps. David was in Missouri when the war broke out, and was obliged to enlist in a Confederate regiment early in the war, while trying to get home. He served until 1864, making several attempts to escape, once getting as far as St. Louis, when he was captured and returned to his regiment, after which he was carefully watched. He escaped in 1864 in Virginia, and enlisted in the 13th W. Va. Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war.

Andrew J. Vanmatre was reared among the pioneers, and had but little chance to receive an education, attending school sixty days each winter. This was a subscription school, held in a log cabin, furnished with split pinecheons for seats. He enlisted at the age of twenty-two years, at Point Pleasant, W. Va., July 4, 1862, as a private of Company B, 12th Virginia Light Artillery. He served until the fall of 1862, when an accident received incapacitated him for army service. While on his way to join his regiment at Wheeling, he was on a river steamer on the Ohio river. A cable was sent out by five men to fasten to a tree, the cable being fastened to the windlass. One of the men stumbling, the weight of the heavy cable and five men fell upon Mr. Vanmatre, injuring him, so that on this account he was finally discharged. After this he served on the Mississippi, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers as a boatman, being under Commander Foote on the Cumberland for three months. For three seasons he served as a hand on steamboats, all of which time was spent in the government's service except three months.

After the war Mr. Vanmatre returned to West Virginia and engaged in farming. In 1865 he came to Madison county, returning to West Virginia in 1866. He married, in Ma-

son county, W. Va., Jan. 18, 1866, Louisa McLane, daughter of Milton and Mary (Somerville) McLane, who were of Scotch stock. Mary Somerville was the daughter of Mary and Robert (Young) Somerville. Robert Somerville was one of the earliest pioneers of Mason county, W. Va., and owned 500 acres of land, which he had cleared up from the wilderness. Milton McLane was born in West Virginia, in Jackson county, and followed farming in Mason county. He died in middle life, leaving two children: Wesley and Louisa.

Mr. Vanmatre rented land adjoining his present property in 1900, buying eighty acres of excellent farm land, which constitutes his present home. Mrs. Louisa Vanmatre died Feb. 16, 1891, on the farm, in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. She left these children: Otto, Osra W., Laura and Maryetta. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Vanmatre takes a great interest in the success of his party. Fraternally he is associated with the I. O. O. F., No. 88, Pendleton.

Mr. Vanmatre married (second) Catherine Jordan, nee Saunders, daughter of John and Maria (Shover) Saunders, and widow of William Jordan, a farmer of Fall Creek township, and a veteran of the Civil war, having served in a Virginia regiment of the Confederate army. The children born to Mrs. Vanmatre's first marriage were: Lora, Alice and Rettie.

ORVILLE C. AND JOHN N. GORDON.
Neither the history of Great Britain nor that of the United States could be written without the mention of a Gordon. Yet not alone in places so prominent as to be handed down to posterity have the bearers of the name been found, but also have there been Gordons who have lived honorable and useful lives in the various communities, removed from the limelight of publicity. Honorable lineage entails the responsibility of upright living, and in Madison county, Ind., dwell Orville C. and John N. Gordon, public-spirited and patriotic citizens and successful and popular business men.

The ancient seat of the Gordons in Strathgogie, Scotland, is one of the finest castellated remains in the country, and Gordon castle in Banffshire, the most princely edifice in the north of Scotland. The Gordon ARMS: Quartered, first azure, three boars' heads, erased or, for Gordon; second or, three lions' heads, erased gules, for Badenock; third or,

three crescents within a double treasure gules, for Seton; fourth azure, three cinque foils, argent, for Fraser. CREST: In a marquis coronet or, a stag's head quadrant proper. Supports, two greyhounds, argent, each gougued with collar gules, and buckles or. Motto: Bydant. The badge is Rock Ivy, and the war cry "A Gordon! A Gordon!" The march and salute of the Gordons were fine specimens of the peculiar music of the bag pipes. The plaid is green striped with black and white.

The early Scotch line is of especial interest. It is definitely proved that there were many of the name in France prior to the Norman Conquest, and it is supposed that members of the family accompanied William the Conqueror to England, later going with King Malcolm Canmore, or his son King David, to Scotland. Tradition says that in the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, a knight by the name of Gordon visited Scotland and killed a huge wild boar which had infested the borders. For this the King granted him land in the Merse, or Berwickshire, which he called Gordon. He took the boar's head for his armorial bearings, and he afterward made Scotland his home, becoming the progenitor of all who bear the name in that country. Mention is made of Adam de Gordon, and Adam, his son, during the reign of King Malcolm and of his son King David.

Ricardus de Gordon, grandson of the Knight and son of Adam de Gordon, became prominent in the reign of King Malcolm IV, and his successor King William the Lion (1165). Donations made to St. Mary's Church at Kelso, "and the monks serving God there," and to St. Michaels in the village of Gordon, between 1150 and 1200, would indicate he possessed the family lands in Berwickshire. His death occurred about 1200.

Sir Thomas de Gordon, son of Ricardus, confirmed by charter his father's donations to the churches above named. He died in the reign of Alexander II. At this same time there lived one Adam de Gordon, who owned a part of the lordship at Gordon, hence is supposed to have been a near relative.

Sir Thomas de Gordon, son of Sir Thomas, died without male issue, and his daughter Alicia succeeded to the estates. She wedded her cousin Adam de Gordon, who was one of the chief commanders of the 1,000 auxiliary forces sent by King Alexander III to attend King Louis of France on his expedition to the

Holy Land. He died while on this Crusade, and his son

Sir Adam de Gordon succeeded to the estates. He married an English maiden.

Sir Adam de Gordon, son of Sir Adam, became one of the leaders of his time, in learning, in statesmanship, and in the field. He was the friend and assistant of Sir William Wallace in his expedition to Galloway. After taking the castle of Wigtown Sir William made Sir Adam its keeper in 1297. King Robert of Scotland rewarded him for his faithful services by granting him the lordship of Strathbogie, in Aberdeenshire, and there he made his home, giving to his lands the name of Huntly. He was killed at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333.

Sir Alexander Gordon, of Huntly, son of Sir Adam, was a loyal subject to King David Bruce, and behaved with great valor at the battle of Halidon Hill in which his father lost his life. He accompanied King David to England, and was slain at the battle of Durham in 1346.

Sir John Gordon, son and successor of Sir Alexander, was taken prisoner with King David at the battle of Durham, and did not secure his freedom again until 1357. His wife's name was Elizabeth.

Sir John Gordon, of Huntly, son of Sir John and his wife Elizabeth, became a noted soldier, feared by the English, but greatly beloved by his own vassals. In 1372, at Carron, he routed the English under Sir John Lilburn, whom he took prisoner, and he was killed in 1388 at the battle of Otterburn.

Sir Adam Gordon, son of the brave Sir John, was killed at the battle of Homildon Hill in 1402. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Keith, grand marshal of Scotland, and their daughter Elizabeth succeeded to the estates.

Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Sir Adam, married Alexander Seaton, second son of Sir William Seaton, ancestor of the Earls of Winton. He was called Lord of Gordon and Huntly.

Alexander, Lord Gordon, son of Elizabeth, was a man of great wisdom and diplomacy, and was made one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English for the liberty of King James, and in 1423 was one of the hostages for his ransom. Because of his services in the ministry of his country King James II created him Earl of Huntly.

George, second Earl of Huntly, became a privy councillor on the accession of James IV, and from 1498 to 1502 was lord lieutenant of the northern part of Scotland, resigning in the latter year. He died in 1507.

Alexander, son of George, and third Earl of Huntly, like his father, was a privy councillor. He was one of the sureties for peace with the English in 1509. At the unfortunate battle of Flodden Field he commanded the right wing of the army, being very successful, but as the left wing was overpowered, and the King and many nobles slain, he made his escape at sundown.

John, Lord Gordon, son of Alexander, married Jean, natural daughter of King James IV by Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Drummond. He died in 1517.

George, eldest son of John, succeeded to the title of Earl of Huntly. In 1535 he was made a member of the privy council, and was Lord Lieutenant of the West, and Captain General of the forces raised to oppose the English, whom he defeated at Holdenry. He held the Duke of Norfolk in check, and, it is said, attempted to apprehend the person of Queen Mary. He was attacked by the Queen's forces at Corrichie, defeated and killed. His son John was executed the next day at Aberdeen, and the estates forfeited to the Crown. Later another son, Adam, was pardoned, and in 1567 the estates, honors and dignities were restored to the family.

George, Earl of Huntly, to whom the estates were restored, became a favorite of the Queen, and was by her made Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom. When the war cloud gathered he became commander of all the forces of the North, but being forced to come to terms with the Earl of Morton, returned to his estate, and died in May, 1576.

George, son of George, was a devout Catholic, and died in 1636. He was raised to the dignity of Marquis of Huntly.

George, son of the first Marquis of Huntly, was a captain of the Scotch gendarmes to Louis XIII of France, but returned to Scotland when the Civil war broke out, becoming Lieutenant of the North. For his loyalty to the King he was denied pardon by Parliament and his lands and estates forfeited in 1647. He was executed at Edinburgh March 30, 1649.

Louis, third Marquis of Huntly, did not long survive his father, but died in 1653, and was succeeded by his son.

Marquis of Huntly, the fourth of the title, was restored to the whole of the estates, and created Duke of Gordon, by King Charles II. On the accession of James VII he was made one of the lords of the treasury, member of the privy council, governor of the castle of Edinburgh and Knight of the Thistle. During the Revolution he held Edinburgh castle as long as there was any hope, and finally, surrendering to King William, retired to his home, and there passed away in 1716. He was the last Catholic chief of his race.

Alexander, second Duke of Gordon, died in 1728, and was succeeded by his son,

Cosmo George, third Duke of Gordon, who was elected a member of the British Parliament in 1747. He died in August, 1754, and was succeeded by his son Alexander.

Lord George Gordon, great-grandson of the first Duke of Gordon, was the leader of the Gordon riots of 1780 in London, directed against the Catholics. In 1836 the title became extinct, but was revived in 1876 for the benefit of the Duke of Richmond.

Members of the family became Earls of Sutherland, and the Lords of Lochinvar were Gordons. Prominent members of the family were: Lord Byron (whose mother was a Gordon); Charles George Gordon, the "Hero of Khartum" or "Chinese Gordon."

The rapid spread of the name Gordon, however, was not due to the families of this line. Until the middle of the fifteenth century, surnames were practically unknown in the Highlands, and then they adopted the custom of the Irish, decreed by act of Parliament in 1465, that "they should take to them a surname," etc., and while the Irish in many cases took the name of town or trade, the Scotch took the name of their new lords, to whom they swore allegiance. A regiment of 1,000 Gordons went to the Crimean war, and were nearly wiped out. For many years the Gordon regiment has been a feature of the British army, and its review near Edinburgh castle is an imposing sight.

Among the American Gordons may be mentioned: James Gordon, 1746-1792, second lieutenant Capt. Nathan Adams' company, Col. John Haglet, Delaware Line, Jan. 19-Dec., 1776; Col. George Gordon, commander of Fort Pitt in 1777; Dr. William Gordon, an early historian of the American Revolution; Rev. William Gordon, 1774; George Gordon, born 1758, a patriot of the Revolution, and a descendant of Adam Gordon, of the Kenmore

branch, who came to America with his brothers George and Alexander, and settled in Pennsylvania; Timothy Gordon (descendant of Thomas of Brantwood, N. H.), born at Brantwood, N. H., Dec. 30, 1757, died Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 16, 1838, a soldier in Capt. Daniel Moore's Company, Stark's Brigade, participating at Bunker Hill, Bennington and Saratoga, and in the war of 1812, doing the iron work on sloop of war; Thomas Gordon, appointed lieutenant in Maryland Line Feb. 20, 1777, and resigned July 1, 1778; Ambrose and William Gordon, both lieutenants, and Arthur Gordon, a private, in the Continental army; Abraham Van Gordon, captured at Fort Washington, and sent to prison ships in New York harbor, where he is supposed to have died; Thomas Gordon, a private in Capt. John Lacey's Company, Col. Wayne's Pennsylvania Battalion, in 1776; Alexander Gordon, a private, Jan. 24, 1776, Capt. Abraham Smith's company, Col. William Irvine's Pennsylvania Battalion; Col. James Gordon, in New York militia in Revolution; Capt. Henry Gordon, chief engineer of North America, 1767; George Henry Gordon, graduate of West Point, 1846, served in Civil war, and as Brigadier General at Cedar Mountain, South Mountain and Antietam, and a writer of note; John Brown Gordon, of Georgia, Lieutenant General in Confederate army, member of United States Senate, Governor of Georgia. In civil life may be found mention of Patrick Gordon, appointed Governor of Pennsylvania in 1726; and William Gordon, 1728-1787, a clergyman and writer, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts, but later returned to England, sided with the patriots in their struggle and published a four-volume "History of the United States."

The branch of the family to which Orville C. and John N. Gordon, of Summitville, Indiana, belong is descended from William Gordon, a farmer, who settled on the Potomac river in Virginia, about thirty miles above where Washington now stands. He married Mary Duckworth, who was born between Liverpool and Lancaster, England, Sept. 4, 1731, and who came when quite young to the Virginia colony. To this marriage were born children as follows: Alice, Nancy, Polly, Elizabeth, and Sarah and William, Jr., twins. The father died before the birth of the last two children, and the widowed mother sold her

small farm in Virginia, and in 1796 moved her little family to Kentucky. The proceeds of the farm were spent before the family reached Kentucky. This was a five months' journey, and was made in a very inclement season. The little family was detained three months at various places, and six weeks by the ice at Braddock's Rifle in the Ohio river. Of the children, Alice died in Indiana; Nancy and Polly in Kentucky; Elizabeth, Sarah and William, Jr., were all living as late as September, 1855.

William Gordon, Jr., was born Aug. 11, 1779, and was seventeen years old when he went with the family to Kentucky. At the age of twenty-four, in 1803, he married, in Kentucky, Elizabeth Kelly, who was born in Virginia, May 10, 1786, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Kelly. Thomas Kelly was born in London, England, and was twenty-one when he came to America about 1777 as a soldier under Lord Cornwallis. Deciding to make this country his home, he deserted and with a comrade went into Virginia, and it is believed he settled in Kentucky about 1802, as his daughter Elizabeth went there at that time. She was seventeen when she married. To Thomas and Elizabeth Kelly were born the following: Orville, Julia, Salina, Elizabeth, Evaline, Hilton B., William H., Isabella, Leonidas, Angeline, Mahlon C., Melvin H. and Chilon T. In 1812 William Gordon brought his family to Indiana, and settled in Metamora, Franklin county, about eight miles above Brookville. There, in company with other pioneers, he built a block-house for protection against the Indians. He entered land in the heavy timber and cleared up a fine farm on Duck creek, and in time became the owner of 1,000 acres of land. He was one of the substantial and prominent farmers of the locality, of the typical pioneer kind. In appearance he was tall and of large frame, and was very strong. Both he and his wife were Methodists, and were active in establishing the church in their community. In politics William Gordon was an old-line Whig. He died on his farm at the age of eighty years, the grandfather of ninety-six children. His last surviving child, Mahlon, died in February, 1903, aged seventy-eight. The children born to William and Elizabeth (Kelly) Gordon were: Orville, Leonidas, Evaline, Mahlon, William, Taylor, Milton, Angeline and Salina. Orville Gordon, son of William and Eliza-

beth, was born in Kentucky in 1805, and was therefore about seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Indiana. He was brought up to farming and also learned the miller's trade. After his marriage he engaged in merchandising and milling, with his brothers, Mahlon and Milton, under the firm name of Gordon Brothers. They built a mill and store, and for nearly twenty years were very successful, the completion of the White Water canal creating a large business. Orville Gordon became a wealthy man, owning 1000 acres of land in three farms, and an interest in two mills and a mercantile establishment. In politics he was an old-line Whig of considerable influence, and he was one of the original Lincoln Republicans. He died in Metamora, aged about seventy-eight years, esteemed by all men. In Metamora he married Drusilla Blacklidge, daughter of Jacob Blacklidge, who was of English stock, and at an early day had removed from Kentucky to Indiana, some time later than the Gordons, and there became the owner of 500 acres of land. To this marriage the following children were born: Lottie, Lavina, Elizabeth, William F., Orville C. and John N. William F. was a major in the 68th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in several battles of the Civil war.

Orville C. Gordon, son of Orville, and now a wealthy grain dealer and merchant, was born April 11, 1847, in Metamora. In his boyhood he attended the common schools, but his pursuit of an education was interrupted when he was fifteen by his enlistment for service in the Civil war, in August, 1862. He enlisted in Company C, 68th Indiana Infantry, for three years or during the war. At the fight at Munfordville, Ky., the entire regiment was captured, paroled and returned to Indiana. On account of his health which had been impaired by exposure, Mr. Gordon's father procured his discharge, but as soon as he had, in a measure, recovered, he re-enlisted in the early part of the winter of 1863, as a private of Company C, 13th Ind. V. I., for three years or during the war. He participated in the skirmishes along the James river under General Butler, was wounded through the right hip, and captured at Chester Station, Va., May 10, 1864. For two and a half months he was in a Confederate hospital at Richmond, where the attention was scant and the rations coarse corn

bread. From there he was sent to Libby Prison, where for one month (parts of August and September) he was confined on the third floor with about 200 other prisoners in the same room. He slept on the floor. The rations here consisted of a small piece of corn bread with, occasionally, a small bite of beef and a little pea soup. After Libby he went to Belle Isle, in the James river, where no shelter at all was given the prisoners, and after about six weeks, Oct. 10, 1864, they were paroled and returned to Indiana. Mr. Gordon was later in the hospital at Annapolis, Md., and at Baltimore, in the latter place being declared unfit for further service and honorably discharged in June, 1865.

After the war Mr. Gordon returned to Metamora and engaged in farming, and for a time had a general store there. For four years he was government store keeper at Lawrenceburg, Ind., after which he came to Summitville, and in 1890 engaged in the grain business.

In 1871, Mr. Gordon married (first) in Metamora, Emma Cox, and after her death, he married (second) in Lebanon, Ohio, in 1897, Christina Thompson, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Adams) Thompson. Mr. Gordon is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the F. & A. M., Alexandria; R. A. M., Marion; K. T., and A. A. O. N. M. S., of Indianapolis. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and he has always been active in public affairs. He is a man keenly interested in the commercial and industrial development of his community, and is always ready with time and means to do a good citizen's part.

John N. Gordon, son of Orville and brother of Orville C., was born in Metamora April 10, 1851. He received a common school education, and was brought up to work on the farm, there learning the habits of industry that have been a distinguishing trait in his character. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in a mercantile business for himself at New Salem, Ind., where he continued until 1874, when he returned to Metamora, and engaged in farming one year. He then went to Elwood, where he engaged in business, and in July, 1879, he came to Summitville and began a furniture business. He was postmaster under Presidents Garfield and Harrison. In 1888 he engaged in the grain business in company with J. H. Fulton and George W. Green, under the firm name of Green & Co.

Later Mr. Green retired and the firm became Gordon & Fulton, and is now Gordon & Son, doing a general grain business. The firm has a high reputation for fair dealing, and is very popular with all farmers.

On Oct. 4, 1874, Mr. Gordon was married in Rush county, Indiana, to Mary E. Freeman, who was born at Laurel Hill, Franklin county. Their children were: Orville Earl, who died aged twenty-four years; Annie Pearl; and William C., postmaster at Summitville. The family attend the Christian Church. In his political faith Mr. Gordon is a staunch Republican, and always ready to do his part toward the success of his party. He is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and K. P., of Summitville, and is well liked by all who know him.

JOSEPH YOUNCE, one of the highly esteemed citizens of Muncie, Ind., and an honored veteran of the great Civil war, was born Jan. 12, 1845, in Miami county, Ohio, son of Joseph and Lydia Macy (Thayer) Younce, and grandson of Philip and Margaret (Burkett) Younce, natives of Neuse River, North Carolina.

Tradition says that the father of Philip Younce came from Germany. Philip was a cooper by trade and was married in North Carolina to Margaret Burkett, who was of German stock, and they removed to Kentucky about 1809, and to Ohio about 1810, where Philip Younce served under General Wayne against the Indians. He finally settled in Miami county, Ohio, where he entered 160 acres of land at the present site of Nashville, built a log cabin, cleared his land and made a good farm. He was a member of the German Baptist Church, being a founder of several churches both in Ohio and Indiana, and riding horseback far and near to preach to the settlers. His children were: John, born in 1809, died in 1865; Joseph, born in 1811, died in 1872; Andrew, born in 1814, died in 1863; George; Abraham, born in 1818, died in 1881; Isaac; Catherine: Eli, born in 1825, died in 1879; Davis and Mary. Philip Younce later sold his original homestead, and in company with his son-in-law, Henry Hammel, purchased another in the same county, which they later sold, moving to another property near Covington, where Mr. Younce died in his eightieth year. Of his sons,

John Younce was born in North Caro-

lina or Kentucky, and married Nancy Knife, by whom he had ten children: Philip, Benjamin, Mahala, Andrew, John F., Margaret, Catherine, Amy, Joseph and Eli. John Younce was a cooper by trade, as well as a farmer, and like his father was a minister in the German Baptist Church. He settled on the Mississinewa river, west of Eaton, about 1849, and cleared a farm of 140 acres, also building a saw and grist mill. He went to California in 1852, and returned some years later, and his death occurred in Delaware county in his fifty-sixth year. His first wife died in Miami county, Ohio, and he married (second) Lucinda Mikel, their children being: Philip, Mary, Lydia and Hannah.

Joseph Younce, second son of Philip, was born in 1811 in Miami county, Ohio. He married Amy Knife, and their children were: Mary, Philip, Margaret, Elizabeth, Nancy, and Emaline, who died in infancy. The others all lived to rear families. Mr. Younce's first wife died, and he married (second) Lydia Macy, daughter of Thomas, a descendant of Thomas Macy, the original settler of Nantucket Island, the hero of Whittier's poem. By this marriage there were three children: Joseph, born in 1845; Minerva, born Sept. 14, 1848; and Henry H., born Sept. 9, 1853. Joseph Younce was a farmer and tanner, operating a tannery and harness shop in Frederickstown, Miami county, Ohio. In 1851 he sold out and bought a farm of sixty-five acres in Troy, Ohio, and in 1856 moved to Delaware Co., Ind. He settled on the Mississinewa river in Union township, where he took up eighty acres of land, on which there were eight acres cleared and a hewed log house. He finished clearing this land and then sold out and removed to another farm in the same township, here passing the remainder of his life. He died in 1872, in the faith of the German Baptist Church. He was originally a Democrat in politics, but on the organization of the Republican party, he was converted to its principles. His wife, Lydia Macy, had married (first) Ichabod Thayer, a woolen manufacturer of Miami county, and they had three children: Davis, Phoebe and Enos. Mr. Younce had two sons in the Civil war: Philip and Joseph, of whom Philip was in the 3rd Indiana Battery in the three years service, was in a number of battles, serving out his enlistment, and his health was badly impaired by exposure. A stepson, Enos Thayer, was a private of Company E, 19th Indiana, the

Iron Brigade, and served three years, being in many battles with the Army of the Potomac, and was slightly wounded in the battles of Gettysburg and the Wilderness.

Andrew Younce, third son of Philip, was born in 1814, in Ohio, and died in 1863. He married Catherine Ellis, born in Ohio, and their children were: Sarah, Isabella, Susan, Nancy, David, Simeon, George, Mary and Francis, who died in childhood. Andrew Younce was a farmer, and lived in Ohio until moving to Indiana in 1857. He cleared up a good farm of 160 acres in Union township, and was a highly esteemed citizen.

George Younce, fourth son of Philip, was born in Ohio, and was a farmer and cooper by occupation, owning a tract of forty acres in Miami county, and later eighty acres in Union township, whither he had moved in 1855. He later sold this and moved several times, dying in Hartford City in the faith of the German Baptist Church, of which he was a deacon. He was also a carpenter by trade, and assisted to build the church of that denomination on the Mississinewa river in 1856-7. Mr. Younce married Mahala Mikel, of Miami county, Ohio, and to them were born these children: Philip, John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Ahizah, Abraham, Mary, Joseph, Margaret, Daniel and Alice.

Abraham Younce, fifth son of Philip, was born in Ohio, and died in 1881. He carried on farming, milling and tanning, his home being in Ohio, where he was a minister of the German Baptist faith. He married Elizabeth Helmick, in Miami county, Ohio, and to them were born these children: David, Caroline, William, Esley, Oliver, Elmira, Eli, Andrew and Webster.

Isaac Younce, sixth son of Philip, was born in Ohio, but removed to Delaware county and settled in Union township, northwest of Eaton, Ind., on eighty acres of land, which he cleared, and here he died about 1850. He married Diana Knife, and their children were: Catherine, Wesley, Marietta and Minerva.

Catherine Younce, the daughter of Philip, was born in Ohio, and married Jacob Helmick, a farmer and land owner of Miami county, Ohio, and to them were born these children: John, Mary, Emeline, Arnold, Philip, William, Esther, Davis, Ephraim, Margaret, Melinda, Harvey and Edward. This family were members of the German Baptist Church.

Eli Younce, the eighth child of Philip, was born in Ohio in 1825, and died in 1879.

He married Mary Mickel, and to them were born: George, Martha, Millie, Webster, Eli, Amanda, Hannah, William and Charles, all of whom are deceased, except George, who is living on the homestead. Eli Younce was a cooper and farmer and about 1854-5 removed to Union township, Delaware Co., Ind., purchasing eighty acres of land, which he later sold and bought 160 acres near Granville, in Union township. At the time of his death he was one of the substantial farmers of his section.

Davis Younce, ninth child of Philip, was born in Ohio, and was a wagon maker by trade, an occupation which he followed in Miami county, O., until about 1871, when he settled in Warsaw, Ind., where he died. He was a German Baptist minister and preached for several years. Davis Younce married Mary Ann Helmick, sister of his sister Catherine's husband, Jacob Helmick, and to this union there were born children as follows: Harriet, Perry, Alva, Clarinda, Sarah, Eunice, Frank and Pernelia.

Mary Younce, tenth and youngest child of Philip, was born in Ohio. She married Henry Hammel, a farmer, and they settled first in Miami county, Ohio, later going to California, but afterward returned to Ohio, where both died. Their children were: Jane, Sabina, Philip, Rebecca, Andrew, Eliza, Mary, Elizabeth, Albert and Catherine.

Joseph Younce, son of Joseph and Lydia (Macy) and grandson of Philip, received a common school education in Ohio, and when between eleven and twelve years of age went with his parents to Indiana, in August, 1856, the journey being made with three two-horse wagons, which took three days to make the trip. This trip is well remembered by Mr. Younce. His father settled in Union township on eighty acres of land, twenty acres of which were cleared, and on these twenty acres were planted corn. Joseph assisted in clearing and cultivating the farm until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted at about nineteen years of age, at Muncie, Ind., May 1, 1864, as a private of Company B, 134th Ind. V. I., to serve four months, and served out his time, being honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2, 1864, being on detached duty in Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama. He was ever an active soldier, and was cheerful and faithful.

After the war Mr. Younce returned to Indiana, and for a short time worked on the

farm and taught school in the winter of 1864-5 in Hamlin township, and 1865-6 in Union township. In the summer during 1865-6 he worked in a woolen factory in Union township, and in Randolph county in summer during 1867-8. He attended the high school in Muncie in the fall of 1868, and then taught in Union and Hamlin townships, Delaware county, becoming known favorably as an educator. He came to Muncie in 1874, and in 1877-78 was in a bagging factory. Going to Hartford City, he conducted a bakery and restaurant there for five years, when he returned to Muncie and engaged in a sewing machine business, manufacturing sewing machine attachments and selling machines and supplies. Mr. Younce is a Republican in politics, and is connected with Williams Post, G. A. R.

Joseph Younce was married April 22, 1869, in Union township, to Sarah A. Hyland, born Jan. 18, 1848, daughter of Michael and Jane (Prewitt) Hyland, and to this union there have been born three children: Edward Wallace; Myrtle Olive, who married Ed. C. Souders, June 30, 1897, and has one child, Edward Claire Souders; and Gert-rude Lucille, who married E. Stanton Janney, June 25, 1902.

EZRA PATTON, a highly esteemed citizen of Anderson, Ind., where he is living a retired life, was born in Cass county, Ind., June 2, 1845, son of Abraham and Hannah (Scott) Patton.

Abraham Patton was born in Darke county, Ohio. He was a farmer, and a pioneer of Cass county, where he settled about 1840. He cleared up his farm at a very early date, having to cut the brush from the road leading from Logansport. He was the father of the following children: Isabel, who married Hiram T. Guard, and died before the Civil war; Madison, a private of the 9th Indiana Infantry, in the three months service, re-enlisted for three years or during the war, and served until its close; Ezra; and Alwilda, who married Lindol Smith. Lindol Smith, was a soldier in the Civil war, and was taken sick in the hospital at Gallatin, Tenn., and his wife, in order to care for him, was forced to become an army nurse, being regularly registered as such. She served in the army hospitals for two years, principally at Gallatin, Tenn., and Indianapolis, Indiana.

Ezra Patton was early left an orphan by

the death of his father, and he was brought up by his mother from the age of three years. Mrs. Patton, after the death of her first husband, had married William Pierson, a well-to-do farmer of Cass county, by whom she had one child, Sarah Amanda, who married Peter Williams. Ezra Patton received a limited education in the common schools, and was reared to the life of a farmer, working upon farms in the vicinity of his home until the Civil war, during which he enlisted at Logansport, Ind., in August, 1863, as a private of Company F, 116th Ind. V. I., to serve six months. He participated in the battles of Blue Springs and Tazewell, Tenn., and Clinch River. He was honorably discharged at Lafayette, Ind., in February, 1864, having served in Michigan (guarding an arsenal near Detroit), then in Kentucky, and was marched through that State to East Tennessee, where his services ended. He re-enlisted at Logansport, Ind., in September, 1864, as a private of Company K, 142nd Ind. V. I., to serve one year, being honorably discharged in April, 1865, at the close of the war, having been in a number of battles, including that of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Patton was one of the good, faithful soldiers, and has a war record of which any man might well be proud.

After the war Mr. Patton returned to Cass county, Ind., and attended a high school at Merriam, Ind., for eighteen months. He then went to Kansas, where he engaged in teaming, crossing the Great Plains. For two summers he lived in Indian Territory and Colorado, driving cattle, at the end of which time he returned to Cass county.

In 1871 Mr. Patton was united in marriage with Jane Dorothy Adeline Idson, daughter of Henry and Salina (Reynolds) Idson. Henry Idson was a farmer of Cass county, and also followed carpentering in Logansport. Mrs. Patton died in August, 1899, the mother of several children, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Patton married (second) Sept. 6, 1900, in Logansport, Ind., Mrs. Sarah (Hatcher) Snuffin, a widow. Mr. and Mrs. Patton came to Anderson in 1902, where he engaged in a feed, wood and coal business, in which he continued until in February, 1903, when he bought five acres in Fall Creek township. He has since moved to No. 1405 West Fifth street, Anderson. Mr. Patton is a Lutheran in religion, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Patton was born Sept. 19, 1852, in Logan county, Ohio, daughter of John and Kittie (Hess) Hatcher. John Hatcher was born in Illinois in 1815, and went to Ohio when fifteen years old. There he married Kittie Hess, daughter of Philip and Nancy Hess, the former of whom was an old settler of Ohio, who owned a fine farm of 400 acres of land in Logan county, which he had cleared from the woods. John Hatcher was a substantial pioneer farmer of Logan county, Ohio, where he owned 360 acres of land. He was three times married. The children by his first wife, Kittie Hess, were: Rebecca, Lucinda, Nancy, Sarah and Lydia. By his second marriage, which was to Ann Peterson, the children were: John, Abel, Cordelia, Abbie and Hope. No children were born to Mr. Hatcher's third union. After settling on his farm, John Hatcher spent the rest of his days there, never changing his location. One of his sons served as a soldier in the Civil war, in an Ohio regiment. He ran away from home when too young to enlist, but finally succeeded in doing so, and served four years, participating in many battles.

Mrs. Patton received but a meagre education in the pioneer schools of her native locality. She was married in Logan county, Ohio, to Wallace Snuffin, and they settled in Iowa, later removing to Cass county, Iowa, where they purchased land, and where Mr. Snuffin died, aged about forty-eight years. The children born to this union were: Mary, who married Alonzo Linhart, resides in Anderson, and has these children: Wood, Wallace L., Charles and Clinton; and Oliver, who married Stella Middleton, has two daughters, Zola and Jessie. Mr. and Mrs. Patton are among the highly respected and honored citizens of the county, and Mr. Patton bears an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity.

SAMUEL HICKS, an old settler, son of a pioneer, and a substantial farmer and veteran of the Civil war, was born March 6, 1834, in Lebanon county, Pa., son of Samuel (Sr.) and Sophia (Shafer) Hicks.

The Hicks family are of English stock and were early settlers of Colonial Pennsylvania, while the Shafers were of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Samuel Hicks (Sr.) was the son of George Hicks, and it is believed that the father of George came from England. George Hicks was probably born in Lebanon county, Pa., and he married Mary Cramer of Pennsyl-

vania. Their children were: Peter; Samuel; Sarah, who married Frederick Rent; Henry; Maria, who married John Showers; and a daughter whose name is not remembered, who married a Mr. Offenbach. George Hicks lived to be eighty-nine years old, and died in Pennsylvania. He was an industrious, hard working man, and was very highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Samuel Hicks (Sr.), son of George, was born Sept. 17, 1804, in Lebanon county, Pa. By occupation he was a weaver and was very skillful at this trade, being able to weave any kind of cloth, and the old-fashioned single and double coverlets, one of which, made by his father, his son Samuel carefully preserves and highly prizes. Samuel Hicks, Sr., was married in Lebanon county, to Sophia Shafer, a native of that county, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Shafer, of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. The children born to this union were: John, Hiram, William, Samuel, Catherine, Jeremiah, and Adam, all born in Pennsylvania, and Angeline, Sophia and George, born in Indiana. Mr. Hicks removed to Chambersburg, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1835, making the journey with horses and wagons. He lived in Chambersburg for three years, following his trade of weaver, and then moved with his family to Madison county, Ind. He hired Col. Thomas Bell's five-horse team, and a big, old Virginia covered wagon, which bowed up behind and before and could carry an immense load. Besides this old covered wagon Mr. Hicks had a one-horse wagon. The journey consumed two or three weeks, the family sleeping in the wagon and building campfires on the roadside in true pioneer style. Mr. Hicks settled on Fall Creek, in Adams township, near Thomas Bell. He bought forty acres of heavy timbered land, afterwards adding eighty more, which was partly cleared, and he made his 120 acres into a good, productive farm. He and his wife were members of the U. B. Church. In politics he was a Democrat until 1856, when he voted for John C. Fremont, and later for Abraham Lincoln. He was a strong Union man and had three sons in the Civil war: John H., Samuel and Jeremiah. John H., was in the Mexican war and was in four battles: Buena Vista, Palo Alto and two others. In the Civil war the brothers all served in Co. K, 8th Ind. V. I. Samuel Hicks, the father, died in New Columbus, Ind., Aug. 23, 1888, in his 84th year; his wife passed away, April 23, 1863.

Samuel Hicks, son of Samuel, Sr., was but four years old when he came to Indiana with the family in the big wagon, and can well remember the five-horse team, even the colors of the horses. The near horse was a bay, his mate a black, the tongue horses were dapple greys and the leader a dun. The driver, Harvey Bell, rode the near wheel horse, which was driven by a single line, and the leader controlled the others. It was the first team on the road, and all the horses had bells attached to bows which were fixed to the harness, except the saddle horse. The team, all spirited animals, weighing from 1400 to 1500 pounds each, were splendidly broken, and obeyed every word of command.

After reaching the Indiana home Samuel Hicks attended the pioneer school, which had slabs for benches. Attending school three months in the winter time, the rest of the year would be spent in work on the farm, and in this he continued until his twenty-first year. He enlisted at the age of twenty-seven, in the bottoms east of New Columbia, in a grove where a rally was held to beat up the volunteers. There were speeches by Col. Milton Robinson, Captain Myers of Anderson and others. Twenty-one young men enlisted from his neighborhood, every one of whom had a good record for three years service, all participated in many battles, and all returned home in safety, except one who took his own life on account of despondency and sickness. Samuel Hicks signed his name to the enlistment papers, Aug. 20, 1861, as a private of Company K, 8th Ind. V. I., to serve three years, or during the war, and he served until honorably discharged at Berryville, Va., Sept. 5, 1864. His service was in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia, and he participated in battles at Black Water, Mo.; Sugar Creek, Ark.; Pea Ridge, Ark.; Cotton Plant, Ark.; Port Gibson, Miss.; Champion Hills, Miss.; Big Black, Miss., and Vicksburg, Miss. He had partly learned the blacksmith's trade before going to war, and was detailed to serve as blacksmith, serving in this capacity until discharged. He was never a prisoner, nor was he sick in the hospital, always being an active soldier and doing his full duty promptly and cheerfully. He took part in all the campaigns, marches, battles and skirmishes of his regiment, marching over 3,000 miles.

After the war, Mr. Hicks returned to his home, where he engaged in blacksmithing, lo-

cating his shop on North Main street in Anderson, Ind., and there he remained six months. At the end of this time he engaged in farm work. He was married July 16, 1866, at New Columbus, Ind., to Martha Ann Hodson, born in Adams township, on her father's farm, Sept. 5, 1845, daughter of Isaiah and Mary (Otville) Hodson. Isaiah Hodson was born in North Carolina, the son of George Hodson, a pioneer of Adams township, whose children were: Hiram, Isaiah, Eli, George, William, John, Jonathan, David, Rachel, Elizabeth and two children whose names are not remembered. Isaiah Hodson came to Indiana with his parents when young, and was married in Madison county, Mary Otville being his bride. Mrs. Hodson was born in North Carolina, daughter of David Howard and Lettie (Carmichael) Otville. Isaiah Hodson cleared a farm of eighty acres from the timber land and built a log cabin with a slab floor. This was afterward replaced with a substantial two story brick residence, which is still standing and occupied. His farm was in Adams township, on the east side of the Madison county line, and he was considered one of the good, practical farmers of that township. His children were: George, Josiah, Isaiah, Hiram, David, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Jane and Martha Ann. Mrs. Hodson was a member of the Christian Church. While Mr. Hodson was a member of no church he was a great Bible reader, as was also his wife. In politics Mr. Hodson was an old-line Whig. He died suddenly Dec. 19, 1852, while his wife survived until 1856, dying in her fifty-second year. A son of this union, Hiram, was a colonel in an Indiana battery, and was injured in his right foot, being lamed for life. Mr. Hodson was a respected citizen of his township, and was one of the early pioneer school teachers.

For twenty years Samuel Hicks and his wife resided on his father's farm in a big frame house which had been built by the father. Mr. Hicks bought his present farm of eighty acres in 1874, which was then mostly timber land. This he cleared by hard work, and in August, 1885, located on this place. He built a pleasant frame house and other substantial buildings, making his place one of the finest in the township. Mr. Samuel Hicks is a member of Major May Post, G. A. R., of Anderson. He and his daughter, Emma L., are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a staunch Republican,

and has served in a number of township offices, among which may be mentioned those of road superintendent and school director. He was guardian of the Harvey and Fox families, and administrator of the James Williams estate. Mr. Hicks is an honorable, straightforward citizen, and can recall many reminiscences of the early pioneer days of Indiana. He and his estimable wife have reared a large family of children, of whom they may well be proud. They are the grandparents of eight children—four boys and four girls.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hicks were all born on the Hicks homestead, and their record is as follows: Emma Lorena, born Sept. 16, 1867, married Alfred N. Hodson, has one child, Velma D., and they reside on the home farm; Anna May, born May 3, 1869 married Austin S. Cox, has two children, Minnie Murl and Samuel Andrew, and they reside in Emporia; Oliver M., born Oct. 3, 1870, died Sept. 17, 1871; Elmer Lawrence, born June 20, 1872, now a farmer of Adams township, married Laura Hoppes, and they have four children, Harry, Edith, Martha and Ralph; Isaiah, born Oct. 23, 1877, died aged ten days; Osco Ostarius, born Nov. 28, 1879, follows farming on the homestead; and May Sophia, born Sept. 15, 1881, married Curtis Sparks, a farmer, by whom she has two children, Harold J. and Hermes. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hicks, who until recently were very proud of being grandparents, are now still prouder in being able to bear the title of great-grandparents, their granddaughter, Mrs. Minnie Murl Hole, having an infant daughter born in August, 1907.

DR. CHARLES SEATON, physician and surgeon of Martinsville, Morgan Co., Ind., was born March 21, 1835, about two miles northwest of Hall, in Morgan county, on what is known as the Seaton farm. He was the third of nine children born to Allen Rose and Sarah (Pound) Seaton, and is descended from a family which has been represented in America for several generations. Its record in both the New and Old Worlds is worthy of perpetuation.

"Have regard for thy name, for that shall continue with thee above a thousand great treasures of Gold." The family is the first institution and lies at the base of everything that is good in society. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., said: "Let us study the history of our family and try to improve wherein our ancestors may have done amiss in the past, or at least main-

tain the record of sobriety, patriotism and honor handed down to us. It ought to be an inspiration to every one to know he has descended from a long line of upright, intelligent men and women. Vicious indeed is the one who would intentionally bring reproach upon a name that has been maintained in honor for many generations." Again, Maitland says: "It were a great pleasure to man to know the origin and beginning of his house and surname, and how long it has stood, with good actions and virtue of his predecessors."

The earliest recorded ancestors of the Seaton family were Normans, who derived their remote origin from the Goths, the latter of whom took such an active part in the affairs of Europe from the third to the eighth century of the Christian era. "The Goths," says E. A. Freeman, M. C., in his history of the Goths, "may on many grounds claim foremost place among Teutonic nations which had a share in breaking up the Roman power. No Teutonic people has left behind it such early remains of a written language." The Goths first appear in history in the ancient land of Getae. For the early history of the Seaton family we are indebted to the history of the same written by O. A. Seaton, of Jewell City, Kans., from which we learn that over twenty places have been given the name Seaton and about as many different spellings of the family name, that have been found in various records. In an article on Seaton Chappel by Sir Walter Scott it is said they took their name from their habitation, dwelling by the sea in East Lothian. In this way the name came to be Seaton. Some account of the family is given for the last nine hundred years, though the name Seaton did not obtain until about two hundred years after the first historical mention of the people from whom the Seatons descended. One member of the family (a daughter of Lord Seaton of Scotland) married a brother to King Robert Bruce; another (Mary Seaton) was a maid of honor to Mary Queen of Scots and was with her through all of her troubles until her untimely death. Eight were lords and five earls, to say nothing of members of Parliament, knights, generals, etc. One was a canonized Saint and another an archbishop in the Catholic Church at Rome, Italy. The immortal Patrick Henry's mother was a descendant of the Seaton family, and Theodore Roosevelt's fifth great-grandfather descended from the Seaton family, as appears in the genealogy of the Roosevelt family published in 1902 by Charles



Yours Truly
Chas Seaton M.D.

B. Whitesey, of Hartford, Conn. The Seaton's have been prominent in all the wars in America, as well as in the old country. One of them was killed in battle at Bunker Hill, and thirteen of them appear on the pension rolls of the Revolutionary war.

Every Seaton family, so far as we can learn, that had sons of proper age was represented in the late war of the Rebellion, on one side or the other. It depended somewhat upon which side of Mason and Dixon's line they lived.

James, John and Andrew Seaton left Scotland and went to County Tyrone, Ireland, where they took refuge after some disastrous conflict of the supporters of the Stuarts with their enemies in the year 1729. They lived there for about fifteen years. John Seaton married Jane Edwards in Scotland, and seven children were born to them. Then John with his family immigrated to the United States and settled at, or near, Boxford, Mass., in Essex county. The children of John and Jane Seaton were: Mary, James, Martha, John, Samuel, Elizabeth and Jane.

James Seaton, the second child, married Elizabeth Robinson May 5, 1748, and to them were born four children, Elizabeth, Kenner, Rodham and Pritchard. James Seaton, the father, in the meantime had moved to Virginia.

Kenner Seaton, the second child of James, was born in Virginia in 1755. He was a soldier in the war for American independence. He married Elizabeth Sliger, and to them were born seven children, Elizabeth, Margaret, Rebecca, George, James K., Sarah and Richard.

George Seaton, son of Kenner Seaton, was born in Virginia April 23, 1781, and died July 6, 1835. On Feb. 3, 1803, he married Sarah Drake, and to them were born eight children: Charles D., Allen R., John S., Jesse D., Mary, Elizabeth, Apphia W. and Sarah.

Allen R. Seaton, son of George and Sarah Seaton, married Sarah Pound in Jefferson county, Ky., Aug. 11, 1830, and to them were born nine children: John P., George W., Charles, James P., Grafton W., Mary E., Sarah J. and Apphia M., and Richard F., who died at the age of four and one-half years. They are peaceable and law-abiding citizens, decidedly inclined to be religious, always loyal to their country, and in politics generally Republicans.

Charles Seaton was born when Morgan county was still a wilderness. He started to

school when only four and a half years old, walking three and a half miles with his two older brothers, John and George. His first teacher was Joseph Applegate, and the schoolhouse stood in the southeast corner of what is known as the Elijah Allison farm, near the sand knoll, near where C. H. Whittaker lives. He had the advantages of the common schools of the day, such as they were, working on the farm and clearing away the timber when the weather would permit, always going to school in the winter, when the weather was too inclement to work on the farm. In this way, by the time he was twenty years old he had obtained a fair common school education. In the year 1855 he attended the Belleville Academy at Belleville, Ind. Upon his return home he farmed in the summer and taught school in the winter months until he had accumulated, as he thought, enough money to pay his way through medical school. In March, 1858, he left home and went into the office of his uncle, Dr. John S. Seaton, of Louisville, Ky., who was then Professor of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, situated at Louisville. He took the then prescribed course of study in that school and on Feb. 28, 1860, graduated with ease, and with honor to himself. In the following May he located at Hall, Ind., and commenced the practice of his profession among the scenes of his childhood days, his old neighbors and his youthful associates, a most difficult task for a young man to undertake. He was succeeding fairly well in establishing a lucrative practice when, on that historic 12th day of April, 1861, the boom of the cannon from Fort Sumter, S. C., reverberated across the land and shook the earth from center to circumference. The young doctor heard the ominous sound and at once took in the situation, fully realizing that it meant a call for all the able-bodied men of the country. When President Lincoln made his call for 300,000 men, he closed his office and joined a company then being recruited by Capt. A. T. Welman, and on Aug. 26, 1861, he went into Camp Morton, at Indianapolis, with what was afterwards Company A, 33rd Ind. Vols. At the organization of the company his comrades elected him to serve as first lieutenant and on Sept. 29, 1861, the regiment left for the South amid the beating of drums and the cheers of the multitude. Dr. Seaton served as first lieutenant until Jan. 10, 1863, when Captain Welman was compelled to resign on account of failing health, and Lieutenant Seaton became

captain of Company A, remaining in command until Sept. 13, 1864, when his health failing him he also resigned and returned home, as he said, to die. Captain Seaton participated in all the marches, skirmishes and battles in which that grand old regiment took part. On March 5, 1863, he was captured at Thompson's Station, Tenn., and was taken to Libby Prison, where he was kept until May 5, 1863. He was at the head of his company in all the trying scenes through which the regiment passed, participating in the battles of Wild Cat, Ky., Cumberland Gap, Tazewell, Tenn., Crocker's Neck, Ky., Thompson's Station, Tenn., Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Golgotha, Culp's House, Kenesaw Mountain, Cassville, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, Georgia.

When his company and regiment veteranized Captain Seaton came home, and while enjoying a thirty days' recruiting commission, among friends, he was married, on April 14, 1864, to Miss Mary Genevieve Major, the ceremony being performed by Elder J. H. Henry, then in charge of the Christian Church at Martinsville, Ind. Mrs. Seaton was born on her father's farm, four miles north of Martinsville, Aug. 23, 1838, youngest child in the family of William A. and Rebecca (Clark) Major, who moved from Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., to Washington township, Morgan Co., Ind., in October, 1832. There Mr. Major entered the farm on which he died, four miles north of Martinsville, still known as the Major farm and owned by the Major family.

In the fall of 1864 Dr. Seaton returned home permanently, and after locating at Hall resumed the practice of his chosen profession. At the election of 1882 he was made county treasurer and was re-elected in 1884. About the time of the close of his second term the value of the mineral water found in the Barnard well was as yet little understood. Captain Barnard had just completed his first small bath house, with its eight tubs, and he was looking around for reputable physicians to assist in the sanitarium enterprise. He selected Dr. Seaton and Dr. E. V. Green, who took charge of the medical department, and to whom must be credited much of the success of the sanitarium. Dr. Seaton was particularly active in experimenting with and demonstrating the healing properties of the now famous waters of the Artesian City. He remained with Captain Barnard for more than five years and then assisted in organizing the Martinsville Sanitar-

ium. In March, 1894, he became a partner of Dr. H. C. Robinson in the Home Lawn Sanitarium, the partnership lasting two years, when Dr. Robinson withdrew, and Dr. Seaton continued in control for three years more. At the end of that period the property changed hands, and his services were no longer needed. At this date, in conjunction with Dr. Sweet, he took charge of the National Sanitarium, at which he remained until June 1, 1901, when he retired because of failing health. After resting about a year he was called to take charge of the Hill-Cohn Sanitarium, at Martinsville, of which he has been in charge to the present time, making a total of nineteen years' experience in sanitarium work as a physician, and more than forty-seven years as a practicing physician and surgeon in general practice.

Dr. Seaton and his wife are members of the Christian Church, which he joined in January, 1881, under the preaching of Elder J. M. Canfield, of Indianapolis. After moving to Martinsville, in October, 1883, he was made a deacon and a member of the financial board of the church at that place, and when a vacancy occurred later on he was chosen elder, in which capacity he officiated five years, voluntarily resigning at the end of that time. For seven years in succession he served as superintendent of the Christian Sunday-school in Martinsville, always taking an active part in the work of the church there until his professional duties called him elsewhere.

Mrs. Seaton has been equally active in church and benevolent enterprises. She is a member of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, and has been an enthusiastic member of the W. C. T. U. since its organization, having been a charter member. She has held various offices in that organization, and has contributed several papers to its literary organ. Though never particularly strong physically, Mrs. Seaton has been blessed with a fine mind and unusual energy, both of which she has unselfishly devoted to good causes wherever they have enlisted her sympathies. She has ever been willing to do her part in the church and in the various societies with which she has been connected, and her influence has been well directed, accomplishing good in many directions. Mrs. Seaton was educated in the schools of Martinsville, in the academy at Ladoga, Ind., and at the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College, Irvington, Ind. She early developed a taste for music, and had the second piano brought into Mor-

gan county, the family of Mr. P. M. Parks having the first. This old piano, a Baldwin, is still one of her treasured possessions.

Two children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Seaton, one son and one daughter, the latter dying in infancy. The son, Sims M. Seaton, is a bookkeeper for the Nonpareil Portrait and Publishing Company, at Camden, Ohio, where he is quite prominent, having been four times elected city treasurer. He married Miss Catherine Bertsch, of Camden. They have no children.

Dr. Seaton was school trustee of Gregg township one term, and for the past eight years he has been president of the board of pension examiners. He belongs to the State and county medical societies; to the Masonic fraternity, which he joined during the war (he is a charter member of Martinsville Chapter), and to P. M. Blankenship Post, No. 77, G. A. R., of which he is a past commander. His interest in his old command and comrades has never ceased. He has the original muster-roll of the enlisted soldiers of his company, Company A, 33d Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, the places of residence of all its members, their present residence if living, and date and cause of death if deceased. This record is complete up to date [October, 1907]. Another memento of his service is a gold watch which Mrs. Seaton possesses, and which the Doctor was carrying when in Libby Prison. Though searched twice for valuables the watch was not found, as he had concealed it in his high-topped boots. He is still carrying a watch—a P. S. Bartlett No. 74,516—which he purchased Sept. 15, 1863, just after being in Libby, and which he wore through the rest of the war. Though it has been in use ever since it is an excellent timekeeper and the Doctor has been offered large prices for it by some of his old comrades; his jeweler says it is good for forty-four years more.

Gen. John Coburn paid the following tribute to Captain Charles Seaton anent his army services: "Dr. Charles Seaton was a captain of Company A, in the 33rd Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into the service in the summer of 1861. His first service was in the office of first lieutenant of this company, and upon the resignation of Capt. A. T. Welman was promoted to the office of captain on the 10th day of January, 1863, and served in that office until the 13th day of Sept., A. D. 1864, at the muster out of the regiment. He was a dutiful and

obedient officer; brave and faithful at all times. He not only served as an officer of Co. A, but also as an assistant of the surgeon in the hospital, which duty he performed faithfully and successfully. He was a man of great kindness of heart and won the esteem and affection of the men of the regiment. His goodness of heart stimulated him to do this extra duty in a successful manner. He by this means attained and held the good will of the officers and the rank and file of the entire regiment. No officer of the 33d Regiment held by stronger cords of respect and affection the good will of the men of this regiment. He earned a promotion that was due many times for his services as a surgeon."

WILLIAM HENRY JENNINGS, a veteran of the Civil war, now residing on a farm in Monroe township, Madison county, was born in Henry county, Ind., Jan. 3, 1840, son of Thomas and Margaret (Hasket) Jennings.

Thomas Jennings was during his early manhood a resident of North Carolina, owning a farm in Perquimans county. There he married Margaret Hasket, a member of an old Quaker family in the state. Between 1830 and 1840 Mr. Jennings removed with his family to Henry county, Ind., making the journey with a team of horses. He settled there on rented land, and remained till 1845, when he moved to Hamilton county and rented another farm. The following year his wife died and the family was broken up, the children going to different relatives. Seven of them lived to grow up: Martha Ann; Mary Jane; Thomas; John, who enlisted in the war and was drowned in Texas while crossing a heavily loaded pontoon bridge; William H., James and Joseph, all Union soldiers. Thomas also wished to enlist, but was unable to pass the physical examination. By a second marriage to a widow, named Mrs. Betsy Shawl, Mr. Jennings had two other children, Joshua and Rebecca. His death occurred in Hamilton county, April 12, 1849, when he was aged thirty-six years.

William H. Jennings was less than six years old when his mother died, and he was taken to the home of his uncle, William Hasket, in Tipton county, Ind. He remained there on the farm till he was fourteen and then went to live with his sister Mary Jane, who had lately married and settled in Wabash county. When he was a little older he hired out for farm work and was so engaged till his mar-

riage, May 26, 1861. His bride was Miss Hannah E. Ostler, born in Tipton county, Jan. 3, 1847, youngest daughter of George and Elizabeth (Bishop) Ostler. Her father owned a small farm of forty acres which he had cleared from the woods. Late in life he gave up farming and went to Kokomo, Ind., where he and his wife died at the ages of eighty and sixty years respectively. They were Methodists in religious belief, and people of genuine worth and character. Their other children were: George, Abraham, David, Jackson, John, Catherine and Mary. Three of the sons, David, Jackson and John, were in active service in the war for three years in Company F, 11th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

After his marriage Mr. Jennings settled on a rented farm in Tipton county, but shortly there came a call to arms and he left his wife and home to enlist in Indianapolis Dec. 12, 1861, in Company K, 47th Ind. V. I., for three years or during the war. He served until honorably discharged at Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 23, 1865. His regiment was in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas, and saw hard fighting. It fought night and day, going through Mississippi to the rescue of Banks, and was the first Union regiment to pass through Memphis, as well as to enter Mobile; at Port Gibson, just before the surrender, the men fought all day after marching all night, and skirmished all the next day, losing forty-seven men; at Champion Hills the regiment lost 143 men in killed and wounded. It was under fire eighty-one days. It was veteranized 400 strong, and had veteran furlough home. Mr. Jennings shared in all the experiences of his company, and was in the battles of Champion Hills, Fort Donelson, New Madrid, Black River, Riddle's Point, Siege of Vicksburg, Devil's Bluff, St. Charles, Jackson (Miss.), Spanish Fort, Fort Blakeley, Island No. 10, Yazoo Pass, Jackson (La.), and Milliken's Bend, as well as the siege of Mobile. Mr. Jennings was never a prisoner nor in hospital, but he had many narrow escapes from death. At Port Gibson he was struck by a bullet on the forehead, the ball having first passed through the upturned vizor of his military cap. Although its force was thus broken, he was knocked unconscious and lay there nearly half an hour, bleeding profusely. His comrades were lying down to fire, but Mr. Jennings had been standing and had fired

sixty-five shots before he was knocked down. After recovering consciousness, he arose again and continued firing as before. On another occasion, during a charge across Yellow Bushy river, a ball grazed his chin, while once in battle his belt and cartridge box were cut away, his clothing pierced several times and his canteen once. Toward the very end of his service, in 1865, he was detailed at Shreveport as an agent for the Freedmen's Bureau, while all through his term of enlistment he had been detailed for extra services, because of the great confidence his officers felt in him. Soon after he veteranized, he was promoted to be fourth duty sergeant. He was a loyal soldier prompt to his duty and devoted to his regiment, for which on one occasion when home on veteran furlough he recruited eighteen men.

When the war was over, Mr. Jennings returned to Tipton county, bought a twenty-acre farm and started to operate it. He soon exchanged it for forty acres near Tipton, but before long disposed of this also and moved to Kokomo, where he did teaming on public works as well as farming. On his arrival he had purchased forty acres near the town, but he later exchanged that for residence property in Kokomo. At that time he kept a toll gate on the South Greentown Pike, near Kokomo, and was in charge of all the work on the pike. He remained in this section till 1884, when he moved to a farm in Tipton county, and from there went back to Howard county, thence to Clinton county, and finally to Madison county, where he now resides.

Mr. Jennings is not only a successful and progressive farmer, respected and esteemed in his community, but he has also been quite prominent in local lodge work. While in Kokomo he joined the I. O. O. F., and he is also a member of the Kokomo G. A. R. post. He has always been a Republican from the time of his first vote, which he cast for Abraham Lincoln. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church, and also of the Woman's Relief Corps, and while in Kokomo belonged to the Daughters of Rebekah.

Mr. Jennings' first wife died in December, 1888, leaving three children, Leota, Howard and Lorene. Two years later, Sept. 16, 1890, in Kokomo, Mr. Jennings married Mrs. Sarah F. (Hite) Beek. She was born July 10, 1849, daughter of Jacob and Mary C. (Gross) Hite. On July 19, 1868, she was married to her first husband, James E. Beek, who died in 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have no children living.

Mrs. Jennings comes from a family originally from Virginia, where her great-grandfather founded the town of Hitesville. His son, James Hite, born in Virginia, became a farmer by occupation and married Miss Sarah Bacon, for his first wife. Their children were Jacob, Mary, Matilda, John A., William T. and Sarah. The second wife, whose name is unknown, died young. For his third wife Mr. Hite married Miss Catherine Thomas, by whom he had three children, Louisa, Byron and Henry. About 1830 Mr. Hite went to Ohio and settled on the frontier, in Ashland county, near Loudonville, where he cleared a farm of eighty acres and spent the rest of his life on it. He died at the age of sixty, an old-line Whig in politics and a Baptist in religion.

On her mother's side Mrs. Jennings descends from Dutch stock, although her grandfather, Martin Gross, was born in Virginia. His father, Jacob Gross, died when he was a child, and he was brought up in the family of a stepfather who was of German nationality and a pioneer in Pennsylvania. He worked on the Ohio river till he married, and then lived in Gallipolis for a time. From there he moved to Indiana, settled in Fall Creek township, Madison county, and in 1837 entered eighty acres of land half a mile east of Lapel. This land he cleared, built a good two-story house of hewed logs, which is still standing, and lived there till his death at the age of seventy-five. He was a great Bible reader, and was active in church work, serving as deacon. In politics he was a Republican. He married Sarah, daughter of Frederick and Amy (Flora) Taylor. Her father came to Pennsylvania from Holland as a stowaway when fourteen years old, having run away from home rather than be bound out to a brewer. He eventually settled in Ohio. Mrs. Gross bore her husband fourteen children, Mary, Julia, Enos, Sarah, Isaac, Morris, Esther, Martin, Harvey, Thomas, Emily and three who died in infancy. The sons all served three years in the Civil war. Mary, the eldest daughter, married Jacob Hite, and became the mother of Mrs. Jennings.

Jacob Hite was born Sept. 23, 1824, in Virginia, and was six years old when his father went to Ohio. He acquired what education he could in the common schools of that day, and then studied by himself until he was fitted to teach. In addition to his

teaching he learned the blacksmith's trade. At the age of twenty-one, he came to Madison county, Ind., taught for a time, at Fishersburg, and also conducted a graded school at Chester's Grove, near Anderson, while later he also taught across White river. In 1848 he settled in Anderson and ran a blacksmith's shop there till 1859. In that year he bought a sawmill in Howard county, ran it till 1864 and then sold out in order to buy another in Cass county, Ind. That one he operated till 1874, when he moved to Kokomo, where he already had extensive interests, having owned and managed a lumber yard, besides having part ownership in a foundry and several sawmills. He died in Kokomo Jan. 16, 1881. In 1848 he was married in Fishersburg to Miss Mary Catherine Gross, who was born on the Ohio river near Gallipolis, April 25, 1826. Mrs. Hite is still living. Both united early in life with the Baptist Church at Fishersburg. In politics Mr. Hite was a Republican, public-spirited and active for the local welfare, and much respected by all his acquaintances. The eleven children born to him and his wife were as follows: Sarah F., Amy F., Feb. 1, 18—; Thomas B., Dec. 18, 1852; Florence M., Dec. 18, 1854; Nancy M., Oct. 11, 1856; Esther A., Aug. 7, 1858; James A., Feb. 14, 1860; John A., Nov. 10, 1862; Amanda C., July 19, 1864; Julia L., May 4, 1866; and William S., Jan. 4, 1868.

Mrs. Jennings first married, as has been stated, James E. Beek, born in Franklin county, Ind., June 14, 1842, son of James W. Beek. Mr. Beek received a good common school education and then took up farming. When the war began he enlisted in Company H, 34th Ind. V. I., served three years, re-enlisted in Virginia in the same company, and remained to the close of the war. He was in a number of battles, was once wounded and, recovering only partially, spent the rest of his term as a hospital nurse. While home on a furlough, he married Miss Wilhelmina Yakey, but she died young, leaving no children. After his marriage to Miss Hite Mr. Beek engaged in railroad work, and his death was due to an accident in the discharge of his duties in the switch yard, he being run over by an engine.

MEEKS. The Meeks family, of which James W., William A., Martin L. and J. Arthur Meeks, of Muncie, Ind., are worthy representatives, is of old Colonial Virginia stock,

and members thereof have been prominent in every walk of life. The following is quoted from the Newberry Library (Chicago) record: "Meeks. This family is of English origin and all Meeks in this country are descended from two brothers, Littleton and Nacy Meeks, who settled in South Carolina. Both were Baptist preachers and were regarded as able, pious and good men. There are also a number of descendants of Littleton Meeks now in Tennessee. * * * John Meeks, Sr., was born in Virginia about 1780, and he was a son of Jesse Meeks, a Methodist minister. He went to Tennessee when young, and there his descendants still live." A prominent member of this family was Fielding Bradford Meeks, born in Iowa, Dec. 10, 1817, and died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1876, a noted American geologist and paleontologist.

Thomas Meeks, the great-grandfather of the Meeks brothers, was a pioneer settler of Monongalia county, W. Va., and lived on his farm near the village of Knottsville. He and his wife Susannah, were the parents of seventeen children, as follows: Amos, William, Elizabeth, Samuel, George, Rebecca, Polly, Josiah and Joseph, twins, Cassandra, Lovina, Edith, Thomas, John, Abraham, Asbury, and a daughter whose name is forgotten, who married a Mr. Courtney. Elizabeth married a Mr. Vinson; Rebecca married Stanton Jones; Polly married Abraham Bryant; Cassandra married, but the name of her husband is forgotten, and there were no children born to them; Lovina married a Mr. Gibson, an old time school teacher; and Edith married a Mr. McFarren. Thomas Meeks, besides being a farmer, followed the business of a weaver of coverlets, it being a custom in those days to carry on home industries on the farm, and frequently these occupations were handed down from generation to generation.

Amos Meeks, the grandfather of the Meeks brothers, was born near Knottsville, April 6, 1800, and received a common school education. He was married when twenty years old, within one and one-half miles of his birthplace, to Nancy Means, born on the south bank of the Potomac in 1803, daughter of Isaac and Catherine Means, the former the owner of a large farm and a few slaves. He reared a family of thirteen children, as follows: Nancy, who married Mr. Meeks; Jacob; Mary; Elvira; Isaac; William; a daughter, who married Abraham Wilson; Catherine, who married a Mr. Haymond; Jane, who married John Miller, of Knottsville, W. Va.; Susan, who mar-

ried Washington Modist; Matilda, who married Matthew Lusett; Peggie, who married Henry Martin, and a daughter whose name is not remembered, who married an Evans. Isaac Means lived to be eighty-two years of age, and died on his farm. He was a man of upright character, but was a member of no religious body. He was well and favorably known throughout the community in which he spent his life, and was known as Major Isaac Means. The following are extracts from the Newberry Library (Chicago) record: "Means. This is a Scotch or Irish name and is variously spelled, such spellings as Main, Mains, Mein, Meins and Means being common, and it is thought they are all of the same stock. Joseph Means, of Allegheny county, Pa., was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1750, and died in 1809. He came to America in 1787, and settled in Allegheny county, Pa., with two brothers, Allan and Joseph. He married Agnes Barr in 1784. William Means, son of Joseph, was born Sept. 13, 1803, and died Oct. 9, 1871. He was born in Pennsylvania, and moved to Steubenville, Ohio, in 1836. He married Nancy Swearingen, Feb. 11, 1832. Archibald Means, son of William, was born March 31, 1833, in Allegheny county, Pa. He now lives in Percy, Ill. William Gordan Means was born at Amherst, N. H., April 27, 1815, son of David McGregor and Catherine (Atherton) Means. He was a great-grandson of Thomas Means, of Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. His grandfather, Col. Robert Means, was a weaver from the North of Ireland, and established himself in Amherst, N. H. Thomas Means, of Irish descent, was born in Pennsylvania in 1772. When ten years old he went to Virginia and was there reared to manhood. He was a farmer and prior to his marriage went to Tennessee. Thence in 1796 he went to Monroe county, Ky., where he died in 1846. He married Mary Mulkey, and had ten children. Robert Means came from the North of Ireland at the age of sixteen, and settled at Falmouth Neck, Me., in 1718. He died Sept. 3, 1769, at the age of seventy-nine years. He had eleven children and all his descendants live in Maine."

After marriage Amos Meeks settled on the Means farm and lived there a short time, then buying land where the town of Grafton, Va., is now situated. Here he owned 400 acres of rough hilly land, known as the Mounds, but which contained spots of very fertile soil. He cleared up the most valuable portions of this

tract, and built a hewed log house, but sold out in 1836 and removed to Delaware county, Ind., making the journey with a four-horse covered wagon in sixteen days, which was then considered a quick journey. He and his first wife were the parents of these children: Robert, Catherine, Susannah, Thomas, Isaac, Elvina, William, Rebecca, Joseph, Josiah, Mary, Jacob, Matilda, John Wesley and Nancy, all except the last four being born in West Virginia and making the trip with their parents, the latter four being born in Delaware county. Amos Means by a subsequent marriage was the father of two children, Amos F. and Isadora. The family camped by the wayside, some sleeping in the wagon, which was bowed up at both ends and was capable of holding an immense load, also being constructed to withstand the rough usage of a long journey. Amos Meeks bought land in Liberty township, consisting of 148 acres, not one foot of which had been cleared, being covered with heavy timber, hickory and beech, with some walnut and oak. He cut trees so as to clear a space to erect his 16 x 18 feet log cabin, which was furnished with the luxury of a board floor, the boards therefor being hauled by Mr. Meeks from Zaner's Mills, on Campbell Creek, about five miles away. The cabin had a shake roof, held down with roof poles, and a stick chimney which was daubed with clay, an improvement on many of the pioneers' cabins being a brick fireplace. Mr. Meeks also purchased 160 acres in Blackford county, Ind., on which, however, he never settled, but gave it later to his sons, Robert and Isaac. Mr. Meeks cleared his farm and made a good home, where he died in his seventy-seventh year. He was one of the original pioneers of Delaware county, and assisted in building the first schoolhouse in his district, having been a teacher in his younger days in Virginia, and he also taught the first school in his district in Indiana. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and assisted to organize that denomination in his community, being a class leader and active in church work. His home was the stopping place of the itinerant Methodist circuit riders, men who carried the Gospel into the wilderness with their Bibles in their saddlebags and laid deep and solid the foundations of Methodism in Indiana. In political matters he was a Democrat.

Robert Meeks was born July 8, 1822, in West Virginia, and his education, received in the district schools, was such as was to be had

in the early days. He came with his father to Indiana when a little more than seventeen years old, and attended his father's school, also assisting in building the log cabin and in clearing the farm. He worked on the home farm until about twenty-two years of age, when he came to Muncie and began to learn the cabinet maker's trade, being, in 1844, with the firm of Swain & Nottingham. He remained with this firm for one year, and then engaged in the business himself. Mr. Meeks was married March 5, 1846, in Liberty township, to Sarah Jones, born in the same neighborhood in West Virginia, March 11, 1827, daughter of Jacob and Beersheba (Haymond) Jones, granddaughter of William and Sarah (Anderson) Jones, and great-granddaughter of Jacob and Dinah Jones. Mrs. Meeks saw her great-grandfather twice when she was two and one-half years old, and remembers his appearance. It is believed that he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and that he was of Scotch descent. His children were: Jacob; John and Polly, who were both captured by the Indians but managed to escape; and William. The Revolutionary records of the Jones family are here given. (D. A. R. Lineage Book, vol. i, p. 139). "Harrison Jones served in the Cumberland county militia at Guilford Court House, where he lost a leg. He was a pensioner when he died in 1841, at the age of eighty-four. Hugh Jones (37) served on the Dracut, Mass., Committee of Safety. Oliver Jones in 1780 enlisted under Capt. Joseph B. Varnum. Col. John Jones (295) fought in the early wars, and was a member of the Committee of Safety at Hopkinton, Mass. Col. Jonathan Jones (120) of Pennsylvania, commanded a company, and was promoted for service in the Canadian Campaign, rose to the rank of Colonel and served in the General Assembly, but died toward the close of the war from exposure on the field. Tignal Jones (301) in 1776, was a member from Wake county of the Provincial Congress, when it assembled at Halifax and appointed a committee of its ablest men to prepare a constitution and create a new government. Deodate Pratt Jones (vol. viii, p. 137) 1778, at the age of sixteen, enlisted for the war in Capt. Joseph Mansfield's company, received a pension for his services. Capt. Hugh Jones (203) of Pennsylvania was a soldier in the first regiment, and in 1780 a corporal in the third, and was a prisoner of war when the British occupied Philadelphia. Gen. Allen Jones of Tennessee, 1774-76, was

a member of the Provincial Congress, and of the Committee of Safety of Halifax county and was a very active general of militia. In 1779 he was elected to the Continental Congress and was succeeded by his brother, Willie. Col. Joel Jones, in 1776, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of Col. Jonathan Latimer's regiment, and served in the Northern Campaign, under Gen. Horatio Gates." From the Century Dictionary, Vol. IX, we find that Jacob Jones, born near Smyrna, Del., in 1770, who died in August, 1850, at Philadelphia, was an American naval officer, and commander of the "Wasp" at the capture of the "Frolic" in 1812.

Robert Meeks and his wife settled in Muncie, where he engaged for many years in the furniture and undertaking business, having his brother Isaac in partnership with him for many years, the latter retiring a short time prior to his death in 1891. The old firm, Robert and Isaac Meeks, has been replaced by Robert Meeks' Sons, the sons, James W., William A. and Martin L., being members of the firm which is the leading furniture and undertaking establishment of Muncie, and the oldest firm in that business in this region. Robert Meeks made a coffin the first Sunday after he began work in Muncie, in 1844, and the firm has existed for more than sixty-three years. Mr. Meeks was a man of high moral character, and was an early Prohibitionist of Muncie, a ticket he voted all his life. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, joining Feb. 9, 1858, and was long one of its leading members. On March 22, 1853, Mr. Meeks bought a block of land on which he built his residence in 1861-2, and this tract has become one of the most valuable residence tracts in Muncie, being bounded by Washington, Madison, Gilbert and Elm streets. Later he bought one-half a block south of this property, of which he owned a part at the time of his death. A self-made man in every sense of the word, Robert Meeks was also a man of many sterling qualities of character, and in his death, which occurred Feb. 24, 1906, at his residence, the city of Muncie lost a public-spirited citizen, a leading business man, and one whose life would well serve as a model for the future generations to follow.

JAMES W. MEEKS, son of Robert and Sarah (Jones) Meeks, was born Dec. 14, 1848, in Muncie, on the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, and received his education in the public schools of Muncie, graduating from the high school at the age of twenty-

two years. During this time he was out of school for three years, and learned much of his father's business, although he really began to learn the business when a boy during his vacations. He became a skilful cabinet maker when still quite young, and when thirty-two years old became a member of the firm, having been connected with the business to the present time. He was married June 27, 1876, in Muncie, to Louisa Catherine Hummel, born June 9, 1853, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Hummel, and directly after marriage the couple settled in a home already built by Mr. Meeks, which stands on the Meeks home block, where they have since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Meeks have three children: Amelia B., born April 4, 1877; Sarah M., born Jan. 23, 1882; and Robert H., born Nov. 4, 1884. Mr. Meeks is a member of the High Street Methodist Church, while his wife is a Universalist. He has been treasurer of the High Street Church and for the Preachers Aid Society for many years. Fraternally he is connected with the I. O. O. F., which he joined Dec. 13, 1873, in which he has held all the chairs, having held the office of Noble Grand and represented his Lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State. He is also a member of Welcome Lodge, K. P., No. 37, Muncie, and a member of DeEmber Tribe, I. O. R. M. He has been secretary of the Jones Family Reunion (of which he is a blood member on his mother's side) since two years after its organization in 1898. In his political belief he is a staunch Republican, but has never taken a very active part in public matters, his business interests claiming his attention. He is a member of the Muncie Commercial Club.

Amelia B. Meeks, daughter of James W., married Oliver J. Campbell, and they reside in Muncie with Mr. and Mrs. Meeks. They have one child, Robert J., born Sept. 24, 1903. Both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the High street Methodist Church.

Sarah M. Meeks was married Dec. 23, 1903, to Alfred C. Danks, chief engineer with the J. Edgar Thompson Works, of Bessemer, Pa., and they reside in Pittsburg, Pa. They have one son, John James.

Robert H. Meeks, who is connected with the Meeks establishment, married Mary Etta Payton, and they reside at the corner of Gilbert and Madison streets.

WILLIAM ANDREW MEEKS, son of Robert and Sarah (Jones) Meeks, was born April 8, 1851, in Muncie, and received his education in the high school, from which he was gradu-

ated. He learned the harness maker's trade, and at it he worked for sixteen months, then entering his father's establishment when he was twenty-one years old. He has been connected with this large industry to the present time. On Oct. 17, 1883, he was married near Muncie to Mary Caroline Dungan, born in Muncie, Nov. 5, 1859, daughter of John W. and Edith (Dragoo) Dungan. Mr. and Mrs. Meeks have one daughter, Edythe, who is a graduate of the schools of Indianapolis. Mr. Meeks is fraternally connected with the I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Pythias at Muncie. He has passed the different chairs and was a representative of both orders at the Grand Lodge. In political matters he is a stanch Republican, but, like his brother, gives his time to business rather than to public matters.

JAMES C. KENNEDY, who died Aug. 16, 1905, was one of the prosperous farmers of Adams township, Morgan county, Ind. He was born in the county, Feb. 25, 1835, son of Luke C. and Jane (Blatford) Kennedy, both natives of Kentucky, and grandson of Ezekiel Kennedy.

(I) Ezekiel Kennedy was born in Kentucky, but came of Irish descent. He passed his years engaged in agriculture, and died on his farm.

(II) Luke C. Kennedy, son of Ezekiel and father of James C., in 1830 bought a farm in Morgan county, Ind., bringing his family overland. At that time the country was all uncultivated, and the Kennedy family lived as typical pioneers. When the land was properly laid out, his farm was in Jefferson township, and there he lived until 1884, when he passed away. The mother died in 1854. Both were earnest members of the Baptist Church. In politics the father was a Republican. The family born to these worthy people consisted of seven children, of whom our subject was third in order of birth. All grew to maturity, but three are now deceased.

(III) After receiving a common school education, James C. Kennedy began to learn the trade of carpenter, and worked at it for twenty years, and at the same time farmed his property. In 1882, Mr. Kennedy bought a sixty-acre farm in Adams township, and with the exception of two years spent in Martinsville, lived here continuously until his death. During this time, he bought and sold several farms, only retaining his sixty-acre farm, upon which in 1888, he built a comfortable

residence as well as other buildings. He had a fine orchard, planted by his own hand, and all of the smiling fields were redeemed from the wilderness by his energy and foresight. He found his greatest success in general farming.

In 1857, Mr. Kennedy married Frances E. Shoemaker, who died in 1874. In 1883, he married Hannah Secrest. Five children were born to the first marriage: Mary Jane; John; Lorenzo, deceased; Paris, a farmer in Gregg township, who married Hanie Walters, and has had four children—Howard, Hazel, Harrell, and Hubert, deceased; and Alphonse, a farmer in Monroe township, who married Ida Smith, and has a family of two children, Fred and Ednie. Mr. Kennedy gave his sons an excellent education, and they are succeeding very well indeed. Mr. Kennedy was a consistent member of the Christian Church, to which his widow also belongs. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought public office.

On Aug. 15, 1862, when the war spirit was rife in the land, Mr. Kennedy enlisted in Company H, 79th Ind. V. I., under Capt P. M. Blankenship, and he served very gallantly until the close of the war, in a number of hard fought battles, among these being Stone River. As a good citizen, loyal hearted man, and kind and friendly neighbor and associate, Mr. Kennedy was well-known throughout the entire county, and the success which attended him, was worthily won. Mrs. Kennedy is a lady much beloved in the neighborhood, and she takes a very active part in church work.

DAVID HARRISON GRAY, a wealthy farmer of Duck Creek township, Madison county, a lifelong resident of Indiana, is the third of his name to help on the forward march of his State in its course of ever-increasing prosperity. He was born in Franklin county, Sept. 21, 1839.

The paternal grandfather, also David by name, was a soldier in the Revolution, who later joined the stream of pioneers to Kentucky. In time he moved forward from there, too, going to Franklin county, Ind., where he entered 160 acres of timbered land. He cleared and cultivated it and made it his home till his death, which came at a very advanced age. Himself of Presbyterian Scotch-Irish descent, he married a member of the old Blackburn family of Kentucky, and his children were: Matthew; John, killed in early

manhood; David; William; Whiteford; Elizabeth; Nellie, who married a Mr. Rinehart; Nancy, Mrs. Peter Clem; Susan and Mary.

David Gray (2) was born at Bardstown, Ky., and accompanied his father to Indiana when about seven or eight years of age. As it was before the day of good schools on the frontier, he had very little education save what he gleaned for himself from his own extensive reading. He married in Butler county, Ohio, Miss Nancy Knotts, a native of that section and a daughter of Nathan and Mary Knotts. The mother was born in Delaware, but her married life was spent on a frontier farm in Ohio. The children born to this union of David and Nancy Gray were Delilah, Mary, Susan, Margaret, Eliza, Sarah, Ellen, David H. and Matthew H. After his marriage David Gray lived for a few years on his father's land, but soon bought a small place of his own in that same neighborhood. Later he purchased part of the old homestead and lived there till his death, April 13, 1887, at the age of eighty-four. He worked hard all his life and prospered accordingly.

David H. Gray grew up on his father's farm, accustomed to work in the fields and with only a limited education, as there was little opportunity for that among the pioneers. At the age of twenty-two, in 1861, in defense of the Union, he enlisted in Franklin county, in Company G, 37th Ind. V. L., under Capt. John McCoy, for three years. At the end of his term, Oct. 27, 1864, he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, after seeing much hard service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. The list of battles in which he participated was a long one, including besides those of the Atlanta campaign, Stone River, Tullahoma, the two at Buzzard's Roost, Marietta, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain, Pumpkin Vine Creek (where the regiment met a specially large loss), Burnt Hickory, Resaca and Snake Creek Gap, and the fighting along the Chattahoochee River. Mr. Gray shared in all the experiences of his regiment except for an interval of one month, when he was sick in a Chattanooga hospital with scurvy, and then detailed for a time as a nurse before rejoining his regiment. He saw particularly hard service in the raid on the railroad at Huntsville, Ala., and during the marches which followed in pursuit of Generals Joe Wheeler, Morgan and Forrest. Although he was never wounded, he was much disabled by his army hardships.

Returning to Franklin county after his discharge, Mr. Gray again went to work on his father's farm, but after his marriage in 1868 he settled in Union county for a year. He then moved to Madison county and bought the farm where he now lives, consisting then of 119 acres covered with brush and timber, and with only a log house on it. This place he has converted into good farming property, scientifically cultivated and with a number of good substantial buildings on it. His farming operations have been very profitable, and Mr. Gray ranks among the wealthy men of his township.

On Jan. 16, 1868, David H. Gray and Miss Ellen Nutt were united in matrimony. She was born in Union county, Nov. 9, 1836, and was a daughter of Aaron and Jane (Forbes) Nutt. Three daughters have been born to this union: Alice, Lorena and Dora, all of whom have been given good educations in the public schools. Alice is the wife of George W. Kootz, head clerk in the Elwood postoffice, and she has three children: Howard, Ester and Marsella. Lorena married Homer Sellers, a glass worker in Elwood, and they have one child, Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the Presbyterian Church at Elwood, of which she was a charter member, having united with that denomination earlier in life. Her husband later connected himself with the Elwood Church, in which he was elder for fifteen years. In political faith he is a Democrat. Mr. Gray was formerly a member of Elwood Post, G. A. R., and held the rank of quartermaster, but he is at present an unaffiliated member of the organization.

The Nutt family, to which Mrs. Gray belongs, is of Indiana pioneer stock and her grandfather, Levi, was one of the first settlers in Union county. He came there from Centerville, Ohio, but had been a soldier in the Revolution and was of an established Colonial family. He owned and cleared 160 acres in Union county and there ended his life. His wife's given name was Sarah. * Aaron Nutt, his son, was born in Centerville, and there married Miss Jane Forbes, of Scotch-Irish descent. They went to Indiana and his father gave them eighty acres which he had already entered. In time the son bought his father's farm also, and became the owner of a large place of 240 acres. Both he and his wife were old-school Baptists in their religious belief. They had four sons and four daughters, William, James, Levi, John, Harriet, Eliza, Ellen

and Nancy. Of the sons, three were in the Civil war, viz.: William, who was in an Iowa regiment and died in hospital; James, who served five years in the 9th Ind. V. I.; and Levi, who served five years in Company B, 37th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

WILLIAM E. DUNN, of Noblesville, Ind., one of the self-made men of Hamilton county, is a native of that county and a son of one of the pioneers. He was born in Washington township on July 7, 1855, son of Nathaniel and Ann (Hogan) Dunn.

The Dunns are of old Colonial stock of the State of Virginia, of Irish descent. Benjamin J. Dunn, the grandfather of William E. Dunn, was a native of Fayette county, Ky., where his father was a pioneer and contemporary with Daniel Boone. He died a comparatively young man, during his thirties, in Fayette county. He left a family of children: Joseph, James, Amanda, Nathaniel, Sophronia, Mary, and Lizzie, a half-sister of the foregoing.

Nathaniel Dunn, son of Benjamin, was born in Fayette county, Ky., Jan. 7, 1826. He received a common-school education, and learned the trade of cabinetmaking. In Garrard county, in his native State, he married Ann Hogan, who came of an old Virginia family, who were early settlers of Garrard county, slave holders and large property owners. Nathaniel Dunn removed to Montgomery county, Ind., and settled in Crawfordsville, where he lived for two years and followed his trade. He then went to Boone county, bought land which he cleared, and there made a farm out of the dense woods. After living there for about four years, he sold this farm at a good profit, and moved to Washington township, Hamilton county, where he added to his original purchase from time to time until he had a fine 160-acre farm, which compared favorably with any of its kind in the township. He was an original Republican in politics, and voted for Abraham Lincoln. During the Civil war, he assisted in raising the 101st Ind V. I., and was commissioned first lieutenant. He served eighteen months with this regiment, and was honorably discharged on account of disability. He was in the battle of Stone River, and conducted himself bravely in action. His health became impaired while building pontoon bridges in Tennessee, he became partly paralyzed, and died from the effects thereof Sept. 13, 1876, in Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Dunn were the parents of

three children: John, who died in infancy; Joseph W., who died aged four years; and William E. Nathaniel Dunn was a prominent and reliable citizen of Hamilton county, was a trustee of Washington township for two years, and treasurer of the county for a like period. In early life he was a Methodist in religion, but in later years became a Presbyterian.

William E. Dunn was thirteen years old when his father removed to Noblesville. He was educated in the public schools of that city, also attending the high school, and when seventeen years of age started to work, clerking in a store. In 1873 he entered the private bank of Lock & Bonebreak, as a clerk, to learn the business. In 1874 he was given a regular clerkship, and he remained with this firm until 1878. He then engaged in the hardware business as a member of the firm of Loehr & Dunn, and continued therein for three years, after which he bought out Mr. Loehr's interest and continued the business alone for one year longer. In 1884 he entered the Citizen's State Bank, bought stock therein, and has since been connected with this institution. In 1893 he was elected president of this bank, and he is now one of the largest stockholders. The bank is capitalized at \$100,000, and it carries on a general banking business. Mr. Dunn is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is its treasurer. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, and the Knights of Pythias. In his political affiliations he is connected with the Republican party, and takes a great interest in its success in this section of the county.

Mr. Dunn was married Jan. 18, 1888, in Noblesville, to Fannie B. Ross, born Oct. 29, 1867, in Cicero, Ind., daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Coon) Ross, and the following children have been born to this union: Mabel, born Aug. 14, 1889; Frank H., Sept. 22, 1891; Ross R., Aug. 18, 1895. Mr. Dunn has taken an active interest in all public improvements in Noblesville, and is a man who takes a high rank for his integrity and business ability. He and his family are very well known in Noblesville, and are universally respected and esteemed.

MOCK. The Mock family, one of the old and honored families of Marion county, established there by Michael Mock, is now worthily represented there by his granddaughter, Phoebe Mock, residing at Oaklondon, Lawrence township.

Thomas Mock, the great-grandfather of Miss Phoebe, according to tradition, came from Germany and settled in North Carolina. It is believed that he brought his wife and children, of whom Thomas, Michael, John, Margaret, Elizabeth and Magdalene are remembered. It is not definitely known whether Michael Mock was born in Germany or North Carolina, but the date of his birth is believed to have been Oct. 2, 1775. He was married Aug. 2, 1804, in North Carolina, to Anna Barbara Beaver, born May 15, 1787, and they removed between 1812 and 1815 to Butler county, Ohio, locating near Hamilton in the early settlement of the county. After the death of his wife, which occurred Oct. 30, 1821, Mr. Mock removed to near Germantown, Lawrence township, Marion Co., Ind., where in 1832 or 1833 he entered land, taking up eighty acres for himself, and giving each of his sons \$200 that they might enter forty acres each. His daughters received a like amount. He built a hewed log house, one mile south of Germantown, which is still standing, and there died in October, 1843, in the faith of the Lutheran Church. His children were: Elizabeth, born May 25, 1805; Thomas, Dec. 13, 1806; Mary, March 30, 1808; Henry, May 9, 1810; Simeon, Dec. 1, 1812, all in North Carolina; Alexander; Nancy, born March 27, 1818; and John, June 1, 1820, the latter three born in Butler county, Ohio. All of these children came to Indiana except Thomas, who died Feb. 3, 1807, in North Carolina.

Alexander Mock, son of Michael and father of Miss Phoebe, was born June 15, 1815, in Butler county, Ohio, and came with his father to Indiana when a young man. He was married on the farm Nov. 2, 1837, to Mary Pickle, born Oct. 27, 1818, in Clermont county, Ohio, daughter of George and Polly (Apple) Pickle, both of Brush Valley, Pa. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mock settled on the old Michael Mock homestead, and here continued to live with their family until 1853, when they removed to the present home of Miss Phoebe Mock on the Indianapolis and Pendleton pike. Here Mr. and Mrs. Mock passed the remainder of their lives, he dying Sept. 25, 1901, and she Dec. 30, 1893. He owned 203 acres of land, and at one time operated a tannery, but later gave up this enterprise. He was a hardworking, industrious man, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him for his many admirable traits of

character. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Their children were: Phoebe, born Jan. 23, 1839; Michael, Aug. 17, 1841; and Henry, June 7, 1850.

Phoebe Mock was reared among the pioneers of Indiana, and received a common school education in the district school, a log house with long benches with no backs, and plank floors. She was reared to the hard work of the farm, and was taught to spin, her mother being a fine weaver, making coverlets, blankets, jeans, linen for table cloths, sheets, flannels, etc., and some of these articles are still in the possession of Miss Mock. Miss Mock remained at home with her parents and cared for them tenderly in their declining years, making their old age a happy one. Although formerly a member of the Methodist Church, the church of this denomination is located at too great a distance from her home for her to attend. She is well known for her many charities, and she is a woman of many virtues, and of great kindness of heart. Miss Mock was left sixty-six acres of the homestead, and is now in independent circumstances. She resides in the home built by her father, which is, finished throughout, with the exception of the pantry, with black walnut, much of which was cut on the farm. The old-fashioned hall is furnished with broad, black walnut panels, each more than two feet wide, which were all cut from one mammoth black walnut tree.

ALBERT W. CLARK, superintendent of the Infirmary of Delaware county, who has brought to the responsibilities of that position a ripened experience gained from varied walks in life, comes of an agricultural family formerly identified with Maryland, and was born in that State, Caroline county, Dec. 23, 1854.

Gideon Clark, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Maryland, born March 1, 1805. He owned a farm of 171 acres in Kent county, where he spent his entire active life, and died there Dec. 12, 1864. He was a Methodist in his religious belief as was also his wife. Their children were: Charles H.; Henry; Joshua, who participated in the Civil war; Nathan, born March 4, 1842; Robert; James, born Jan. 8, 1849; Albert; Sarah; and Rebecca.

Charles H. Clark was born Feb. 8, 1829, and grew up on his father's farm. He married, Jan. 6, 1853, Martha, daughter of Jo-

siah Steel. She was a native of Delaware, born Oct. 12, 1835. They remained in Maryland until 1872, and during the war their home was so near the scene of action in that State that the sound of the cannonading from a number of the great battles was distinctly heard, but they escaped any actual molestation. On removing to Indiana in 1872, Mr. Clark lived for a year in Selma and then rented land in Perry township, where he engaged in farming for a number of years. In 1884 he bought property in Selma and resided there until he died, Aug. 11, 1902. His wife died in Selma Aug. 6, 1896. Both were members of the Methodist Church and deeply interested in its work. Mr. Clark acted as sexton for many years. After his death the family had a memorial window for him put in the Church. Children were born to Charles and Martha Clark as follows: Albert Whitley, Dec. 23, 1854; John W., Dec. 25, 1855; Paul Gideon, Sept. 19, 1858; Mackendra, Dec. 7, 1860; Angeline, Sept. 22, 1862; Mary Frances, July 25, 1864; and Martha Ellen, July 30, 1869.

Albert W. Clark had attended a private school in Maryland and for a couple of years thereafter he studied in the public schools in Indiana near his home, altogether acquiring a good education. He lived at home for five years after coming West, but in 1877 he married and settled in Liberty township on rented land. Later, in 1880, he bought fifty acres, where he put up good frame buildings, and cultivated it very profitably until 1894. In that year he sold his land, chose Selma as his place of residence, and became a member of the firm of Clark Brothers, sawmill men and manufacturers of tiles. Within two years he bought out the others, and had just begun on his own account when the entire plant was burned. He at once rebuilt the sawmill and ran it until 1902, when he was made superintendent of the County Infirmary. For this position he has shown himself particularly well qualified, and is still the incumbent of the office. In politics he is a Republican and has the support of that party.

On Jan. 31, 1877, in Delaware county, Albert W. Clark married Eleanora Cecil, who was born in Perry township, March 31, 1855, daughter of George and Marietta (Coffin) Cecil, and second cousin of Dr. Albert Cecil. She and her husband have two daughters, namely: Myrtie May, born in 1882; and Maude C., born March 8, 1888, both of whom are graduates of the Selma high school.

On both the Cecil and the Coffin sides of the family Mrs. Clark is descended from pioneers of Perry township, as her ancestors settled there in early days. Her paternal grandfather, Calvin Cecil, son of John, came with his brother, Aaron, from Marion county, Ohio, sometime prior to 1835, and for a while the two lived together. At that time there were few inhabitants in that section and the settlement at Muncie was so small that Mr. Cecil could have entered what is now the Kirby farm. He chose, instead, a location in Perry township, a mile south of Burlington, because of a good spring on the land. From this place he moved to Liberty township, and bought 130 acres of timber land, which he cleared and operated. His first structure, a log house, was replaced, in 1853, by a two-story frame house with five rooms. Everything he undertook prospered, and he added to his original farm another tract near by of 123 acres. Calvin Cecil married Nancy Gearhart, and they had children as follows: Nancy, Mrs. James Coffin; George Mitchell; Benjamin; Catherine, wife of Simon Stouder; and Zachariah W., who served in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war, was in several battles and was wounded at Chickamauga. The parents were members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Cecil was one of the early Republicans, and voted for Lincoln. He was quite noted in his day as a hunter. He lived to a good old age, dying at the home of his son, George. After his death his wife made her home with her daughter, Catherine, and there passed away in 1893.

George M. Cecil, father of Mrs. Clark, was born Dec. 8, 1831, probably in Miami county, Ohio, and he came with his parents to Indiana. There he grew up accustomed to farm work, and secured the usual education available on the frontier. After his marriage he located on a 120-acre farm in Perry township, a couple of miles north of Burlington, where part of the land had been cleared. After that preliminary work had been finished he developed the place into a very good farm and lived there until a few years before his death, when he moved into Muncie. All his life he was a hard worker, and was well rewarded for his industry by substantial returns, and by the sincere respect of his neighbors. In politics he was a Republican. He died in Muncie Aug. 21, 1893.

Mr. Cecil's first wife, the mother of Mrs. Clark, was Miss Marietta Coffin, born in In-

diana, Nov. 26, 1829, daughter of Francis and Susannah (Stanton) Coffin. Both families were of the Quaker persuasion and were pioneer settlers. Francis Coffin came to Perry township from Wayne county, cleared a farm of 240 acres, and lived there in a log house until his death, at about the age of fifty. His wife died there in 1857, aged eighty. Their children were: Adolphus, wife of Isaac Holloway; James, who married Nancy Cecil; Marietta; Austin; Jordan; Eliza; Hannah, Mrs. Harry Ratcliff; Emeline, Mrs. Jonathan Thornburg; and Rebecca, Mrs. Jasper Helm. Mr. and Mrs. Cecil were married Aug. 18, 1853, and passed twenty years of wedded life, which was ended by Mrs. Cecil's death, June 3, 1873. They had children as follows: Eleanor; Annie C., who died July 11, 1863; Obed William, born Dec. 26, 1858; James Asbury, born Jan. 30, 1860, deceased July 16, 1863; Lydia Florence, born April 14, 1862, deceased Aug. 3, 1863; Orpha Lorzera, born Oct. 20, 1863; Minnie Maud, born Jan. 16, 1867; Bertha Clyde, born Jan. 23, 1869, deceased Aug. 24, 1888; and Ward Beecher, born Jan. 22, 1872.

George M. Cecil married for his second wife Miss Martha Dynes, who survives him and resides in Muncie. To this union six children were born, namely: Walter Calvin, born May 4, 1875; Elta Leonie, born Nov. 1, 1877; Charles D., born May 4, 1879; Ina Blanche, born Oct. 20, 1882; George Vinton, born Jan. 5, 1885; and Ethel O., born April 22, 1887.

GEORGE H. BLACK. Among the leading agriculturists of Hamilton county, Ind., may be mentioned George H. Black, of Fishers Switch, Delaware township, who has an excellent tract of 139 acres. Mr. Black was born March 10, 1842, in Marion county, Ind., son of William and Sarah (Parker) Black.

The Black family of this vicinity were of German origin, and early settlers of Baltimore, Md., whence enlisted in the Revolutionary army Christopher Black and six of his brothers, among whom those remembered are Rudolph, John and William. One of the brothers was killed, one was taken prisoner and carried to England, where he remained, and one was never heard of after enlisting. Christopher Black, who was a farmer of Howard county, Md., married a Miss Barlow, and their children were: Joshua, William, John, James, Christopher, Augustus, Rebecca (who married Richard Davis), Betsy (who married

Allen Atherton), and one who died in infancy.

Joshua Black, son of Christopher and grandfather of George H., was born Oct. 3, 1788, in Howard county, Md., and was a soldier in the war of 1812. By trade he was a carpenter. He removed with his family in 1826 to Marion county, Ind., settling in Indianapolis, where for years he was engaged in building, erecting many structures of the day including the old Roberts Chapel, on the southwest corner of Meridian street and the Circle. Later he entered a tract of land in Irvington, where he lived for a time, but returned to the city and died there Nov. 4, 1879, at the age of ninety-one years and one month. He was a member of the Methodist Church, in which he was class leader. In politics he was an old-line Whig, serving as a member of the city council. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Joshua Black married Elizabeth Burgess, and to them were born four children: Nancy, Washington, William and Sarah.

William Black, father of George H., was born Feb. 21, 1817, in Howard county, Md., and was nine years of age when he came with his father to Indianapolis, where he received his education, being reared on the old home. He was married June 1, 1841, on his father's farm in Irvington, to Sarah Parker, born March 27, 1821, daughter of John and Sarah (Sandusky) Parker. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Black settled on land belonging to Jacob Sandusky, where they lived three years, and then removed to Hancock county, Ind., near Cumberland. Here Mr. Black purchased eighty acres of land, nearly all of which was in the woods, but this he cleared, adding thereto until he owned 160 acres. On first locating on this farm Mr. and Mrs. Black resided in a log cabin, but later he built good frame buildings. This farm he sold in 1873, and removed to Indianapolis, where he remained five years, at the end of which time, being in poor health, he removed to a farm near to the one now owned by Mr. George H. Black, a tract of 104 acres, upon which he passed the remainder of his life, dying Dec. 11, 1900, aged nearly eighty-four years. His widow, who survives him and lives with her son George H., is a member of the Baptist Church, to which faith he also adhered. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, and later a Republican, but in his latter years supported the Democratic party. A hard working, industrious man and

exemplary citizen, Mr. Black was esteemed by all who knew him, and in his death the township lost one of its representative farmers.

George H. Black was born on his father's farm in Irvington, Marion Co., Ind., and when between three and four years of age removed with his father to Hancock county, Ind., where he was reared among the pioneers, receiving his education in the old log schoolhouse with stick chimney, puncheon floor and benches. On Aug. 25, 1861, Mr. Black enlisted in Hancock county, as a private of Company B, 8th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, serving until his re-enlistment as a veteran, Jan. 1, 1864, at Indianola, Texas, in the same organization. His services were in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Maryland. He was promoted for meritorious conduct to be corporal, then duty sergeant, and was commissioned first lieutenant during the latter part of his service. He participated in the battles of Black Water, Mo., Sugar Creek and Pea Ridge, Ark., Cotton Plant, Ark., Port Gibson, Miss., Champion Hills, Miss., first battle of Jackson, Miss., Big Black River, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., second battle of Jackson, Miss., Mustang Island, Texas, Fort Esperanza, Texas, Austin, Texas, Baton Rouge, La., Carrion Crow Bayou, La., Atchafalaya, La., Berryville, W. Va., Hall Town, W. Va., Opequan, Va., Winchester, Va., Fisher's Hill, Va., New Market, Va. and Cedar Creek, Va. Lieutenant Black was wounded at Vicksburg, being shot in the left shoulder by a minie ball, and was disabled for about three weeks, but remained with his regiment. Always a brave and cheerful soldier, Lieutenant Black did his duties efficiently and faithfully, and was respected by his superior officers and greatly esteemed by his men.

After the war Mr. Black returned to the home farm, and was married Nov. 9, 1865, to Dorcas Welling, born on a farm in Harrison county, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1844, daughter of Hamilton and Rachel (Corban) Welling. The Welling family, early settlers of Colonial Virginia, was of English stock, the name having been originally Wellington. William Welling, grandfather of Mrs. Black, was born in Maryland, and was a pioneer of Harrison county, Ohio, where he cleared a farm. He married Dorcas Wayman, by whom he had children: John, Elizabeth, William, David, Hamilton, Rebecca, Nancy and Dorcas. After

the death of his wife he came to Hancock Co., Ind., and spent the remainder of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Smith, at whose home he died at the age of eighty-three years. In political faith he was a Republican, and in religious belief a Methodist.

Hamilton Welling, father of Mrs. Black, was born Dec. 18, 1815, in Harrison county, Ohio, where he carried on farming. He married Rachel Corban, born Dec. 9, 1818, daughter of John and Rebecca (Styres) Corban, and they removed to Hancock county, Ind., in 1850, and purchased 142 acres of land in the woods, on which they built a log house which was their home for many years. Mrs. Welling died at the age of fifty-two years, but Mr. Welling still survives, being in his ninety-third year. He is a member of the Methodist Church, in which he has been a class leader nearly all of his life. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Welling were: Harriet R., William, Anna, Dorcas (who became Mrs. Black), John, Hannah, Sarah, Mary and Frank.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Black settled on his farm, whence they removed in 1873 to his present farm, which then consisted of 108 acres, partly cleared, but which now includes 139 acres of finely improved and cultivated land. Mr. Black is a good, practical farmer, and his land yields fine crops. He has furnished his property with substantial buildings, and his farm is operated with the latest improved machinery. He is a Democrat in political belief, although during the war he was a Republican and voted for Lincoln. Mrs. Black is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Black is a Deist in religious belief. He is a member of Fishers Switch Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also of the Encampment.

To Mr. and Mrs. Black were born the following children: Pearl W., Harry L., Grace D. and Vinton G. All of these children received good educations, and Vinton G. is at present a student in medicine at the Eclectic Medical College of Indiana.

JOHN DIETZ (deceased), who for many years was one of the representative men and prosperous farmers of Warren township, Marion Co., Ind., was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1813, son of John and Christina (Busch) Dietz, also natives of Prussia. These parents came to America with our subject, and settled in Pennsylvania, where they remained a year, and then removed to Indiana,

settling on the Christian Dietz place near Irvington.

John Dietz was married, in 1855, to Lizzie Welter, daughter of John and Mary (Hammer) Welter. Mr. and Mrs. Welter came to Indiana in 1853, and they had a family of five children: Lizzie; Christian, a farmer of this county; John, also a farmer of this county; Emma, who married Lewis Gass, a blacksmith of this county; and Margaret, who married Guss Wolf, and lives in Hancock county.

John Dietz was a very hard worker. His 160 acres of timber land were cleared off by him, and the land placed in an excellent condition. In politics he was a Democrat, while his religious faith was that of the German Reformed Church. On Sept. 15, 1896, this excellent and highly esteemed man was taken away, and the community, as well as his immediate family mourned his loss. Success crowned his efforts, and he died at peace with God and man. During his long life, he endeavored to rear his children to fear God and to labor industriously to earn an honest livelihood. Mrs. Dietz lives in her pleasant home in Indianapolis, No. 213 North Summit street, where she is well known, and she is a lady of many Christian virtues.

ROBERT METZGER, the present chief of police in Indianapolis, and formerly sheriff of Marion county, Ind., is a well known and highly regarded citizen of the community. Under his administration the standard of official service in his department has been raised appreciably, and if he has enemies it is a flattering testimonial to his activity, for he enjoys the support and approval of the best element in the city. Mr. Metzger was born in Indianapolis, Oct. 6, 1865, a son of Englebert J. and Sophia (Dickmann) Metzger, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Indianapolis.

The Metzger family is one not unknown in the business and military circles of Germany, where William Metzger, the grandfather of Robert Metzger, was born, and it was he who founded the family in the United States. After fighting in the Napoleonic war under General Blucher—he took part in the battle of Waterloo—he came to America with his family, settling in Covington, Ky., where he conducted a stationery store for some years, and died aged eighty-four. His father had lived to the age of 111, and his death was caused by drinking too much cold

water upon coming home overheated after a walk of twelve miles.

The Dickmann family was also of German extraction and was founded in America by Frederick Dickmann, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Metzger. He settled in Indianapolis in 1830 and died there aged eighty-two years. By trade a contractor and builder, many of the old structures in this city stand as examples of his work. He married Sophia Steinmeir, and they had six children.

Englebert J. Metzger was five years old when his parents came to America and settled in Covington, Ky., where he was educated, grew to manhood and learned the printing business. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the army, and for a time was under the distinguished commander Gen. Lew Wallace, but was transferred to different regiments and for a time was a captain in the 23d Missouri Infantry. He was a brave soldier, and upon more than one occasion was seriously wounded, and feels the effects of the years of hardship and exposure.

After the close of the war he returned to the printing business and continued in that at Indianapolis, until he was appointed chief deputy under Sheriff Reissner, later serving four years as deputy under Sheriff Pressly, of Marion county. For a time he was engaged in a sawmill business in Illinois, but his health gave way and he bought a large farm near Grand Chain, Ill., which he has conducted for the past twenty years as a stock, grain and fruit farm. The children of his first marriage, to Sophia Dickmann, were Clara, wife of Peter Ohleyer; Olga, wife of Frederick Tetley; Miss Ada, a teacher in Chicago; and Robert, the subject proper of this sketch. The mother of this family died in 1880, aged thirty-six years. She was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Metzger subsequently married (second) Mary Klee, and three children were born to them. Mr. Metzger is a member of the Catholic Church.

Robert Metzger was reared in Indianapolis, and he received his early education in the German and English schools, later attending the city public schools. Then for seven years he worked at the carpenter's trade, after which he entered the employ of the Vonnegut Hardware Company, with whom he continued for thirteen years.

Mr. Metzger has always taken an active interest in political matters, ardently supporting the principles and candidates of the Re-



R. H. Metzger

publican party, and he is considered an especially valuable party worker. His prominence has been recognized in many ways, and he has, for years, been one of the leading members of the State, county and city executive committees. He usually is a delegate to the State conventions, and had the pleasure of holding the position of national delegate in 1900, when the late President McKinley and his honored successor were nominated. In 1905 he was made chairman of the Republican city committee, serving as such one term, during which he successfully conducted the campaign which resulted in the election of Charles A. Bookwalter, as mayor, and all the other candidates on the Republican ticket, after a most strenuous fight.

In 1902 Mr. Metzger was elected sheriff of Marion county, and from Jan. 1, 1903, to the close of 1904 efficiently performed the duties of that office. On Jan. 1, 1906, he was appointed chief of police for the city of Indianapolis for a term of four years. His record as guardian of the public safety has so far been highly creditable, not only as showing his executive ability, but also as exponent of the principles he holds and his high ideals of the responsibilities involved in public service. He has the co-operation of the best classes in his efforts to put the police department on an effective basis, and in spite of political enemies and those in league with the criminal and degenerate classes he has succeeded in making great progress. Mr. Metzger has proved himself able, fearless and conscientious in shouldering the obligations of his important position, his discharge of its duties showing that he has unusual regard for his oath of office and the respect of his fellow-citizens. Moreover, he believes that a good officer should be not only a brave man but a patriotic citizen and a gentleman, and he does not hesitate to discharge a man who fails to measure up to the high standards he has set. As a result the Indianapolis police force compares favorably with any in the large cities of the country, as regards both courtesy and efficiency. Mr. Metzger has shown on more than one occasion that he would not ask one of his inferiors to perform a duty or risk a danger that he himself would not face. His position is a difficult one at best, and he would fail in its most necessary requirements if he did not arouse the opposition of the lawless. But his honesty, energy and earnestness have impressed themselves favorably upon the com-

munity, and he has enlisted the good-will of every good citizen in Indianapolis.

On April 19, 1893, Mr. Metzger was united in marriage with Miss Grace A. Hough, daughter of Charles H. and Mary (Burke) Hough, and they have one son, Charles Robert. In religious faith Mr. Metzger is a Lutheran like his beloved mother. Mrs. Metzger belongs to the Congregational Church.

The Hough family originated in England and there Samuel Hough, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Metzger, was born. With his wife, formerly Mary Clark, whose beauty gave her the name of "Pretty Mary," he came to America and settled at Paterson, N. J., where they reared a family of nine children and died in old age.

Mrs. Metzger's maternal grandfather, Henry Burke, was of German descent, and was a shoemaker by trade. He married Amanda Moore, a member of a prominent family of Lancaster county, Pa., whose father lived to the age of ninety-one years and her mother to the age of ninety.

Charles H. Hough was born in New Jersey Nov. 6, 1836, and died in 1879, aged forty-two years. He was a pianomaker and was foreman of the Valley Gem manufacturing plant at the time of his death. Mrs. Hough was born in Ohio. She afterward married Edward E. Matthews, and they reside at St. Petersburg, Fla., at their beautiful home on the gulf.

FREEMAN H. SEWARD, a highly esteemed and substantial citizen of Madison county, engaged in the operation of his fine eighty-acre farm in Anderson township, was born in Rush county, Indiana, May 5, 1842, son of Joseph Irving and Charlotte (Hopper) Seward.

Joseph I. Seward was the son of Obediah and Polly (Sparks) Seward, the former of whom was born in South Carolina, where the family, of English and Dutch descent, had settled early in the colonization of that State. Obediah Seward moved from South Carolina to Ohio with his family, settling at an early date in Hamilton county, near Cincinnati. After the birth of several children he removed to Rush county, Ind., this being about 1827, and settled on eighty acres of land, all heavily timbered. It being the month of March, the spice bushes were in bud, and the family settled by a large ash log, from which they

well as a store and residence, and there he has been engaged to the present time. Mr. Schooley is an ex-member of the G. A. R., Williams Post, having held all of the offices therein except that of commander, including senior vice-commander and junior vice-commander. In politics he is a Republican, and since the first administration of Grant has voted for every Republican candidate for President.

To the first marriage of Mr. Schooley there were born these children: Ransom M., Glenn A., Linton L. and Vercella. Mrs. Schooley died Aug. 14, 1897. Mr. Schooley was married (second) July 6, 1899, to Minerva McCoy, born in Fayette county, Ohio, daughter of Effrydicia and Nancy C. (Smith) McCoy, and a member of an early Ohio family, of German and English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Schooley are very well known in their community, where they have a wide social connection.

ELWOOD HENLEY. The fertile soil of Clay township, Hamilton Co., Ind., offers special opportunity to the industrious farmer, and among those who have been associated with the agricultural interests of this locality for a number of years, is Elwood Henley, born in Rush county, Ind., near Carthage, Jan. 7, 1832, son of Thomas and Abigail (Starbuck) Henley, both of whom were born in North Carolina, he in 1803, and she in 1804.

(I) John Henley (great-grandfather of Elwood) and his wife were farming people of Nantucket, and very honorable people, who later immigrated to North Carolina.

(II) Joseph Henley, grandfather of Elwood Henley, was born in North Carolina in 1760, but later came to Rush county, Indiana, where he made his home until his death, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Eleven children were born to his marriage, although but one is now living, Micajah, who resides at Carthage, Indiana.

(III) Thomas Henley, son of Joseph and father of Elwood, attracted by the advantages offered in Indiana, came west to Rush county in 1821, and entered his land, and then returned to North Carolina, married and brought his bride to the wilderness, out of which it was their purpose to make a home. Eight children were born to this worthy couple: Henry W., living in Carmel, a farmer and operator of a sawmill; Elwood; Milton, now deceased, a farmer; Ann, who married

Aaron Hunt, now deceased, and is now residing at Carthage; Jane, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Eliza, who married Aaron O. Hill, a merchant of Carthage; Jason, who married Ella Jay, and is a carpenter, farmer and owner of a grain elevator at Portland; Owen, who married Mary Wright, and is a farmer on his father's homestead.

When Thomas Henley settled in the woods, he first built a cabin, and worked very hard, the family enduring all kinds of privations incident to pioneer life. From time to time he added to his land until he had 360 acres, which he devoted to general farming. In addition to this he at one time owned 480 acres of land in Iowa. In politics he was a Republican, but while taking an interest in local affairs, did not aspire to office. His religious belief was the simple faith of peace and love of the Society of Friends. On the maternal side of the house, the mother could trace her genealogy to Benjamin Franklin. Her father was Thomas Starbuck, a most worthy man, highly respected and prosperous.

(IV) Elwood Henley owns 160 acres of fine land, nearly all under the plow, and he has twenty acres of good timber land. He settled in this county in 1866, and taking up his land, made all the clearing himself, except fifty acres, putting in 2,000 rods of tiling, ditching it properly. In addition he has built a comfortable house and modern barn, with necessary out-buildings, and is constantly improving his property. In politics he is a Republican, but has never desired office, his personal affairs requiring all his time, but he promotes the material welfare of the township, and is interested in educational matters. His farm products are Poland-China hogs and Durham cattle, which he sells to several markets, his stock commanding excellent prices.

In 1856, Mr. Henley was married to Phebe Newby, who died in 1868, leaving five children: Penelope, deceased; John C., who married Martha A. Dickey, and is a traveling man for an Indianapolis firm; Abigail, who married Alfred Rail, and died eleven days after marriage; Barclay, who married Alda Conrad, and is farming on his father's place; Caroline, who married Samuel White, a farmer, who since moved to Indianapolis, and she is now deceased.

The second marriage of Mr. Henley was to Lydia Manlove, daughter of John and Margaret (Symons) Manlove, natives of Ohio and

North Carolina, respectively, the latter coming to Indiana when young.

The grandfather of Mrs. Henley, George Manlove, was a native of North Carolina, who came to Ohio, working his way, in 1808, but who later removed to Indiana, settling in Fayette county in 1811. Returning to Cincinnati on a trip he died there. John Manlove, son of George and father of Mrs. Henley, had twelve children, six of whom are still living: Caroline, who married (first) Benjamin Benbow, and (second) Anderson Mason, and now lives in Iowa; Mary, who married John Hunt, and is also living in Iowa; Lydia (Mrs. Henley); George W., who married (first) Melissa Roby, and (second) Martha Brindall, and lives in this county, where he is engaged in farming; Melissa, who is living on the homestead in Clay township; Vienna, who married John W. S. Graves, and now lives at Wilkinson, Hancock county. Mr. Manlove was a staunch Republican, and an active worker in his party, although he never asked for office. He was a member of no church, but his wife was a Wesleyan Methodist. At the time of his death in 1891, he was a wealthy and highly respected farmer, and exemplary citizen.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Henley: Rollin, who married Ella Jeffries, and is living at Indianapolis; Phebe, who married Irvin Newlin, a railroad man, and lives in Carmel; Margaret, who married William A. Bonifield, a gas well digger; Homer, still on the home place; and Miss Olive, a charming young lady, still at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Henley are delightful people, kind-hearted, hospitable and charitable, and they have many friends throughout Hamilton and adjoining counties, where their many virtues are appreciated.

J. W. SPICER, M. D., a retired physician of Acton, Marion county, is a descendant on both sides of Kentucky families, and was born in Carroll county, that State, July 1, 1853, son of Moses and Margaret (Stafford) Spicer.

The paternal grandfather, William Spicer, was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1790, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He went to Kentucky in the early days and settled near Ghent, where he engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1884, at the advanced age of ninety-four, and of his eight children five survive him.

Moses Spicer was born April 19, 1826, in Carroll county, near Carrollton, and his wife, Margaret Stafford, was born in the same county in 1830. He spent most of his life in Kentucky, farming, and was very successful in his endeavors, but after the death of his wife, May 19, 1888, he began to think of leaving Kentucky, and in 1890 went to Franklin township, Marion county, where he lived on his son's farm, not far from Indianapolis. He died Oct. 21, 1906, when eighty years of age, and was buried at Frankfort, Ky. Moses and Margaret S. Spicer had four children, namely: Dr. J. W.; Hiram S., who married Miss Hattie Shanklin, of Kentucky, and was engaged in lumbering in Lexington, Ky.; Ella, who married (first) Frank B. Heaton, and after his death became the wife of Joshua Hawk, a farmer on Dr. Spicer's property; Mary C., who died at an early age in 1853. Moses Spicer was Democratic in party affiliation, but never sought or held office; neither was he interested in any lodge or society. He belonged to the Christian Church. Mrs. Margaret S. Spicer was the daughter of Hiram R. Stafford, a major in the War of 1812. He was a Kentuckian and spent his early years in that State. He was a great stockman and also owned a large farm of 500 acres, while before the Civil war he had a number of slaves. There were eight children in his family, four of whom are still living. The family is one of English descent, and are all of very strong physique. Several of the Major's older brothers served in the Revolution.

Dr. J. W. Spicer passed his early days in Kentucky, and though it was then becoming well settled, he remembered vividly the stories told by his father of the early times when the Indians were still dangerous neighbors and the wild game abundant. The boy attended school first in Carroll county, and then spent two years in the College of Liberal Arts, in the Kentucky University, at Lexington, Ky. The four years succeeding his college life were passed in teaching, the last three also including a considerable portion of his medical study, for his teaching did not preclude his finding time for much work under the direction of his uncle, Dr. N. P. Stafford. He completed his professional preparation at the Cincinnati Medical College, which he attended two terms, and from which he was graduated Feb. 23, 1878. The following summer he began practicing in

joining each other, and several of their children intermarried, as is shown by wills still preserved. Of these brothers, John, and George were the only ones who proved by any existing records, their importation into this country, so the other two, William and James, may have married after reaching America, but probably all were married before leaving Ireland. They certainly were when they came to Augusta county, Va., as the records of the transfers of land to them in 1745 all give the names of the wives. A Rev. James Anderson, who is recorded as having preached the first sermon in Augusta, Va., in 1735, at the home of John Lewis, may have been one of these brothers. They seem to have settled in other parts of the State first, for a time, as John Anderson and his wife Jane came from Ireland about 1740, and, passing through Philadelphia, located in Orange county. They had three children with them, Esther, Mary and Margaret. About the same time came George with his wife Elizabeth and their children, William, Margaret, John and Frances.

William Anderson, the fourth brother and immediate progenitor of the Indiana family, came to Augusta county, Va., from Orange county, in the same state, about 1740. He was granted a tract of land containing 104 acres by patent, June 12, 1745, from the governor of Virginia, and deed and land books show that he purchased several other tracts about the same time from various parties. His name appears in several records on that of a court martial held at the Court House, Sept. 26, 1758, when William Anderson, a private in Capt. Robert Breckenridge's company, was fined One Pound for failing to attend a General Muster. At another court martial held at the Court House, March 13, 1776, Capt. William Anderson is a member of the Court, and he is again styled Capt. Anderson in a sale bill from James Graham to him, dated May 2, 1777. The will of William Anderson is dated Aug. 27, 1792, and names his wife, Elizabeth, and nine children, John, George, Robert, Alexander, Margaret, Mary, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Jane.

Alexander Anderson, also a captain, received his first commission as ensign from the Governor of Virginia, Dec. 17, 1793, according to Order Book No. 23, p. 34; was made lieutenant June 17, 1794; and still later made captain. The will of Alexander Anderson was probated in December, 1825. By his first wife,

Esther Kirkland, to whom he was married April 27, 1786, he had two daughters, viz.: Mary, wife of Amos Crosby; and Rebecca, wife of William Hanger. On March 25, 1813, he married Ester, daughter of George and Susan (Evans) Crosby, and sister of Amos Crosby, just mentioned. They had five children, of whom one died in infancy. The other four were: Elizabeth, Mrs. Richard Hill; Martha Ann, Mrs. Ezra Fishburn; George A., who married Miss Margaret S. Sperry; and William Wallace.

William Wallace Anderson, born Feb. 21, 1813, grew up on his father's farm, in the old two-story brick house which Alexander Anderson built, and which is still standing, and made farming his regular calling. He was married April 21, 1836, by Rev. James A. Steele, a Presbyterian minister, to Miss Jannetta Murray, born June 12, 1816, daughter of James Murray. The father was one of the witnesses to the certificate, but it is not certain whether another witness, Peachea Murray, was the mother or not. The Murrays are a noted Scotch family and undoubtedly came, as did the Andersons, from the Scotch Colonies in the North of Ireland. The name Murry or Murray dates back to 1086, A. D., and is from O'Murread-Norgh, descendant of Mureadach, or O'Muireadoigh, chief of Munster-Thainain. Another descendant of this same line was David Murray, of Georgia, who was given land for his services in the Revolution, and who died in 1840, aged eighty-four.

After his marriage, William W. Anderson lived on a part of the homestead, in a double hewed log house, while his brother George occupied the brick house, with his mother. George Anderson believed in slavery, but William was opposed to it, and, finally, to escape from its influences, in 1846 he sold his home for \$4,000 and started for the unknown West. They made the journey in a three-horse Conestoga wagon, which was rather lightly loaded with only the cooking utensils, bedding, carpets, etc., and in a one-horse carriage in which the family rode. When tired of riding in the latter, the children would change to the big wagon, and one of them, now Mrs. Wachtell, then a little girl of about eight, well remembers the long journey. They took it slowly, camping by night along the wayside or stopping at some inn or with hospitable settlers. At the mouth of the Miami they crossed the Ohio in a ferry boat, and made their way to Early's

Creek, Delaware county, where a brother-in-law, Ezra Fishburn, had settled. After a visit so brief that the wagon was not unpacked, they went on to Chillicothe, where Mrs. Anderson's brother Emanuel lived, and there spent the winter, during which Mr. Anderson worked in Mr. Murray's grist mill.

The following spring Mr. Anderson pressed forward as far as Illinois, going by way of Muncie to Edgar county, where he settled on rented land along Big Sugar creek. He intended to buy later if he liked the country, but within two years he died, March 4, 1848, aged thirty-five. He was a typical pioneer, frugal and industrious but adventurous in spirit and ever ready to seek a new home if the prospects for betterment were bright. After his death, his widow was left almost without means, but she was a woman of resolution and industry, and was anxious to keep her family together. Ezra Fishburn drove out to Illinois for the bereaved family and brought them back to Granville, Delaware county, Ind., where Mrs. Anderson tried to make a living by making men's clothing. After about four years, however, she gave up the vain effort, and all her children except one daughter, Martha Ann, were put out among strangers. This youngest daughter cared for the mother till her death, which occurred in Muncie, May 26, 1876, at the age of sixty. She was a member of the Methodist Church.

Besides the records of the births and deaths of the parents, the old family Bible, belonging to Mrs. Anderson, showed the birth of five children: Esther Frances, born July 16, 1837, died Sept. 27, 1856, aged nineteen years, two months and eleven days; Susan L., born in 1838, became Mrs. Calvin S. Wachtell; Alexander H. was the third child and only son; Dorcas V. was born June 19, 1844; and Martha Ann W., born April 28, 1848, married Nathan Spence, of Muncie.

Alexander H. Anderson was only four years old when the family left Virginia, and he had just begun to go to school in Illinois when his father died. In Granville during the four years the mother kept her family together, the boy attended school regularly, but at nine years he was bound out to Abram Godlove, a farmer living on the Mississinewa river, near Sharon. He lived there four years, working on the farm and going to school winters, and then, on the death of Mr. Godlove, was bound out to his father, Joseph Godlove. Another

four years followed before the death of the elder Mr. Godlove also, making the boy about seventeen years old. He had been regularly bound out to his first master till he was twenty-one and the legal papers gave the following terms, which Mr. Anderson well remembered: He was to receive on reaching his majority, a horse, saddle, bridle and fifty dollars' worth of clothing. At seventeen he was a large, strong youth and his services were considered more valuable, so that when his guardian, Thomas Samples, a Muncie lawyer, bound him out for the third time to Abraham Godlove, fifty dollars more was added to the former terms. This third contract was made by Mr. Samples without Mrs. Anderson's knowledge, and against her wishes. But Mr. Godlove also died before the end of the specified term, and Mr. Anderson absolutely refused to renew the contract with the son John. As both Mr. and Mrs. Godlove were dead, and Mr. Samples took no interest in the matter, the young man was unable to secure anything after his long years of toil.

After he was free to work for himself Alexander Anderson was employed by Nicholas Poland, who occupied the Godlove farm, for \$18 a month and board, and spent one summer there. His next employer was Benjamin Zehner, owner of a grist and sawmill, but after a few months on his farm and in the mill, he took a new place for the winter with John Pettinger, and also went to school. At that time he was eighteen years old and he continued to go to school a part of each year till he was twenty-one. Meantime he worked for his future father-in-law, Abraham Cline, and for his services about the farm and mill he received \$15 a month and his board, saving \$100 the year he was twenty years old. The next winter he worked for Daniel Cochran. When he came of age, Mr. Anderson received \$160 from his father's estate. He continued to work in that region, first for Nicholas Poland again, then he helped build Zehner's mill, which is still standing, as well as barns on different farms, doing, in fact, any work that came in his way.

On Sept. 15, 1864, Mr. Anderson enlisted in Indianapolis, as a private in Company G, 13th Ind. V. I., and served till discharged just a year later, at the close of the war. He was in Virginia and North Carolina, took part in the battle of Bentonville and in several skirmishes, including that at Fort Fisher. He

was on several hard marches, one being from Fort Fisher to Raleigh, when they marched thirty or thirty-five miles a day through March and April, with many swollen streams to be crossed. They arrived in Raleigh the day that Lincoln was assassinated. The portion of this forced march from Fort Fisher to Wilmington was perhaps the worst, and once they marched all night. The exposure and hardships of his army life left Mr. Anderson much injured. Mr. Anderson was a faithful member and trustee of the Methodist Church at De Soto, to which his widow, Mrs. Rhoda C. Anderson, belongs, and in which she has long been an active worker. Mr. Anderson passed away Jan. 10, 1907, aged nearly sixty-five years, sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends.

JOHN WESLEY GIBSON, for a number of years a farmer near McCordsville, Hancock county, Ind., was born Sept. 29, 1844, in Marion county, Ind., son of Jasper N. and Rebecca (Crubaugh) Gibson.

Archibald A. Gibson, his grandfather, was probably born in Canada and was of French stock; he could talk French. He was long a citizen of Vermont, and he was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving as first sergeant. He was shot in the thigh and carried the ball for twelve years. Archibald A. Gibson married Elizabeth Evens, who was of Welsh stock, and their children were: Abraham, Jasper N., David, William, Esther, Evens, and Malinda. Mr. Gibson moved to Ohio after his family began to grow up, and later migrated still farther west, to Marion county, Ind., where he was a pioneer. He settled two and a half miles east of Lawrence, but he died in Boone county, this State, at the age of ninety-six years. He was a chairmaker by trade. Mrs. Gibson died before him, passing away in Marion county at the age of seventy-three years. She was a member of the Methodist Church.

Jasper N. Gibson was born in 1824 in Ohio, near Cincinnati, received a common-school education and learned his father's trade, and also followed farming to some extent. When a young man he came to Marion county, but he returned to Ohio and married Rebecca Crubaugh, who was born about 1817 in Preble county, Ohio, daughter of John and Mary Crubaugh, of Pennsylvania German stock. After his marriage, Mr. Gibson worked at chairmaking and rented land near Cumber-

land, Ind. At the time of the Civil war his eldest son, John W., was the only one of the sons old enough for service, and both father and son became members of Company D, 79th Ind. V. I., Jasper N. Gibson enlisting Aug. 8, 1862, for three years or during the war. However, he only served eighteen months, becoming ill from exposure, and he was honorably discharged at Madison in 1863. He served in Kentucky and Tennessee and took part in the battle of Perryville. He was sick in hospital for about a year, at Nashville, Tenn., and Madison, Ind., having contracted rheumatism on account of exposure, and in fact he was so much disabled that he never was able to do much heavy work after his army experiences. In his younger years he was a most industrious man, and he always bore the reputation of being a good citizen and an honorable man in all the relations of life. He died at the age of seventy-two years, in Johnson county, Ind. Mr. Gibson was originally an old-line Whig in political sentiment, but he became a Republican in course of time, and supported Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He was a member of the Baptist Church, his wife of the Methodist Church. Their children were: John W., Rebecca, Thomas, Mary, Ann, George and Newton.

John Wesley Gibson received such limited educational advantages as the common schools of his boyhood days afforded. The schoolhouse at which he attended was the usual primitive log building common at that time, having a stick chimney, well daubed with mud to keep the logs from burning, a fireplace four feet wide and two feet deep, and windows made of greased paper over an opening cut in the log walls. The period of his attendance consisted of only three or four months in the winter time, for during the summers he was obliged to work long and hard helping with the work at home, but nevertheless he learned to spell very well, in fact he could spell anything in the old speller used in the school. On Aug. 2, 1862, he enlisted for three years or during the war, in the same command which his father joined, becoming a private in Company D, 79th Ind. V. I., and served until honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., June 7, 1865; he was mustered out at Indianapolis. Mr. Gibson's service took him into Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, and he had his share of hard marching, exposure and active participation in bat-

ties, being at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, Pine Knob, Ringgold, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek and Dallas. He was in line of battle when General MacPherson was killed and in the great battle following in front of Atlanta, when the Union troops were under fire for four months during this campaign. After the battle of Jonesboro, in which he took part, his regiment returned with Thomas and he was in the engagements at Franklin and Nashville. He was also in numerous skirmishes. While on picket line at Duck river, Tenn., he was grazed in the right shoulder by a musket ball. He was sick in hospital at Murfreesboro and Nashville for eight months, and was near death, but he was never captured, and except when disabled, was in every action of his command.

Returning to Marion county, Ind., after his army service was over, Mr. Gibson worked on the farm for two years, and then took up the carpenter's trade, at which he continued to work for twenty-one years, mostly in Marion county. He was engaged on several large buildings in Indianapolis, where he carried on business as a contractor and builder. His first marriage took place in Indianapolis, and after his second marriage he moved to Malott Park, Ind., where he continued in the same line of work. In 1900 he bought forty acres of land, part of the old James Johnson farm, on the present site of Fort Harrison farm. The land was subsequently bought by the United States government at \$100 per acre, and included in the site of Fort Harrison, and Mr. Gibson then bought the farm of twenty-seven acres near McCordsville, Hancock county, on which he has since lived. He has recently sold this property, however, and removed to Jennings county, Ind., where he has bought a good farm of 125 acres. Since his removal here he has been licensed by the M. E. Church as a minister of the gospel.

In September, 1867, Mr. Gibson was married, in Indianapolis, to Frances Kratzer, a native of Marion county, Ind., daughter of Henry and Frances (Shearer) Kratzer, both of whom came of Pennsylvania German stock. To this union was born one child, Stella M., now the wife of Murry E. Rice. Mrs. Gibson died May 2, 1886, and Mr. Gibson married, in Washington township, Marion county, on Nov. 18, 1888, Eliza A. Siegmund, who was born Jan. 24, 1854, in Lawrence township, that county, on the present site of Fort Harrison,

daughter of William and Jane (Herin) Siegmund. Children as follows have come to this union: John W., born July 23, 1890, in Malott Park; Nellie E., born Jan. 30, 1892, at that place; Eva, born Dec. 14, 1894, who died in February, 1895; and Rebecca J., born June 20, 1896, at Malott Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are members of the Methodist Church. In politics he is a Republican, casting his first Presidential vote for Grant and supporting every Republican candidate since that time. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Lawrence, and was formerly adjutant of his post, and he was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F., which he joined at Broad Ripple. Mr. Gibson has proved himself as good a citizen in times of peace as he was when his country needed special service, and he and his excellent wife are highly regarded in the various communities where they have resided.

The Siegmund family, to which Mrs. Gibson belongs, is of Pennsylvania German stock, and her mother's people, the Herins, are Ohio pioneer stock of Scotch-Irish extraction. James Siegmund, Mrs. Gibson's grandfather, was a pioneer from Ohio to Marion county, Ind., and settled on what is now the site of Fort Benjamin Harrison, where he entered 160 acres of land. A spring on the place is now marked by a wind pump near the center of the Fort. In early times the property was heavily covered with timber, and Mr. Siegmund built a log cabin for the family dwelling, in which he passed the remainder of his life, dying there. Mrs. Gibson well remembers a poplar stump which was nearly six feet across, and a large willow tree near the spring which had grown from a willow switch once used to string fish on and stuck in the ground by Lavina Siegmund when she was a girl. She died some years ago, at an advanced age. James Siegmund married Mrs. Elizabeth (Groves) Pearl, widow of Henry Pearl, and they had children as follows: Jacob, David, Hester, Susan, Lavina, William, John and James. The mother died at the age of ninety-three years, at the home of one of her children, and all of the family are also deceased. The parents were Missionary Baptists in religious faith.

William Siegmund, Mrs. Gibson's father, was born in Ohio about 1826, and was brought to Marion county when about one year old. He was always a farmer. He was married,

in Marion county, on the old McCormick farm, to Jane Herin, who was born April 13, 1827, daughter of neighbors, John and Sarah Herin, the former a pioneer of near Castleton, Ind., where he entered 160 acres of land on the Millersville pike, clearing his farm from the woods. He was a substantial citizen. By his first wife, Sarah, Mr. Herin had the following named children: Jane, Polly, Jesse, William (who died when small), Sarah, Rebecca, and Clara. By his second wife he had one son, John. Mr. Herin lived to be about fifty-five years old, and died on his farm. William Siegmund had an interest in the home place, but he sold it and rented land in Lawrence township, and in later life lived in Washington township. For two winters he taught school. He was a Baptist in religious belief. Mrs. Siegmund in her later years became a Methodist. Their children were: Sarah, James, Jane, Lavina, Eliza A., Esther, Albert, Ella, Lora and Addie. Of this family Eliza A., Mrs. Gibson, received a good education in the common schools, becoming well trained in the old-fashioned substantial way, accurate in arithmetic and an excellent reader.

CORNELIUS MOORE, a substantial farmer of Jackson township, Madison county, was born in Hamilton county, Ind., son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Lash) Moore.

Cornelius Moore was the son of John Moore, a pioneer of Athens county, Ohio. He was a farmer in Ohio, and improved a farm which is still owned by the Moore family. The children of John Moore were: John; Matthew; Lydia, who married a Mr. Pierce; Sarah, who married a Mr. Burnet; Annie, who married Lemuel Robinnet; Peggie, married to Mr. Jellie; Cornelius; and Clarissa, who married Richard Angel. The Moores were originally of German stock of New Jersey. Cornelius Moore, the father of our subject, was born in New Jersey, and came West with his parents to Ohio. He received the common school education of his day, and was reared to manhood on his father's farm. He was married in Athens county, Ohio, in about 1831 or 1832, and then settled on a farm in Athens. His wife, Elizabeth Lash, was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Price) Lash.

The Lashes were of Colonial stock of New Jersey, and William Lash was a pioneer farmer of Athens county, Ohio, where he cleared up a farm, this tract now being in the possession

of his descendants. He had a good homestead of eighty acres, which although very hilly, he made into a productive farm, and here he reared a family as follows: Easter, who married Basil Gabriel; Polly, who married Eli Reynolds; Elizabeth, the mother of our subject; Abraham; Jacob, and William. William Lash died of fever when on a journey down the Ohio river. He was then in middle life, and his wife survived him many years, living to the ripe old age of eighty years. She died in Athens county, Ohio.

Cornelius Moore did not live on the old homestead in Athens more than two years. In 1834 he came to Indiana, locating in Hamilton county. The journey was made with two horses and a wagon, the trip consuming three weeks. The party arrived in Madison county Nov. 26, 1834, and a few days later they settled in White River township, Hamilton county. This journey Mrs. Moore made five times in her life. Cornelius Moore settled in the woods in White River township, on 160 acres of land, which he had entered. He built a log cabin, which he later replaced with a hewed log house, building at the same time a double log barn, with a driveway through the centre, and a puncheon floor. Mr. Moore was a good, practical farmer and cleared a large portion of his farm from the woods. He died in 1854, at the age of forty-seven years, his wife surviving until Aug. 19, 1899, when she passed away, aged eighty-five years. Both Cornelius Moore and his wife were members of the Baptist Church, which they had joined in their youth in Ohio. In politics Mr. Moore was a Democrat. To this worthy couple were born: Isaac; Marilla, who died unmarried aged twenty-eight years; Joseph, who died aged sixty-four years; Mary, who married James Castor, died aged fifty years; George; Cornelius, our subject; William, who died aged fifty-five years; and Anthony. Of this family two sons were in the Civil war, George being first in an Ohio regiment for four months, and then served five months in the same regiment as our subject, Cornelius. He was in the battle and surrender of Harper's Ferry.

Cornelius Moore, our subject, attended the Normal school at Danville for a short time, and then educated himself to become a teacher. He taught school for five winters in Jackson township, Madison county. When twenty-one years of age he enlisted in Strawtown, Hamilton county, Ind., May 9, 1864, as a

private of Company B, Capt. John B. Jackson's company, 136th Ind. V. I., to serve 100 days. He served out this time and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., in August, 1864. This service was in Tennessee, at Murfreesboro. He re-enlisted at Strawtown, Ind., March 20, 1865, for one year, or during the war, and was again honorably discharged, the war being over, at Indianapolis, Ind., in August, 1865, having served five months in Washington, D. C., Virginia and Delaware. Mr. Moore was never in the hospital, but was always an active, faithful soldier, doing his duty cheerfully and promptly, and for meritorious services was promoted to corporal. He returned to the homestead in White River township, Hamilton county, after the war, and there he resided some years.

Mr. Moore was married Oct. 18, 1873, to Sarah White, daughter of Joel and Elizabeth (Garrettson) White, the former of whom was a native of Tennessee, where he married. He and his family removed as pioneers to Indiana and settled on land in Jackson township. Mr. White investing in 156 acres of land, from which he cleared a fine farm, it having been heavily timbered at the time of its purchase. Here Mr. White built a fine frame house, which was a well-known stopping place for travelers at that early day. Elizabeth Garrettson, the wife of Mr. White, was descended from the well-known Garrettson family of Maryland, who once owned the land upon which the city of Baltimore now stands. It is said that this estate has never been properly settled. Joel White and his wife were the parents of the following children: Susan, who married Elijah Robinett, died aged fifty-three years; Benjamin, who was the head of a family, died at the age of fifty-two years; Minerva married James Snell; Maria married Job Garrettson; George; Albert; John and Sarah. Joel White died aged sixty-five years, in 1874, his wife having passed away in 1870, aged fifty-nine. They had both been members of the Christian Church. In political opinions he was a staunch Jacksonian Democrat. Mr. White was a well-to-do pioneer settler and was universally respected. A man of kindly heart, he was also a practical and successful business man. Locating in Indiana with nothing, at the time of his death he was a large land owner, and was able to leave his children a handsome competency, beside 500 acres of land.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moore settled on the old Moore homestead, where they lived for one year, and then moved to Wells county in a wagon, settling on a new farm in the woods. Here Mr. Moore cleared a home, and he and his family resided eight years, at the end of which time they removed to White River township, where he purchased 110 acres, living on this farm from 1881 to 1889. On this farm, after its clearing, draining and improving by Mr. Moore, he built a fine house, and good buildings, and sold it at an advance, which enabled him to purchase his present fine property, consisting of 258 acres. This property Mr. Moore has partly cleared, and it is well drained and supplied with good farm buildings, and besides this he owns considerable building property in the town of Anderson.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Moore the following children have been born: Nellie E., who died aged eleven years; Carrie, who married William Brown, has three children, and resides on the homestead; Ora V.; Dora D.; and Georgiana. In his political belief Mr. Moore is a Jefferson Democrat. He was supervisor of White River township for four years, and in Jackson township was assessor for four years. He was formerly a member of Major May Post, G. A. R., of Anderson.

W. C. VANCE. One of the prominent citizens of Noblesville, and present postmaster of that city, W. C. Vance, was born in Hamilton county, Ind., Oct. 9, 1842, son of Thomas C. and Sophia (Swaim) Vance.

Samuel Vance, grandfather of W. C., came from Randolph county, N. C., as a pioneer to Hamilton county, Ind., and, settling in Clay township, cleared a farm of eighty acres, which he improved with what were good buildings for that day. He had married, in North Carolina, Sarah Voss, and their children were: Thomas C., Wesley, Joseph, Green, David, Benjamin, Lewis, Mary and Sarah, all born in Hamilton county, Ind., except Thomas C., Wesley and Joseph. Samuel Vance was a member of the Christian Church, and was an old-line Whig in politics. His death occurred on his farm when he was in his fifty-fifth year.

Thomas C. Vance, father of our subject, was born in 1818, in Randolph county, N. C., and was ten years of age when he came to Hamilton county in 1828 with his parents. He grew up among the pioneers and received the

usual pioneer education, after which he engaged in farming, and followed that occupation all of his life. He married, in Hamilton county, Sophia Swaim, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Mills) Swaim. Jesse Swaim was a pioneer of Washington county, Ind., having come from Randolph county, N. C., of Scotch-Irish stock, the Vance family's descendants also being of this origin. The Swaim children were: Nathaniel, Alexander, Trougott, Joseph, Mariah, Sophia and Catherine. Mr. Swaim died at Salem, Washington county, Ind. Mrs. Swaim removed to Hamilton county, Ind., settling in Clay township late in life, and there she died.

Thomas C. Vance cleared his farm from the woods in Union township, Boone county, and made his 110 acres into a good, well-cultivated farm. He died here, aged fifty-two years, in 1870, leaving these children: W. C.; Ira Newton; Mariah and Frank, all born in Boone county except W. C. The mother died in 1894.

W. C. Vance was brought up among the pioneers. In his boyhood days the country was covered with heavy timber, and log cabins were the pioneer homes. He attended the primitive schools of the times, and when sixteen years of age went to Zionsville, to clerk in the Swaim Brothers' store. They were his uncles, and he remained with them until 1861, when he enlisted at Zionsville, as a private of Company F, 10th Ind. V. I., for three years or during the war, under Capt. B. F. Gregory. He served three years and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Sept. 19, 1864, on the expiration of his service. He participated in the battles of Mills Springs, Chickamauga, Perryville, and of the Atlanta campaign, among the latter being Peach Tree Creek, and all the skirmishes and battles incident to that campaign up to the fall of Atlanta. He was struck in the right foot by a musket ball at the battle of Chickamauga, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1863, and was sent to the hospital from Corinth, Miss., and was in the hospital at Newburg one week. He was always an active soldier and did his full duty as such.

After the war Mr. Vance returned to Zionsville, and engaged in general merchandising with Joseph Swaim. There he remained one year, after which he went to Northfield, where, in company with his brother, Ira, he continued in the merchandise business for two years. He bought out his partner's interest

and remained at this stand for the next five years, when he sold out, removing to Eagletown, Hamilton county. Here he engaged in a mercantile business for seven years, and his next venture was in the agricultural line, he purchasing ninety acres in Noblesville township. He added twenty acres to his farm, which he improved, but later he sold out and engaged in a grocery business in Noblesville. From 1884 to 1892 he continued this business, and in the latter year went back to farming, at which he continued for two years. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster at Noblesville by President McKinley, was re-appointed by President Roosevelt, and has not only proved an efficient official, but has gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen by his courtesy and good business qualifications.

Mr. Vance was married July 4, 1865, in Lebanon, Boone county, Ind., to Elizabeth J. Halstead, born in Clinton county, Ohio, daughter of Joseph Halstead, who was a miller of Brown county, Ohio. Mr. Halstead made a trip to California by the way of the Isthmus, and was killed in the gold mines by the fall of a tree. His children were: Asa, Alanson, Joseph, James W., Peter, Elizabeth, Julia and William. In politics Mr. Vance is a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was a member of the city council of Noblesville from the First ward for five years. He is a member fraternally of the Masonic order, Noblesville Lodge; of the K. of P., Bernice Lodge, No. 120; of which latter he was first treasurer and a charter member; and of Lookout Post, No. 133, G. A. R., of which he was at one time commander. He and his wife have had children as follows: Lou; Nellie, who died at the age of thirteen years; Carl; Anna; Rolla, and Lola. Mr. Vance is a representative citizen; his record shows his true worth. He was a good, faithful soldier during the Civil war, and has proved himself to be just as good and as useful a man in times of peace.

MARCELLUS CHILES, a well-to-do citizen of Alexandria, comes from an old English family that settled in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., in Colonial days. He himself is a native of Ohio, born in Warren county, June 2, 1846, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Little) Chiles.

Benjamin Chiles migrated from Virginia to Ohio in early manhood. There is a tra-

dition in the family that a part of the old family estate in the Shenandoah Valley still remains unsettled. In Ohio Benjamin Chiles married Miss Elizabeth Little, a native of that State residing in Warren county. She bore her husband two children, namely: Clementine, widow of the late Eli Cox, who now lives at No. 335 West Seventh street, Muncie; and Marcellus. Mrs. Elizabeth Chiles died, and her husband afterward married Mrs. Sarah Yost, by whom he had four children, Mary Catherine, Smith, Minerva and Benjamin. In February, 1856, Mr. Chiles moved to Delaware county, Ind., transporting all his household effects in a one-horse wagon. He did not purchase property there until 1868, when he bought eighty acres of forest land, cleared it and made a good farm. His death occurred at his home, near Bethel, when he was about sixty years old. Benjamin Chiles was an honest, hard-working man, and a respected citizen. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics was originally an old-line Whig, but he became later an Abolitionist, and, after that issue was dead became a Republican.

Marcellus Chiles was only ten years old when his father moved to Indiana. He received a limited education and was brought up to hard work on the farm. There was in the vicinity a log school house where the children of the locality could go for two months every year, but Marcellus Chiles was able to attend only during a few winters. While still only a youth the war broke out, and he enlisted near Muncie in May, 1862, in Company L, 8th Ind. V. I. for three years or during the war, and served until he was honorably discharged Aug. 9, 1865, in Indianapolis, when the struggle was over. Mr. Chiles served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, and was in the battles of Nashville, two at Franklin, Campbellsville and Pulaski. On Sept. 27, 1864, he was wounded by an ounce bullet which passed directly through the left thigh from right to left, in its course going also through an old fashioned pocket-book full of papers. Mr. Chiles lay on the field for thirty-six hours, uncared for and with little food or water. Even after he was found little attention was given him in the field hospital, and by Oct. 3d, when he reached Nashville hospital, to which he had been sent on a flat car, gangrene had set in and before the wound could at last be properly dressed, nineteen

worms had to be removed from it. Mr. Chiles had at first bled profusely and consequently was much reduced. He remained in the hospital until November, was then taken by boat to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and remained there until he was furloughed home March 17th. When able to report again for duty, he was assigned to convalescent camp, and stationed at Blair's Landing, N. C., whence he was sent on guard duty to Alexandria, Fort Monroe, Baltimore and other points.

On returning to Indiana after being discharged, Mr. Chiles worked as a butcher, going into the meat business for himself in 1867 at Yorktown. He remained there until 1872, when he engaged in the same line in Alexandria. From there he went to Kingman county, Kans., where he owned a good farm, while at the same time he was in the commission business in Kansas City. In 1887 he went to Eureka Springs, Ark., then to Springfield, Mo., where he was again in the meat business for two years and a half, and finally returned to Indiana, locating at Alexandria. Ever since Mr. Chiles has carried on a wholesale and retail meat business in that city, conducts two meat markets, and has become very prosperous. In addition to his business holdings he is the owner of a good home. He is entirely a self-made man, who entered life with no capital beyond a strong constitution, but has nevertheless forged steadily ahead until today he is a well known, wealthy and respected citizen. Politically Mr. Chiles is a Republican. He belongs to Lew Taylor Post, G. A. R., Alexandria, and is an unaffiliated member of the I. O. O. F., of Alexandria.

A year before locating in Yorktown Mr. Chiles had married there, Jan. 23, 1866, Miss Juliette S. Horne, who was born in Switzerland county, Ind., Sept. 23, 1846, daughter of Dr. John and Isabella (Scott) Horne, now of Yorktown. To Mr. and Mrs. Chiles have been born three children, who have all been finely educated: (1) John, born Dec. 11, 1866, attended the Muncie high school and De Pauw University at Greencastle, Ind. He read law in Kingman county, Kans., and is now successfully practicing in Denver, Colo. He married Miss Lillian Holmes, and has three children, Marcellus H., Margaret and John. (2) Daisy Caroline, born Dec. 19, 1868, was given first a high school education, and then attended De Pauw University. She is especially talented in music, and studied in the Conservatory of Music at Topeka, Kans.

She married John F. Mail, a successful attorney in Denver. (3) Creth, born Dec. 23, 1883, has completed a high school course, a normal course at Valparaiso, Ind., and is now studying at De Pauw University.

THOMAS B. NOBLE, M. D. (deceased), was one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Johnson county, where a long career of successful practice not only brought him ample means and worldly estate but also the esteem of his fellow-citizens and the grateful affection of many patients.

Dr. Noble was by birth a Kentuckian. He was a son of George Thomas and Louisa (Canby) Noble, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky, while the latter was born in Virginia. Both families were prominent in their respective States, where they are still well represented.

Thomas Noble, the Doctor's paternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia, of Irish descent. He was a physician, and engaged in agricultural pursuits as well. Moving to Kentucky, he lived there to an advanced age, and is buried on the old homestead farm in Boone county, that State. Sixteen children were born to him. On the maternal side, the Doctor's grandfather was Benjamin Canby, a native of Virginia, of English descent, and a physician by profession. In 1833 Dr. Canby moved to Indianapolis, Ind., and lived there to the fullness of years and honor.

George Thomas Noble, the father of Dr. Noble, followed farming exclusively. In 1832 he moved from Kentucky to Indianapolis and remained two years in the growing village, after which he bought a farm of eighty acres in Pleasant township, Johnson county, and moved to it. Later he bought an additional eighty-five-acre tract and in the cultivation and improvement of these farms passed the rest of his life, dying Nov. 3, 1883, in his eighty-third year. His wife had preceded him to the grave, dying in 1852, at the age of fifty years. Mr. Noble was a Methodist, and Mrs. Noble was reared a Quaker. They had a family consisting of eight members, six sons and two daughters, the survivors being: Noah, a resident of Pleasant township; John, a resident of Greenwood; and Julia, the wife of Grafton Johnson, of Greenwood. The others were: Lazarus, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Sarah,

who was the wife of Lawrence Ritchie; Dr. Thomas B., the third in the family; Samuel, who died at the age of fifty-eight years; and James, who died in infancy.

Thomas Benjamin Noble was born in the Blue Grass State Feb. 12, 1827, and was five years of age when he was brought to Indianapolis from Kentucky by his parents. He was a resident of Greenwood from 1834. His early schooling was obtained in the old-fashioned subscription schools of the time and locality, and he was later given the advantages provided at the old Franklin College. Inheriting, perhaps, from both his paternal and maternal grandfathers a taste and talent for medicine and medical science, he early began its study and entered into practice in Greenwood in 1852, and in his chosen field of labor he attained marked success. When he died, at the age of eighty years, he held a high social and professional position. His skill and magnetic personality were recognized very generally, and there are few homes in the city which at some time or other have not welcomed his cheery presence.

On Nov. 29, 1855, Dr. Noble was united in marriage with Miss Margaret A. Wishard, daughter of John and Agnes (Oliver) Wishard, and a sister of the well-known venerable Dr. W. H. Wishard, of Indianapolis, who is now in his ninety-third year, who retired from regular practice in 1905, but is nevertheless often consulted. For some eight years he was a partner with Dr. Noble, in Greenwood. Another brother of Mrs. Noble, Dr. J. M. Wishard, was a physician of Greenwood also.

The Wishards were among the pioneer families of Johnson county, where its members have been known as intelligent and honorable citizens, prominent in the development of their community. Mrs. Noble is of Scottish descent in both paternal and maternal lines. Her paternal ancestry is traced back to George Wishard, who died a martyr as a Covenanter in Scotland. William Wishard, her great-grandfather, was born in that country, whence he emigrated to County Tyrone, Ireland, and thence to America, coming to Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary war. He settled at Red Stone Old Fort, now Brownstown, Pa. In 1776 he served in the Revolution as a minute man, and took part in the battle of the Brandywine. He was an early pioneer of Nicholas county, Ky., where he



Thomas B. Noble

had a large farm, upon which he reared his numerous family. In early life he was a weaver, but after coming to the United States he engaged in agricultural pursuits.

John Oliver, Mrs. Noble's maternal grandfather, was born in Scotland, came to the United States, and moved with the Wishards to Kentucky, and he was one of the early men who developed the agricultural resources of the vicinity of Lexington. Later he moved to Nicholas county, Ky., near his old friends, the Wishards. It is said that John Oliver's wife, Martha (Henderson) Oliver, was the first person buried in Nicholas county, Ky. Of their family two sons and two daughters lived to maturity, and both the Oliver girls, Margaret and Agnes, married Wishards, Margaret marrying Samuel Wishard, and Agnes marrying John Wishard. Samuel came to Indiana and settled in Vermilion county, where he carried on farming.

Eight children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Noble, the six survivors being: Agnes, who married David Praig, has one son, Noble, and they reside in Indianapolis; Margaret married Edward T. Lee, a lawyer, and has three children, and they reside in Chicago; Martha, who married Rev. C. M. Carter, a Baptist minister of Muncie, Ind., has three children, Louise N., Noble and Helen; Thomas B., a practicing physician of Indianapolis, married Miss Florence Robb, and they have two children, Margaret and Thomas; Miss Mary lives at home; Elizabeth married John Oliver, a lawyer in Franklin, now deceased, and a daughter Elizabeth was born to Mrs. Oliver after his death.

In politics Dr. Noble was a lifelong Republican, and he was ever a useful and progressive citizen of his community. Whether the mixture of English and Irish ancestry produced an unusually robust condition, or whether a life according to the laws of nature and health brought their deserved results, the fact remains that Dr. Noble, in spite of his fourscore years, retained the physical and mental vigor of a man in the prime of life, his fine presence and abounding activity giving no indication of advancing years. He had many friends, not only in the Presbyterian Church, with which he and his wife united, but throughout the community which was his home for over seventy years. His late residence, built in 1875, is a handsome brick structure which has been the family home since its erection.

NICHOLAS S. MARTZ, one of Tipton's most prominent and public-spirited citizens, represents two of Indiana's earliest pioneer families, while in the generations still further back, the names of Martz and McCormick appear among the defenders of the country in its struggles against England. With the same spirit that animated his ancestors, Mr. Martz in his turn responded to his country's call for aid against its own sons, and he has a military record which adds new honor to the family name. He was born in Hamilton county, Ind., Nov. 10, 1845, son of Moses and Tabitha (McCormick) Martz.

On his maternal side Mr. Martz traces his descent from a certain McCormick of Scotch stock, who came from the North of Ireland to Virginia about 1700, and settled near Winchester. His son, John, was born Aug. 13, 1754, and as a young man fought in the Revolution. He enlisted twice in Virginia, once in 1775 and again later, while near the end of the struggle he took up arms again as a soldier from Pennsylvania, whither he had moved in the meantime. John McCormick married, in Virginia, March 4, 1785, Catherine Drennen, and in 1808 the whole family migrated to the territory of Indiana. They journeyed overland with horses and wagons, and a part of the journey was made down the Ohio on flatboats, and as there was trouble with the Indians at the time of their arrival, they remained for some time in a fort, but Mr. McCormick was the first man to leave the protection of the fort and venture to settle elsewhere. He located on land adjoining Connersville, and remained there the rest of his life, passing away April 18, 1837. His wife, who lived until Feb. 22, 1862, reached the age of ninety-three years. Their large family, who lived to grow up except two, were born as follows: Sarah, April 22, 1786; Anna, Sept. 6, 1787; Samuel, Sept. 23, 1789; John, Sept. 15, 1791; William, Sept. 27, 1793; Joseph, Sept. 7, 1796; James, Dec. 5, 1797; Elizabeth, March 29, 1800; Jane, June 4, 1802; Robert, June 19, 1804; Lewis, June 9, 1807; Catherine, Dec. 20, 1808; David, Jan. 24, 1811; and Mary, July 9, 1813.

John McCormick, fourth child of John (1), was born near Winchester, Va., and was seventeen years old when the family came to Indiana. In 1811 he was married, near Hamilton, Ohio, to Bethiah Case, who was born in Bolton county, Ky. Her people were originally from Pennsylvania and eventually settled in

Ohio. The following year, when the War of 1812 broke out, John McCormick left his young wife in order to enlist, and served throughout that war. On his return they made their home with his parents and remained there until 1820, when they made a home of their own on the present site of Indianapolis, the first settlers there. So wild was it then that they had to cut a road in to their location some sixty miles, while during their first years there wolves were very numerous, as well as Indians. When the family first came eleven men accompanied them to help put up a cabin, and then left them alone in the forest. Mr. McCormick held a quarter-section along the White river under a title from the Indians, given after the peace treaty at St. Marys, Ohio. During the two years he remained there, he and his wife kept a hotel, boarding the men who platted the city of Indianapolis, while he also kept the ferry, using a log canoe.

In 1822 Mr. McCormick moved five miles up the river, near the present Crown Hill cemetery, and there built a saw mill, with corn cracker attached, which he ran for the three years before his untimely death, Aug. 25, 1825, when only thirty-four years old. He was a member of the Baptist Church, as his wife was during her earlier years, but later she united with the Christian Church. They had five children: Katie, William, Wesley, Tabitha and Levina. The two last, who were twins, married twin brothers, Moses and Isaac Martz. After her husband's death Mrs. McCormick married John King, a farmer of Morgan county, Ind., and they had two sons, Cornelius and John. Mrs. King was again left a widow, and after remaining on her farm some years, she finally moved to Arcadia and lived there with her daughters, dying in 1875.

The Martz family is of German descent, and was first represented in America about 1700. The earliest definite information is of Nicholas Martz, born Feb. 25, 1762, in Lancaster county, Pa. By occupation he was a farmer and cabinet maker. He was an immense man, weighing over 400 pounds at his death, and seems to have been equally unusual in character. One of his eccentric acts was to make his own coffin, several years before his demise.

Peter Martz, son of Nicholas, was born in Lancaster county, Feb. 26, 1787. When twenty years of age he moved from Pennsylvania to Pickaway county, Ohio, and again moved in 1816, to Indiana. At first he bought

a tract in what was known as the twelve-mile strip, but later he took up 160 acres, three miles from Cambridge City, and building a log cabin, he there spent the typical life of a frontiersman. Besides farming he went extensively into milling, and owned the first grist-mill in the territory. Mr. Martz was a soldier in the War of 1812, was a strong Whig in his political views, and in religion was a member of the Lutheran Church.

In 1808, Peter Martz was married to Christina Myers, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1790. Her parents removed to Ohio, and there her father died, while her mother's death occurred considerably later, in Indiana. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Martz continued until 1872, when Mr. Martz died in Arcadia, whither he had removed four years earlier in order to be near his sons Moses and Isaac. His wife died in 1879, near Montpelier, Ind., where she was living with a daughter. She and her husband were the parents of eleven children: (1) Henry married Barbara Gaylor, and died leaving two children, Edward and Sarah. (2) Charles married Betsy McGill, and they left six children, Peter, Catherine, Lydia J., Andrew J., John and Christina. (3) Moses and (4) Isaac, were twins. (5) Sarah married Andrew Doyle, and they and their seven children all reside in Wisconsin. (6) Mary, deceased, was the wife of John Reams, to whom she bore five children, Elizabeth, William H., Letta E., John Wesley and Lydia J. (7) Catherine is the widow of Wesley Swafford, and has five children, Mary, Perry, Harriet, Christina and Martha Ann. (8) Samuel, deceased, married Mary J. Berry, and had five children, Emma and Linville (deceased), Lewis, Edward and Anna. (9) Eliza, deceased, married Eli McConky, and had nine children, Peter, John, Reuben, Mary J., Angelina, Prudie, Rose Ann, Emma E. and Cynthia. (10) Jacob married Rebecca Ann Price, and both have died, leaving three children, George, Sarah Ann and Jennie. (11) Barbara married Edward Rogerson, and both are deceased, leaving five children, Etta, Delvina, Eliza, Frank and Jennie.

Moses Martz was born May 27, 1812, in Pickaway county, Ohio, but came to Indiana when only four years old. He received the limited education of most boys on the frontier, and was brought up to be a miller. On March 27, 1834, he married Tabitha McCormick, who was born at Connersville, Feb. 27, 1816, and who had grown up on the frontier like himself,

and had received little education, her only school books having been the spelling book and New Testament. After their marriage they lived three years on Peter Martz's farm, and then in 1837 moved to Hamilton county. Moses and Isaac Martz located there together, owning 240 acres just west of what is now Arcadia, and both became prosperous and well-known citizens. Moses Martz cleared about 100 acres of his land, living meantime in a log cabin. He acquired seven acres adjoining Cicero creek, with the water rights, and putting up a flour mill, ran it for about twenty years, after which he turned it over to his son, John. He was a progressive man always, and had one of the first steam engines used in milling in Indiana, while he was also the first one to own a reaping machine and sewing machine, also had the first wheat drill used in Indiana, and was one of the first to take stock in the I. P. & C. railroad. Mr. Martz prospered and added to his original share of the land bought by the brothers, until he owned 160 acres, six of these acres lying within the village limits of Arcadia.

The early days, however, had few of the comforts of life, which the Martz family later enjoyed. When they began housekeeping, Mrs. Martz had to weave the cloth from which their clothing was made, and the farming had to be done with the rudier implements of the day. When they moved to their own land near Arcadia, there was no cabin on it, and while one was being built Mrs. Martz and her eight-weeks'-old baby had only a temporary shelter, warmed by a burning log heap. Having in that period experienced to the full the hardships caused by poor roads or none, Mr. Martz became a firm advocate of good roads, and was a stockholder in the first gravel road ever built in this country. Nothing has done more to develop Central Indiana than its gravel roads, and Mr. Martz not only supported the movement with words, but besides paying his regular taxes for the cause, contributed \$400. All projects for improvement received his hearty support, and he was recognized as a citizen specially identified with the development of his region and deserving of special honor. Prosperous and influential as he was, Mr. Martz achieved it all by his own efforts, except for a legacy of \$1,000 left him by his father. Isaac Martz, who ran a steam mill in Arcadia for years and was always in close touch with his brother, also won an honored position in the county.

The children born to Moses and Tabitha Martz numbered eleven: (1) John, deceased, married Margaret Johnson, and had six children, Alonzo (who died in infancy), Josephine, Etta, Flora, and Hattie and Mattie, twins. (2) Cornelius, deceased, married Martha Cruzan, and had two children, Albert E., postmaster at Arcadia, and Alice, wife of C. M. Burroughs, of Sullivan county, Ind. (3) Catherine married Henry Hackley, of Kokomo. (4) Eliza Ann married Stillman Montgomery, of Tipton, and has five children, Rosa, Effie, Minnie, Nola and Bertha. (5) Nicholas S., is a business man in Tipton. (6) Emma is the wife of Samuel Dickover, proprietor of a hotel in Missouri, and they have six children, Clark, Elmer, Minnie, Daisy, Grace and Frank. (7) Christena, deceased, and (8) Peter were twins. Peter is the present treasurer of Hamilton county. He married Maggie Gray, of Wayne county, and has had three daughters, Leota (deceased), Golda and Bertha. (9) Arminda is the wife of Cyrus Harbaugh, a practicing physician of Lafayette, and they have three children, Jewel, Merle and Nina. (10) Moses C. and (11) Isaac C. are twins. The latter married (first) Alice Wright, who died leaving one child, Neva. By his second marriage to Jennie Thomas, there was one son, Karl. He married (third) Laura Smith, and had two children, Beulah and Forest. Mr. and Mrs. Martz lived to see thirty grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren, and died surrounded by the devoted care and affection of their posterity. Mrs. Martz outlived her husband, dying in November, 1905, while he died in November, 1900. He was a Republican in politics, while in religious faith both were members of the Christian Church.

Nicholas S. Martz, oldest surviving son of Moses, was born in the Arcadia homestead, Nov. 10, 1845, and grew up amid pioneer surroundings. He received a common school education, going regularly to the little log school house until he was fourteen, but he was considerably younger when he began to work evenings in a sawmill.

In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, 79th Ind. V. I., as a drummer boy, and served five months, participating in the battles of Richmond Hill and Perryville, and then was honorably discharged in December, 1862. He remained at home until June 1, 1863, when he re-enlisted in Company G, 6th Ind. Cav., under Capt. W. S. Jewell, to serve three years, and was on duty until Sept. 15, 1865, at the

close of the war, when he was discharged at Murfreesboro. During his term of service he was promoted from a private in the ranks to corporal and then orderly sergeant, while for a time he acted as captain of his company and as sergeant major of his regiment. Mr. Martz was in the great Atlanta campaign, and took part in most of its battles, including that of Pumpkin Vine Creek, when Gen. McPherson was killed, and the terrible struggle following in front of Atlanta. He was also in the battle of Knoxville, and at Nashville, under Thomas. His company was also one which accompanied Fitzpatrick as far as Macon, on his raid for the rescue of the prisoners at Andersonville, and they were then in almost daily skirmishes. Mr. Martz in the course of his army life, was several times surrounded by the enemy, but always succeeded in escaping and was never seriously wounded, receiving only one slight injury to his left shoulder. Neither was he ever in hospital, but was on active duty throughout his whole military career.

For a year and a half after his return from the war Mr. Martz was in charge of the old homestead, and then went into the grain business with his brother, John, in Milledburg, Hamilton county. At the end of two years his brother sold out, but the younger partner continued in the business six years longer. John Martz meantime had bought his father's old mill, moved the business to Cicero and later to Kokomo. There he died while still a young man, and Nicholas Martz spent four years in that town settling up his brother's affairs, a task in which his father shared. In 1879 he went to Atlanta, Ind., for a year, and from there to Windfall, where he leased a mill for another year. His next venture was in Greenwood, where he bought a grist-mill, built a sawmill and embarked extensively in a grain and lumber business, which proved very successful.

In 1888 Mr. Martz turned his attention to a new line of industry, and opened a canning factory in Kokomo, as a member of the firm of Charles & Martz. Three years later he sold out his interest there, and established a similar enterprise at Tipton. This is still in operation, although Mr. Martz sold out in 1898 to Grafton Johnson. Meantime, he had become interested in canning factories in both Hamilton and Vermilion counties, and is still connected with the management of these. He has also various real estate interests and owns

valuable property in Tipton, Indianapolis, and other places, besides a business block in Cayuga, and the opera house building in Tipton. This opera house is one of the best structures in the town, being tasteful in design and very complete in its furniture and appliances, all of which are of the most modern type. The auditorium has a seating capacity of about 1,000, and the rest of the building is devoted to offices. Mr. Martz is recognized as one of the most enterprising and progressive of Tipton's citizens, and occupies a position of influence in the community.

Mr. Martz was married (first), in April, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth E. Walker, who was born on a farm near Fortville, Hancock county, daughter of Tarlton Walker. Mrs. Martz died near Fortville, the mother of three children: Charles M.; Mary A., who died at the age of three and a half years; and Minnie T. The mother was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Martz married (second) Mary Allen, who was born near Shelbyville, Ind., daughter of John and Paulina Allen. She died less than four years after her marriage, leaving no children. Mr. Martz married (third) Anna Hanson, of Greenwood, Ind., who was born in Madison, Ind. Mr. Martz has always been much interested in the G. A. R., and in 1884 helped to organize the Post in Greenwood. He is now a member of the Post in Tipton. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, and Knight Templar, and in politics is a Republican.

MOSES C. MARTZ, the youngest son of Moses, was born Sept. 30, 1857. He was sent to the public schools and later studied one year at Purdue University. In 1877 he entered upon his career of teaching and spent his first two years in the country, which were followed by ten in the graded schools of Arcadia and two years as teacher of a graded school in White River township. In 1891 and 1892 he was superintendent of the Arcadia schools but gave up this position to assist in the management of a canning factory. The following year he taught in Buffalo Corner, and then definitely abandoned the profession to become a mail agent on the rural delivery, in which occupation he is still engaged.

On May 23, 1880, Moses C. Martz was married in Arcadia, to Miss Clara E. Phyllis, who was born Oct. 16, 1863, in Hamilton county. The children born to this union were as follows: Gale, born April 13, 1881, who died in infancy; Raymond Paul, born June 30,

1883; Edith Shirley, born March 28, 1885; Mildred Alice, born Nov. 12, 1887; Harrison M., born June 13, 1888, who is serving in the U. S. navy as a member of the crew of the U. S. S. "Brooklyn," Admiral Schley's flagship in the battle of Santiago, thus in the younger generations maintaining the military spirit of the family; and Margery, born Oct. 31, 1890. Mr. Martz is a Republican in his politics, and is a member of the Christian Church. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and prominent in that order, being a Patriarch Militant, Uniformed Rank, of Noblesville. He has represented his lodge three times in the State Grand Lodge, and his loyal work in the interest of the order has given him no small influence among its members. He also belongs to the K. of P., M. W. of America, Tribe of Ben Hur, and the Sons of the Revolution.

SAMUEL U. HUFFER, a respected citizen of Muncie, Ind., and a surviving soldier of the great Civil war, was born April 21, 1841, at Springfield, Ohio, son of Samuel and Susannah (Kurtz) Huffer.

Samuel Huffer was born in 1805, in Lancaster county, Pa., son of Abraham and Elizabeth Huffer, and of sturdy Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. Abraham Huffer was born in Lancaster county, and settled as a pioneer on the Mad River, Greene county, Ohio, where he owned 700 acres. He cleared up a farm from the woods, built and operated a distillery, a flour mill, sawmill, oil mill and paper mill, and he was also engaged in merchandising. His settlement was known as Huffersville, and was six and one-half miles north of Dayton, Ohio. His children were: John, David, Samuel, Abraham, Simeon, Joseph, Daniel and Eliza (who married John Myers).

Samuel Huffer was but a boy when he came with his father to Huffersville, and he remained at home, becoming the miller of the hamlet which has now disappeared from the local maps, its residents having been absorbed by larger places, Kneisley village being within a half mile of the old Huffer settlement. He married Susannah Kurtz, daughter of Christian Kurtz, of Pennsylvania-Dutch origin, of Lancaster county. After marriage Samuel Huffer and wife settled at Huffersville where they lived three years, Mr. Huffer continuing to work in the mill. Prior to 1840 the family moved to Springfield, Ohio, where he established a flour mill and distillery where

they lived for seven years and then moved to the Mad River, where Mr. Huffer operated the mill at Cummins ville for five years. Later he operated mills at Donnelsville and New Castle, but moved to Delaware county, Ind., in 1851, settling at Muncie and operating a mill there for a time. He then bought 128 acres of land, three miles from Muncie, on which he lived for three years. Mr. Huffer then returned to Muncie where he followed milling and mercantile pursuits until his death which took place Dec. 5, 1860. His wife survived until December, 1866. They were worthy members of the Presbyterian Church. Their children were: Elizabeth Ann, John M., Adaline M., Sabina J., Sophia O., Samuel U. and Daniel S.

Samuel U. Huffer received as good a common school education as the times afforded, and he also attended school at Osborn, Greene county, Ohio. He then learned the grocery business in his father's store, and also clerked for some of the old Muncie firms. It was in 1863, at Muncie, that Mr. Huffer enlisted as a private soldier in Company G, 9th Ind. Cav., under Capt. James R. Nation, his contract being for three years or during the war. He served until honorably discharged at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 28, 1865. In July, 1864, he was promoted to be commissary sergeant of his company, and July 1, 1865, was made second lieutenant "for meritorious and gallant conduct." He participated in the following battles: Pulaski, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1864; Wilson's Pike, Dec. 1, 1864; Graming; White Pike, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1864; Second battle of Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1864; battle of Little Horpeth, Dec. 17, 1864; Reynolds' Mill, Dec. 25, 1864; Sugar Creek, Ala., Dec. 26, 1864; and Sholes Creek, Alabama.

During all this period of almost constant exposure and activity, Mr. Huffer was neither wounded nor taken prisoner, but took part in all the trials, marches, hardships and battles of his regiment. At the battle of Franklin, one of the most serious of the whole war, the 9th Cav. charged Hood's whole army and lost heavily, among those who fell being Lieut. Walter, of Company I, who was acting captain of Company G. The ranking officers had all been captured and upon the death of Lieut. Walter, the orderly sergeant being wounded, the command of Company G fell upon Sergeant Huffer who commanded the company from Dec. 17, 1864, to February, 1865. He was in the regimental hospital at Pulaski, with

typhoid fever for eight months, his only time of misfortune. On his return to Muncie, Mr. Huffer engaged in a hardware business for about fifteen years, residing here until the present with the exception of a year and a half during which he carried on a grocery business at Topeka.

On Jan. 14, 1866, at Muncie, Mr. Huffer was married to Martha M. Craig, born on the Mad River, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1846, daughter of Joseph Brown and Sarah (Mathews) Craig.

The Craig family is of Scotch descent. Joseph Craig was a son of Samuel and Jane (Miller) Craig, and Samuel was a son of Robert and Esther Craig, while Robert was a son of James Craig. Joseph Craig, father of Mrs. Huffer, practiced law in Wapakoneta, Ohio, for seventeen years. He moved to Muncie, Ind., where he was in the drug business for two years, then moved to Hartford City, and engaged in the drug business three years. In 1869 he went to Montgomery county, Kans., and was deputy county auditor at Independence. He died there about 1893, aged eighty-three years. For forty years he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and his wife also belonged to this denomination. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat. He was a man of character and ability which was shown wherever he lived. At Wapakoneta he served as county auditor for four years, and it was there that he joined both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

Mr. and Mrs. Huffer's children were: Charles E., born April 27, 1867; Edgar P., born Nov. 7, 1868; Joseph Rolla, born July 26, 1870; Samuel Wilbur, born Oct. 17, 1874; and Walter C., born Aug. 24, 1877. Of these, Charles E. is pastor of a Presbyterian church at Albion, Mich.; he graduated from Hanover College, Ind., and the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. Edgar was a druggist in Philadelphia, where he died Jan. 29, 1891. Joseph Rolla died July 2, 1872. Samuel Wilbur is the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Liberty, Ind., and is a graduate of Hanover College, Ind., Princeton and McCormick Theological Seminaries. Walter C. is in the drug business in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Huffer are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been a ruling elder for twenty years and treasurer for six years, and during this time served several years as Sunday-school superintendent. Both as business man and private citizen, Mr. Huffer stands very high in public

esteem. In political sentiment he has always been identified with the Republican party, and he cast his first Presidential vote for that idol of the Union army, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. During one term Mr. Huffer served in the city council of Muncie, and he has always been interested in good government and in the upholding of the laws. He is a Mason of high degree and has held office in several of the Masonic bodies. For years he has worked with his comrades of the G. A. R., and is most highly regarded by them, having filled the office of quartermaster of Williams Post, No. 78, for six years.

REV. ANDREW P. STOUT, for many years an evangelist of the Christian Church in Indiana, and a man who did much religious and literary work, as well as earning an enviable reputation as a religious and Biblical lecturer, was born Dec. 11, 1844, at Eagletown, Hamilton county, Ind., son of Robert and Jane (Pearce) Stout, and he entered upon his eternal reward March 22, 1905.

The Stout family is of old North Carolina stock and English descent, and a record sent from Canecreek, Alamance county, N. C., the old home of this branch of the family, says: "Peter Stout was born in England, emigrated to America, settled in Pennsylvania on the Susquehanna river, date unknown. It is believed that he was a Friend, or Quaker. He married Margaret Syphen, born in the city of Hanover, Germany, who came to America when sixteen years old and settled in Pennsylvania." There is a well defined tradition in the Stout family, handed down by all the older members, that the original Peter Stout had a sister, Mary, who in the early Indian troubles in Pennsylvania was attacked by an Indian, scalped and left for dead. She recovered and lived to advanced years. Peter and Margaret (Syphen) Stout moved to Canecreek, N. C., where they were among the earliest settlers, and the following records are from the book of marriages of Canecreek Friends' Church, which has since been destroyed by fire; "Samuel Stout, son of Peter and Margaret (Syphen) Stout, married Rachael Chaney, 1762, 12th month, 16th day; Charles Stout, son of Peter and Margaret Stout, was married to Mary Noblet, 1767, 3rd month, 12th day; Peter, son of Peter and Margaret Stout, was married to Hannah Brown, 1773, 3rd month, 12th day; Margaret Stout, daughter of Peter and Margaret

Stout, married Daniel Osborn, 1768, 2nd month, 9th day; Elizabeth Stout, daughter of Peter and Margaret Stout, married Thomas Osborn, 1776, 10th month, 17th day." The following records were also secured from the same church at the same time: "Sarah, daughter of Charles and Mary Stout, married Ephraim Doan, 1791, 4th month, 1st day."

Peter Stout, son of Samuel and probably grandson of Peter and Margaret Stout, had two brothers who went to North Carolina, named Samuel and Joseph. Said Samuel had sons: Henry, Samuel, Joseph, Charles and Peter, and daughters: Catherine, Betsey, Mary and Rachael. Of this family Joseph had sons: Peter and Samuel and daughters: Lydia and another whose name is not known. Mary Stout, daughter of Joseph and Hannah, married John Morrow, 1797, 12th month, 10th day. An aged lady of Canecreek, who died in 1904, Mrs. Sarah (Stout) Dixon, daughter of Peter and Charity (Barnes) Stout, furnished this record some years since, and it is without doubt a correct account of the origin of the Stout family in America. There is a tradition that Peter Stout, the original settler, came from Hyde Park, England.

The death of the mother of Rev. Andrew P. Stout in her twenty-third year left the infant with his grandparents Ephraim and Mary Stout, of Westfield, where he remained for about two years, when his father, marrying again, took him home. He worked on his father's farm until twenty years of age, and attended the district and High schools. He early began to take a very active interest in religious matters, and when twenty-one years old preached his first sermon. Later he studied with Dr. Parr at Jolietville, but for a time engaged in the drug business, although at no time did he give up his religious studies. At the age of twenty-four years he became a regular minister, and at the age of thirty-four years was ordained in the Baptist Church, preaching in Greencastle, Ind., and doing a great deal of evangelical work. In 1877 he became interested in literary work, and conceived the idea of teaching the truths of Jesus in chronological order and presenting them on a map. This map he published, and it had a large sale throughout the United States, receiving the commendation of all of the foremost divines of every denomination in the country. He wrote a chronological arrangement of the Gospel narrative in 1885, this work requiring a great amount of research.

The International Sunday School Lessons were composed mostly from it in 1900. For ten years Rev. Stout traveled and lectured on Jerusalem and the Jews, delivering 283 public lectures and visiting all parts of Indiana and the States west to the Pacific coast. He wrote "Jerusalem Tragedy," which was favorably received and met with a large sale, and "The Walks and Works of the Master," which was published by Charles D. Meigs. Rev. Stout was also the author of "Creeds Outgrown," perhaps his best work, and to the last he was active in religious work, planning new publications and lectures. He made his home in Sheridan for the last years of his life, where he bought a pleasant property consisting of a residence and two lots.

On May 15, 1864, Rev. Stout was married in Eagletown, Ind., to Eliza A. Bowman, born March 13, 1841, in Washington township, Hamilton county, Ind., daughter of Robert Pickens and Sarah (Griffin) Bowman, and to this union there were born seven children: Ida J., Emma R., Miles B., Stella M., John M., and Raymond B. and Mary E., twins.

The Bowmans are of English descent, and Rev. George Bowman, the grandfather of Mrs. Stout, was born in North Carolina and there married Mary Pickens. He removed to Indiana about 1832 or 1833, and settled at Eagletown. He was a pioneer Methodist minister, and one of the old-time circuit riders, his route being: Sugar Grove, Northfield, Big Springs, and Eagletown. He also owned a tract of eighty acres, which he cleared from the forest, and on which he erected a log cabin in which he lived for many years. He lived to advanced years and died at the home of his son, Emanuel Bowman, near Eagletown.

BENJAMIN M. NEIMAN, who for more than twenty years has been engaged in agricultural pursuits at Fishers Switch, Delaware township, is one of Hamilton county's representative farmers and an honored survivor of the Civil war. Mr. Neiman was born Sept. 23, 1843, at the present location of North Indianapolis, Marion county, Ind., son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Myers) Neiman.

Jacob Neiman was born in Dauphin county, Pa., a member of an old family of that State, and there he engaged in farming. He was married to Elizabeth Myers, born in the same county, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Myers, and after the birth of one child came

to Marion county, Ind., in 1837, making the journey by horse and wagon, this trip taking a month. Mr. Neiman purchased eighty acres of land where Riverside Park is now located, this being partly cleared, and later purchased eleven acres more, on which stood a grist mill. Here he continued to reside until his death, Feb. 25, 1868, his wife, Elizabeth, passing away in 1852, both in the faith of the Lutheran Church. In politics a Republican, Mr. Neiman was a man of much influence in his community, for eight years being trustee of Centre township.

Benjamin M. Neiman was reared to farm work among the pioneers of Marion county, and received his education in the common schools. On Aug. 11, 1862, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in Centre township, and was enrolled Aug. 20th, as a private of Company K (called the Second Zouaves), 63rd Ind. V. I., for three years or during the war, and served until honorably discharged, at Greensboro, N. C., June 21, 1865, having served his country nearly three years. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, participating in the great Atlanta campaign when the Union troops were under fire for nearly four months; battle of Dalton, Ga.; battle near Lebanon, Ky., with Morgan's Raiders, who ditched their train, seventeen of his company killing seventeen Confederates; Resaca, Ga., where nearly one-third of his company lost their lives; Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain, Chatahoochee, Burnt Hickory, Peach Tree Creek, Marietta, Jonesboro, Atlanta, Cassville, Columbia, Tenn., Franklin, Nashville, Fort Fisher, Wilmington and Fort Anderson, as well as in fifty-two skirmishes. He was struck by a ball on the right arm at Resaca, and his clothes, haversack and a piece of bacon were shot through at the battle of Franklin. For a short time he was sick with fever in Indianapolis, and was also sick at Atlanta, but outside of this was always with his regiment, an able and active soldier.

After the war Mr. Neiman returned to the home farm, and on June 28, 1868, he was married in Marion county to Rosetta L. Trester, of German stock (the name originally being Truster), born in Washington township, Marion county, Ind., Feb. 10, 1851, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Briddle) Trester, and granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Hanes) Trester.

William Trester was a pioneer of Bourbon county, Ky., and it is believed that he came from Germany. He owned a large tract of land and one slave, and died on his farm in Kentucky. His children were: Joseph, Martin, Samuel, Elizabeth (who married a Hayes), and David. David Trester was born March 16, 1798, in Bourbon county, Ky., and came to Indiana when a young man, where he married Elizabeth Briddle, daughter of John Briddle, and she died Dec. 12, 1885. David Trester entered land on Michigan road, seven miles north of Indianapolis early in the thirties, there being but one blacksmith shop, one store and several log cabins in Indianapolis at that time. He had to blaze his way to his 160 acres of land, but this he cleared, and added to until he became very prosperous, owning residence property in Indianapolis. He died at the age of eighty-six years on the homestead. In religious belief he was an Episcopalian, while his wife was a Baptist. Their children were: William, Silas, Walter, Jasper, Lewis, Samuel, Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, Rosetta, and Louisa. Of this family Walter enlisted for service in the Civil war, was shot in the Red River expedition, and died about one year later, his father caring for him until his death. David Trester was a member of the grand and petit juries, and was an auctioneer of some note, crying more sales in his county than any man of his day. He was a very highly esteemed citizen, and was popular in the community in which he resided for so many years.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Neiman settled on his father's home place, whence they removed to Washington township, where four years were spent. Mr. Neiman then bought twenty-nine and one-half acres, but later traded this property, and in 1884 located on his present farm of sixty acres, now one of the most fertile in Delaware township. Mr. Neiman is a good farmer and representative citizen, and has the respect and esteem of the entire community. To him and his wife have been born children as follows: Annie E., born March 3, 1871; Eva Jane, born July 8, 1873, married Newton Manship, of Noblesville, who conducts a feed store, and they have three children, Gladys, Oscar and Velma; William D., born Aug. 19, 1875, died aged twenty-one years; Benjamin F., born March 24, 1878, married Gertrude Farley, has one son, Crevor Carl, born Sept. 1, 1905, and is a blacksmith on the home farm; Grace

B., born Nov. 17, 1880; Charles Roy, born Jan. 31, 1885; Mabel Clara, born July 15, 1886, married Orville Hudson, an engineer in the employ of the Heat & Light Company, Indianapolis; and John David, born June 16, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Neiman are members of the Friends Church, in which he held the office of overseer for several years. In politics a Republican, he voted for Lincoln and for every Republican candidate for the Presidency since, and was supervisor in Center township for four years. He was a member of the G. A. R. at Fishers Switch until that Post disbanded.

GEN. ROBERT SANFORD FOSTER was born at Vernon, Jennings Co., Ind., Jan. 27, 1834, and died at his home in Indianapolis March 3, 1903. Though he was in his seventieth year, and had been in enfeebled health for several months, it seemed to many who knew of him and his great usefulness as a man and a citizen that he was called away in the height of his career, from responsibilities for which none was so well fitted as he. The unusual marks of respect with which his burial was solemnized showed how general was the feeling regarding his worth, for with such notable exceptions as ex-President Harrison and General Lawton his funeral was perhaps the most impressive, the most universally participated in by citizens of all classes, of any ever held in Indianapolis. A brief review of his life and activities will serve to illustrate his unselfish character, the breadth of his interests, the depth of his sympathies, the extent of his ambitious desire to serve his fellowmen. His devotion to military affairs, sustained from his youth to the end of his days, dominated all his other interests, but he held many important public offices, served several years as president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and in various other ways bore important relations to the life and progress of the community.

General Foster was given a thorough and practical business education, attending the public schools and academy of his native place. At the age of sixteen he left home, and coming to Indianapolis learned the tinner's trade. But after a time he entered the mercantile establishment of his uncle, the late Andrew Wallace. It was during this period that he gained his first knowledge of military tactics as a member of the City Greys of Indianapolis,

a military company which turned out many good soldiers who did the organization honor during the Civil war. When the Rebellion broke out Robert S. Foster was a lieutenant in the City Greys, and he was one of the first to enlist in the Union service after Fort Sumter was fired upon. On April 15, 1861, he enlisted, entering the service as a private of Indiana Volunteers. But within a few days he had recruited a company, of which he was unanimously elected captain, receiving his commission from Governor Morton April 17th, and being mustered in April 22d as captain of Company A, 11th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers (Zouaves). This regiment was organized at Indianapolis April 25th for three months' service, under the first call, was ordered May 8th to Evansville, assigned to picket the Ohio river, and did duty there until June 7th, when it was ordered to West Virginia, arriving at Cumberland, Md., June 9th. Two days later, June 11th, Captain Foster received his baptism of fire in action at Romney, W. Va. His company, being in advance, was fired upon from a bridge, when he charged through the bridge, routing the enemy, who fled to the mountains. On June 19th, he was promoted to major, 13th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He remained with his first regiment until the latter part of June, when he and other officers were ordered home on recruiting service. On July 3d, while on recruiting service, Gen. Foster was commissioned by Governor Morton, major of the 13th regiment organized at Indianapolis and mustered in for three years' service June 19, 1861. Receiving marching orders on the same day of his commission to go to the front, on July 4th he left Indianapolis for service in West Virginia, having been assigned to Rosecrans' Brigade, McClellan's Army of Occupation, West Virginia, to which the regiment was attached from July to September, 1861. On the morning of the 10th they joined General McClellan's forces at Roaring Run, and the next day participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, W. Va., under Rosecrans, Foster commanding two companies of his regiment, charging the Rebel infantry and artillery, and capturing two brass Napoleon guns from Pegram's Rebel forces. He participated with his regiment in all the battles, skirmishes and marches of that West Virginia campaign. In September, 1861, he was appointed captain in the 19th regular infantry but declined.

On Oct. 25, 1861, he was commissioned

lieutenant-colonel, vice Horace Heffren, transferred to the 50th regiment, Ind. Vols. Col. Foster commanded his regiment during the campaign of General Shields in the Shenandoah valley, being engaged in the battles of Winchester, Strasburg, Fisher's Hill, Burnt Bridge, Somerville, etc., and was also in the memorable campaign against Stonewall Jackson, when he was pursued by Generals Banks, Fremont and McDowell down the Shenandoah and Rappahannock valley to Port Republic and Luray.

It was on March 22, 1862, at the battle of Winchester (commonly called Kearnsstown), that General Foster first won notice for great military ability and generalship in maneuvering a body of troops when exposed to an enfilading fire from artillery and infantry. His superb knowledge of military tactics in the hour of extreme peril was brought into practice and won for him the perpetual confidence and admiration of every officer and enlisted man in his regiment and throughout Shields' division. It was so well and coolly done that he received cheer after cheer from the troops engaged in battle. It was at the critical point in the battle, when Stonewall Jackson's forces were driving the Union forces. General Sullivan's Brigade of Shields' Division was supporting the left, and before he had received orders from General Kimball for re-enforcements, ordered Colonel Foster and his regiment to report to Kimball. In crossing a large open field in front of a long stone wall fence, in which the enemy were entrenched, it was necessary to change the position of the regiment at least six or eight times to protect the flank from the enfilading fire of the enemy's artillery. This military maneuvering was consummated by General Foster without the least excitement or difficulty, and with as much ease as though he had the regiment on battalion drill or dress parade. The command was given to charge with fixed bayonets, and the boys responded with a Hoosier yell, pouring forth a terrible volley, followed with a charge over the stone wall upon the swarming mass of Rebels, who broke and fled into the woods, leaving the 13th victors of the field. Four times the colors of the 13th went down in the bloody charge, but only for a moment, to rise again more beautiful than ever, as the "Old Guard" (christened such by Governor Morton after the battle) gained the crest of the hill, in front of the stone fence. General Sullivan in a letter written a number of years ago,

said: "It is an acknowledged fact, expressed on all sides, and from both officers and enlisted men, that Foster and the 13th regiment were in the thickest of the fight and had a good deal to do in the routing of the enemy from behind the stone fence and finishing up one of the most important battles of the war. If Shields' division had been defeated and Stonewall Jackson had moved onto Harper's Ferry and Washington, it is fair to believe that certain political movements in agitation at that time might have resulted differently. I have heard since the war that Jackson's defeat was a greater blow to Southern sympathizers in New York and Washington, than it was to the leaders of the Confederacy."

From September to November, 1861, General Foster was in Reynolds' Cheat Mountain Brigade; in Milroy's command, Mountain department, to March, 1862; 2d Brigade, Shields' 2d Division, Banks' Fifth Army Corps, to April, 1862; 2d Brigade, 1st Division, Department of the Rappahannock, to July, 1862. Meantime, on May 2, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Foster was promoted to Colonel of the 13th, vice Sullivan, promoted to Brigadier-General. On June 28th, Foster was transferred with his regiment to the Army of the Potomac, joining that army at Harrison's Landing July 4th, the day after the battle of Malvern Hill. He remained with the Army of the Potomac until ordered to re-enforce Pope's army, when his command was assigned temporarily to the 4th Army Corps on the Peninsula, being in Perry's Brigade, 2d Division. After a short sojourn with the 4th Corps he was transferred in September, 1862, with his regiment to Suffolk, Va., on the Nansemond river and the border of the great Dismal Swamp, between Petersburg and Norfolk, known as the Blackwater. Here he was placed in command of a Provisional Brigade, 1st Division, 7th Army Corps, Department of Virginia, organized for him by Major-General Peck, commanding the Post, continuing in such command until April, 1863. His brigade was engaged with the enemy almost daily, making frequent raids into the enemy's lines. He was placed in command of a large body of troops, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and assigned to the difficult task of destroying the railroads between Petersburg and Suffolk, which he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of all his superior officers, tearing up and removing to Norfolk, Va., over twenty miles of the Petersburg & Nor-

folk and Seaboard & Roanoke railroads. His command was engaged every day with the enemy and came off victorious, accomplishing all the work assigned. Colonel Foster was placed in command of the south front of Suffolk during its siege by Longstreet's army, in charge of twelve regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, three batteries of light artillery and eighteen siege guns. It was this command that pursued Longstreet during his retreat, inflicting great damage to the enemy, capturing many prisoners, arms, etc., and his valor and discrimination in this responsible undertaking won him his promotion, June 15, 1863, to the rank of brigadier-general. From April to July, 1863, General Foster commanded the 2d Brigade, 7th Army Corps, Department of Virginia.

In July, 1863, he was assigned to the Army in front of Richmond, taking part in the attack, commanding a light division of infantry, cavalry and artillery. His command was sent in advance to destroy the railroads and burn some important railroad bridges, and succeeded in tearing up many rails between Richmond and Fredericksburg, and all the bridges except one across the South Anna river. After his return to Norfolk he was made president of a military court martial to try Dr. D. M. Wright, of Norfolk, for the murder of Lieut. A. S. Sanford, of the 1st U. S. Colored regiment.

On the 28th of July he was ordered with his command to Morris Island, S. C., and took part in the siege of Forts Wagner, Gregg and Sumter. Being ordered thence to Florida, he arrived at Jacksonville, and was placed in command of a division under General Seymour, and as soon as the Florida campaign closed was ordered to re-enforce Grant in the grand advance on Richmond. He was assigned to duty as chief of staff of the 10th Army Corps during the battles of Drury's Bluff, Roods Hill, Chesterfield Heights, etc., and in all its operations against the enemy around Richmond, during which time he commanded the cavalry that made the attack on Beauregard's ammunition supply train between Richmond and Petersburg.

In June, 1864, General Foster was assigned to the difficult and dangerous duty of crossing the James river below Richmond at midnight, with two thousand infantry, one battery of artillery and two squadrons of cavalry. This important expedition was accomplished noiselessly by floating fifteen hundred of his com-

mand down the river on pontoons and safely landing them on the opposite side of the river, taking the enemy by surprise, driving them back, laying the pontoon bridge and crossing his cavalry and artillery. By day-light they were entrenched within seven miles of Richmond on a main road, and able to defend the position against four times their number. For this successful and daring maneuver and piece of strategy General Foster was officially complimented by General Grant for the gallant manner in which he accomplished this difficult and dangerous undertaking, holding his position against numerous attacks for nearly two months, and fighting two or three well-contested battles together with General Hancock and Sheridan's Cavalry against the great mass of Lee's Army. He was relieved of his command at this point and ordered to Petersburg to take command of the 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, where he was engaged daily and nightly during the siege of Petersburg, losing nearly one-half of his whole effective force, which crippled him to such an extent that his division was relieved (by Miles' Division of Hancock's Corps) and placed in reserve for a few weeks, when a re-organization took place. His corps and the 18th were ordered to make another attack on the defenses of Richmond, which they did, fighting from day-light until 4:00 p. m., carrying all the enemies' works up to Chapin's Bluff, making three separate charges during the day. Foster's Division losing between 800 and 900 men, killed and wounded, the 10th and 18th Corps were consolidated as the 24th Corps, under the command of Major-General Ord, with General Foster as chief of staff. This position he held until the withdrawal of his old division to join General Terry in his expedition against Fort Fisher. Foster was then assigned to the command of the 1st Division, 24th Corps (Terry's old division).

On the 2d of April, during the general assault on Lee's Army at Petersburg, nearly all the outer line of works had been carried by noon, except two strong redoubts which occupied a commanding position, named, respectively, Fort Gregg and Fort Whitworth. General Grant decided that these should be stormed, and about ten o'clock Foster's Division of the 24th Corps swept down upon Fort Gregg, which was carried after a most desperate hand to hand fight. When Mr. Lincoln heard of the assault he telegraphed throughout the country that the last stronghold around

Petersburg had been captured by Foster's division of Ord's Corps, after a most desperate struggle. The men fought twenty-four minutes after they reached the parapet of the fort, all the sally ports being securely locked and the garrison ordered by General Lee not to surrender under any circumstances. Foster lost 164 men, killed and wounded. The assault was made under the immediate supervision of Generals Grant, Ord and Gibbon, and for this great victory Foster was brevetted major-general; his staff were all brevetted and his assaulting regiments were presented bronze eagles to surmount their flag staffs, an honor rarely granted to any regiment and only for extreme bravery.

During the remaining days of the struggle General Foster was in command of his old and reliable division in the pursuit of Lee to Appomattox Court House. The important part General Foster took in the last seven days of the war is vividly described by one of his old comrades who was a prominent officer with Sheridan. He said: "The most active and efficient general officer in command of a division in the two Corps of the Army of the James, then under General Ord, was Brevet Major-General Robert S. Foster, of Indiana, commanding the First Division, 24th Corps, commanded by Major-General Gibbon of the regular army. It was the memorable night when Sheridan was in front of Lee's Army at Appomattox and expected an attack from Lee early the next morning. General Sheridan was so anxious to bag Lee that he sent an officer to find the Army of the James under General Ord with the following dispatch: 'If the Army of the James can be here by daylight, we will bag Lee.'"

Foster was the first to receive the dispatch and forwarded it to General Gibbon, in command of the Corps. "We will resume the march," said Foster to his staff officers. The word was not long getting to the rank and file, and they were soon plodding along with renewed energy in the hope of ending the struggle. His division marched until eleven o'clock when orders were received to lie down and rest until two o'clock, and for division commanders to resume the march at that hour without further orders.

General Foster was in front. Five minutes after halting the column was asleep. Foster and two of his staff did not sleep, but remained awake, preparing for the early morning struggle. At two o'clock sharp the

First Division of the 24th Corps was in line and the painful march was resumed. It was 3 o'clock before the other divisions awoke, they having been overcome with sleep and trusted to staff officers to awaken them. The early dawn was just peeping over the hills in the east when Foster found himself in the vicinity of General Sheridan's headquarters. Riding ahead a half mile, he reigned up in front of the dashing leader's headquarters with his staff and reported. Sheridan was lying down, but the moment he heard Foster's voice, and that part of the Army of the James was with him, he jumped up and rushed out to Foster, grasping his hand and expressing his delight, exclaiming: "God bless you, Foster, you have saved my army." While Sheridan was giving instructions General Gibbon rode up and approaching Foster said: "Foster, I am thankful one of my division commanders did not sleep over as all the rest of us did."

The First Division was quickly put into position in the rear of Sheridan's cavalry, long before the other divisions came up, the cavalry was attacked by Lee's infantry and driven in, leaving Foster's forces to withstand an attack by all that remained of Lee's Army. The most that Foster's forces could do was to hold the enemy in check which was splendidly done, until the remaining divisions of the Army of the James could be hastened to his support, but in holding the ground his men had been roughly handled. When the long line of infantry was disclosed by the withdrawal of Sheridan's cavalry, Lee was astounded and saw at once that the end had come. With Sheridan and the Army of the James in his front, and the Army of the Potomac in his rear and right flank, there was no alternative but surrender. A flag of truce was displayed and in the grey dawn of that beautiful Sabbath morning, April 9, 1865, a score of shots from a battery with Foster's division proclaimed, "Glory to God, peace on earth, good will toward men."

The long list of battles, etc., in which General Foster bore an active part during his unusually active service, includes many of the most important movements of the war, namely: 1861—Rich Mountain, July 11; Cheat Mountain, Sept. 12, 13; Greenbrier river, Oct. 3-4; Expedition up Kanawha District, Oct. 29-Nov. 7; expedition to Camp Baldwin, Dec. 11-14; Allegheny Mountain, Dec. 13; ordered to Green Spring Run, Va., Dec. 18, on duty there until March, 1862.

1862—Expedition to Blue Gap, Jan. 6-7; advance on Winchester, Va., March 5-15; reconnaissance to Strasburg, Va., March 18; battle of Winchester, Va., March 22-23; Mt. Jackson, March 25; Strasburg, March 27; Woodstock, April 1; Edinburg, April 2; Mt. Jackson, April 16; New Market and Roods Hill, April 17; Somerville, May 7; march to Fredericksburg, Va., May 12-21; to Front Royal, May 25; Front Royal, May 29-30; Battle of Port Republic, June 5; ordered to the Peninsula June 29 to July 2; Chickahominy Swamp, July 3-4; Westover, July 4 to Aug. 14; Fortress Monroe, Va., Aug. 15-23; thence to Suffolk, Va., Aug. 30; on duty at Suffolk till June, 1863; action in the Blackwater district, Oct. 9, 24, 29, 30, Nov. 17, and Dec. 15, 1862.

1863—Deserted House, Jan. 30; siege of Suffolk, Va., April 12-May 4, commanding division during siege; commanding force engaged in the destruction of the Petersburg & Norfolk and Seaboard & Roanoke railroads; commanding advance forces, cavalry, artillery and infantry, Keyes expedition up Peninsula, July 1-12; ordered to Folly Island, S. C., July 26-Aug. 3; commanding first brigade, 10th Army Corps, Department of the South, at the north of the island, August, 1863, to February, 1864.

1864—Engaged in siege operations against Fort Wagner, and Sumter and Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28-April 17; commanding brigade, District of Florida, 10th Army Corps, Department of the South; reconnaissance to Gloucester Point, Va., in April; chief of staff, 10th Army Corps, April to June, operating against Petersburg and Richmond, May 5 to June 15; Chester Station, May 6-7; Walthall Junction, May 7; Swift Creek, May 9-10; operations against Fort Darling, Va., May 12-15; Drury's Bluff, May 14-15; Bermuda Hundred, May 16-June 15; commanding 1st Division, 10th Army Corps, June 14-23; before Petersburg, June 15-19; siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond, north and south of the James river, June 19, 1864, to April 2, 1865; commanding third brigade, 1st division, 10th Army Corps, June 23-July 19, 1864; 1st Division, 10th Army Corps, July 19-23; 3d brigade, 1st Division, 10th Army Corps, July 23-Aug. 23; 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, Aug. 23-Dec. 3; 1st Division, 24th Army Corps, December, 1864, to May, 1865; participated in the demonstrations on the north side of the James river, with engagements at

Fussell's Mills, Strawberry Plains and New Market road, Aug. 13-20; engagement at Chapin's farm, Fort Harrison, Gilmer and New Market Heights, Sept. 28-30; Fair Oaks, Oct. 27-28.

1865—Appomattox Campaign, March 28-April 2; Hatcher's Run; White Oak Ridge, March 29-31; assault on Fort Gregg and Petersburg, April 2; fall of Petersburg April 3; pursuit of Lee, April 3-9; Appomattox Court House, April 9; surrender of Lee; commanding 1st Division, 24th Army Corps, Department of Virginia, Sept. 25, 1865. Resigned Sept. 25; honorably discharged from the United States service; brevetted Major-General, U. S. Vols., to date from March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

It is a significant fact that during his army service General Foster never lost a battle or skirmish and was successful in all his expeditions in front of Richmond and elsewhere. It seemed that he had a charmed life. A tribute to his regiment paid by General Hasbrouck deserves to be permanently recorded. "The brunt of a fight was not the only place where the Thirteenth was great in its achievements, and many of its accomplishments were close to what was regarded as impossible. As a dress parade regiment it was equally in demand. There was a noticeable and high regard on the part of the regiment for its commander. General Foster was endeared to all of them, and I do not recall a regiment that ever showed the same regard for its commander at all times as did the Thirteenth Indiana."

A tribute from a New York veteran is along the same line, and we quote it in part: "They were proud of their handsome general, and when he appeared upon his favorite black horse no knight in armor was ever more magnificent and imposing. He knew no fear, and rode calmly and without excitement where bullets rained about him. His commands were always given with clear distinctness and a steadiness of tone that inspired confidence even in the tumult of battle. Though strict in discipline, he was never unapproachable, and no troops had better care than General Foster's. I belonged to one of the four New York regiments, that, with the Thirteenth Indiana, made up his brigade. He has worn his military honors so modestly he could seldom be induced to talk much about his experiences, but among the 'boys' he was known as a witty and charming raconteur. Long years have

passed since the stirring times in which this great soldier took so noble a part, but to the old brigade he is dear as ever, and many a grizzled veteran will mourn as for a tried friend."

At the close of the war General Foster was ordered to Washington on duty as a member of the Military Commission convened for the trial of the conspirators and assassins of President Lincoln, serving from May to July. He resigned in September, 1865, and returned to his former home in Indianapolis, Ind. Soon after his return he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 27th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, in the regular army, but declined the honor, preferring civil life.

As an important factor in the history of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, General Foster must go on record as the original organizer, and the first to give the great order a permanent existence. While Major B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Ill., was the author of the ritual and patriotic mover in the order, Foster was the first to put the theories into practical shape, which he did after first receiving the initiation and full instructions from the author of the organization. Foster was, in fact, the first to perform the duties of Commander-in-chief, the first Department Commander in Indiana, and the first Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

During the summer of 1866, and immediately after the close of the war and the mustering out of the vast army of volunteer soldiers of the Union army, a number of comrades met in the city of Indianapolis to devise ways and means for organizing the ex-soldiers of the Union Army residing in Indiana into a society or union for mutual protection, and to give aid and assistance to comrades in need and worthy of attention. They had been in correspondence with parties in Illinois regarding an organization intended for the benefit of ex-soldiers of the late war, which was strongly recommended to them by prominent ex-soldiers of that State. General Foster was selected by the late Governor O. P. Morton, to go to Springfield to investigate and report upon the character and supposed efficiency of the soldier organization being formed in that State. He went to Springfield during the month of July, 1866, and there met Major B. F. Stephenson, who had been a surgeon in an Illinois regiment. He found in Major Stephenson a grand and enthusiastic

friend of ex-soldiers, who had devised a form of organization, which, while simple, had enough of mysterious and ritualistic ceremonies to make it attractive. He was extremely in earnest in his description of his favorite plan for organizing all the ex-soldiers of the Union Army into one grand brotherhood for mutual protection and benefit. He communicated to General Foster the work in all its details, and administered to him the obligation taken by all who enter the Grand Army, and General Foster became a full fledged member of the G. A. R. But he was a veritable "member-at-large," without a department and without a post. Major Stephenson gave General Foster copies of the ritual, blanks, etc., that he had printed or written, with full authority to organize the order at any place he thought proper, saying, "I am very glad to have some one take hold of this plan and work it up, as they do not manifest much interest in the order here in Illinois."

General Foster returned to Indiana and immediately organized a post of the Grand Army in Indianapolis, designated as Post No. 1, and at the same time organized the Department of Indiana, of which he had the honor of being selected department commander. He sent inspectors throughout the State to organize posts and to muster in all ex-soldiers of the Union, who had an honorable discharge and who expressed a desire to join the organization. Ex-soldiers set up the type and printed all the literature, blanks, etc., kind patriotic friends furnished ample funds for the work of organization and within ninety days there were over thirty thousand members in the Grand Army of the Republic. In addition the department mustered ex-soldiers of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, and issued them charters authorizing the mustering of different posts in these States, because there was no other department but Indiana to apply to for a charter.

The first National Encampment of the G. A. R. was held in Indianapolis, in November, 1866, Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, presiding. At this encampment Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, was chosen National Commander, and General Foster was chosen as junior vice commander. The Department of Indiana did not report to Stephenson or any one else until after the national organization in November, 1866. But the work of organizing posts was carried on actively, and when the Pittsburg convention of soldiers and sail-

ors met in Pittsburg, in September, 1866, the Grand Army of the Republic in Indiana sent delegates as representatives of 30,000 members in that department. The Indiana department established headquarters at the "Monongahela House," and the first flag denoting G. A. R. headquarters and the first G. A. R. badge worn by a G. A. R. man distinguished those headquarters and Indiana soldiers at that convention. During all this time all correspondence seemed to indicate that Indiana was regarded as the only department-organized body of the G. A. R. in the United States. The department officers of Indiana in July, August and September, 1866, never heard of any State or post organization in other States. No other G. A. R. organization than the Indiana department was represented in Pittsburg. Indiana headquarters, however, always recognized the head in Dr. Stephenson and the right in him to claim for his State the paternity of the order, and the propriety of his taking the initiative in calling a convention to establish a national organization was not questioned by Indiana. At the same time the first encampment was held in Indianapolis because the Indiana department was recognized as the first State organization.

This is the history in brief of the beginning of the Grand Army of the Republic in Indiana, in 1866; and there is but one conclusion, that upon the evidence herein set forth and on file at Department of Indiana Headquarters, the organization of what is to-day known as the Grand Army of the Republic was born to the soldiers and on its way to a national existence from the moment General Foster left the presence of Major B. F. Stephenson, in August, 1866, with the draft of the first ritual and constitution in his possession. It is also made plain that the Grand Army of the Republic, as a national body, was first organized in the city of Indianapolis, by General Foster, who was the first department commander, as well as acting commander-in-chief for nearly four months.

After the war General Foster was honored with several public offices of honor and trust, serving as alderman of the city of Indianapolis, as city treasurer (1867-71), as director of the Northern prison, and, under appointment of President Garfield, as United States Marshal, for the district of Indiana, serving from 1881 to 1885. He was appointed by Governor Durbin Quartermaster-General of the State of Indiana. He took an active in-

terest in Republican politics. For several years he was president of the Board of Trade. He had an office in the Board of Trade Building and was engaged in business as a grain broker. A number of years ago he was connected with the Union Railway Company. During the last few months of his life, because of enfeebled health, he was obliged to relinquish most of his activities, and for a month before his death, which was caused by the complications of heart disease and asthma, he was confined to his bed.

General Foster was a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, G. A. R., of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, Union Veteran Legion, Loyal Legion (commander of Indiana), I. O. O. F., a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the Columbia Club.

Though he stood so high in Masonry, the fraternity did not conduct his funeral, which, as became his rank of brigadier-general, and his position as quartermaster-general of the State, in which he was serving at the time of his death, was strictly military. The Governor issued the following proclamation:

State of Indiana,
Office of the Adjutant General,
Indianapolis, Ind., March 4, 1903.

General Orders No. 1.

I. The following proclamation has been issued:

BY THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA—A PROCLAMATION.

The melancholy duty devolves upon me of announcing the death of Gen. Robert S. Foster, Quartermaster-General of Indiana, which occurred at his home in Indianapolis, at 3:45 p. m. on Tuesday, March 3.

General Foster was one of the most conspicuous survivors of the Civil war. He was closely identified with Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and others, who achieved immortal fame as victorious leaders of the mighty legions of the North, marshaled under the flag of the Union. At the beginning of the sectional conflict, Robert S. Foster raised a company of volunteers and was thereupon commissioned captain by Governor Morton. His subsequent achievements in the science of arms were characterized by a series of brilliant victories, which were rewarded by well earned promotions, until he was finally brevetted Major-General. Before he had reached the age of thirty years he was commander of a division, and in all of the many notable engagements in which he bore a conspicuous part it is recorded to his credit that he never lost a battle or a skirmish. Going into the war almost at its beginning, he was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, where he shared the honors of the victorious hosts and was personally complimented by President Lincoln.

In civil life General Foster occupied many positions of public trust. He had an unusually high sense of honor, his integrity was never questioned, and he was generally beloved. He was a stranger

to intrigue, and, although his courage had been tested and proved on many fields of carnage, his great nature was marked by unvarying kindness and gentleness.

He was a native of Indiana and thoroughly loyal to its every interest. He achieved distinction by the force of merit, but, secure in all the honors he had so worthily won, he was so modest that he rarely made reference to the distinguished services he had rendered his country during the period of the Nation's direct necessities.

As a soldier and as a citizen he was a model type of sturdy American manhood, and the people of Indiana, I am sure, will mourn with those of us who knew him best in doing honor to his precious memory.

I, therefore, recommend that during the time his body lies in state at the Capitol, public business be suspended, so far as practicable, in order that proper respect may be paid to one who served his country with patriotic fidelity in the discharge of every responsibility imposed upon him.

WINFIELD T. DURBIN,
Governor.

DANIEL E. STORMS,
Secretary of State.

II. On the day of the funeral the flags on all armories of the Indiana National Guard will be displayed at half mast, and the officers will wear the usual badge of mourning on the sword hilt for the period of thirty days. The colors of the several regiments and battalions, if paraded within thirty days will be draped in mourning.

By order of the Governor.

JOHN R. WOODS,
Adjutant General.

The soldiers of the Indiana National Guard, for whose welfare General Foster had done so much, especially during his last years, after the reorganization following the Spanish-American war, performed the last rites over his body. The Second regiment and a platoon of light artillery were ordered out for the funeral, and on the morning of Friday, March 6th, the home battalion escorted the body from the family home to the State House, where it lay in state in the rotunda for about two hours. Four of the General's closest friends, as well as a detail of the Governor's staff, accompanied his body to and from the Capitol. There it was viewed by members of the General Assembly, the Governor and Staff, the State officers, the judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, business associates, friends, and hundreds of acquaintances. The capitol was most appropriately draped for the occasion. The escort back to the residence also included Battery A and the other companies of the 2d regiment. At the house services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. M. L. Haines, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who delivered the address. The Grand Army Ritual was then observed by

his comrades of George H. Thomas Post, and after a brief address by the Chaplain the cortege reformed, the same escort being on duty from the house to Crown Hill cemetery, where the remains were laid in the family sepulcher. The troops drawn up at the entrance of the cemetery saluted as the funeral car passed, and as the cortege entered the artillery fired minute guns, the major-general's salute of thirteen. The troops stood at attention during the short but impressive military ceremony, which closed with fifteen guns fired at intervals of fifteen seconds until the sounding of "taps," the beautiful call to sleep which he had answered for the last time. The three volleys of musketry were then fired over the grave—the formal close of one of the most touching funerals ever witnessed in Indianapolis.

The important part which General Foster played in municipal affairs was acknowledged by the officials of the city, who made many unusual demonstrations of respect at the time of his demise. All the State, county and city offices were closed while his body lay in state at the Capitol, and the municipal as well as the State officials took part in the funeral. The flags on all public buildings were at half mast. The Board of Trade closed, and in all parts of the city many houses suspended business during the funeral. Many places of business were draped in flags and mourning. The city schools observed the solemn occasion with tributes to his memory and lessons from his life.

"In social life General Foster was genial and companionable. In his family he was a devoted husband and father. In business life he was a model of honor. It is but natural that such a man should leave a wide circle of friends who mourn his loss as a personal one."

General Foster was married May 1, 1861, to Margaret R. Foust, of Indianapolis, and their union was blessed with two children, a son and a daughter, the son, Clarence M. Foster, a prominent business man of Chicago, Ill., being now the only survivor of the family. Mrs. Foster died suddenly May 7, 1891, and the daughter died in September, 1898, as the result of an accident.

HUGH DOUGHERTY is one of the most active men in the business life of Indianapolis today. He has attained prominence in several distinct fields, and the reputation he had made



Hugh Dougherty

in any one of them would be a creditable achievement for the average man. From 1865 until 1904 he was a resident of Bluffton, Ind., in the latter year settling in Indianapolis to take the presidency of the Marion Trust Company, in which connection he has become widely known as a financier. His activity in bringing the independent telephone companies to their present status has gained him national fame in such circles. His political standing is of itself noteworthy.

Mr. Dougherty was born July 28, 1844, in Darke county, Ohio, where his grandfather, Hugh Dougherty, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, had settled years before. Upon his emigration from Ireland the grandfather located first in Washington county, Pa., in 1818, removing thence to Darke county, Ohio, where his son William became a farmer. The latter married Margaret Studabaker, daughter of Abraham Studabaker, and distantly related to the Indiana family of the name who have become widely known as extensive carriage and wagon manufacturers. Mr. Dougherty passed his early life on his father's farm. He received only such advantages for education as the local public schools afforded, but nevertheless he was able to pass a teacher's examination when he was seventeen and he obtained the coveted license. He taught but one term, after which he enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of the 94th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until his discharge, in May, 1863. He took part in the battles at Richmond, Perryville and Stone River, and was captured at the latter engagement, late in 1862.

Returning home at the close of his army experience, Mr. Dougherty remained there until 1865, when he went to Bluffton, Wells Co., Ind., to enter the employ of his uncle, John Studabaker, who was engaged in the grain business. This uncle was also the owner of the Exchange Bank of Bluffton, which Mr. Dougherty soon entered, and for a number of years, until 1888, he was his uncle's partner in that establishment. In 1888 he became president, and the Studabaker Bank, as it is now known, has long been one of the leading financial institutions of that section of the State. Mr. Dougherty continued to serve as its president through a period of sixteen years, until 1904, when he resigned to enter upon the more important duties of president of the Marion Trust Company of

Indianapolis. His connection with this concern has been highly honorable. He has shown himself to be the possessor of the qualities necessary in the head of such a company, the proper balance of progress and judgment needed to advance its affairs without imperiling its standing.

Mr. Dougherty is generally recognized as a leader in every undertaking with which he is identified. When the United Telephone Company—one of the first of the so-called independent companies—was organized, in 1896, with a capital of \$300,000, he became its president, and has continued to act in that capacity ever since. Incidentally he became one of the leaders in the national association, by means of which the independent companies have been able to hold their own, and to his individual efforts may be attributed much of the success of the national body. Contemporaneous with the organization of the United Telephone Company, there came into existence a number of similar companies, not only in Ohio and Indiana but almost all over the United States. The Bell Telephone Company claimed that the independent companies were infringing upon its patents, and finally brought suit against a small company in Boston. Realizing that the weaker concern was liable to meet defeat because it lacked the financial means necessary to fight so powerful a foe, and that upon the verdict depended their own future, the independent companies organized to support the defense of the suit and the National Association then formed is still maintained. The president, Judge J. M. Thomas, and Mr. Dougherty were placed on the committee in charge of the suit, which was decided in favor of the independent companies after about five years of the most expensive litigation. They were literally fighting for their lives, and neither money nor talent was spared in the contest. Judge Thomas and Mr. Dougherty devoted themselves to the work without abatement of enthusiasm or energy until success was assured. Shortly before the case was decided Judge Thomas died, and Mr. Dougherty was chosen to succeed him as president of the National Association. His efforts have been productive of much good besides the immunity from lawsuits of the companies originally interested. Many investors intimidated by the conditions previously prevailing entered the field as soon as the courts fixed the limit of responsibility, and the patronage of the independent con-

cerns with which he was connected financially was extended by the agreement Mr. Dougherty succeeded in making with the Bell Company, by which the lines he represented could be connected with a number of large cities where they were not yet established. Thus he has been instrumental in promoting the efficiency of a public utility which probably affects as many people, of different classes, as any other one thing.

In politics Mr. Dougherty was long one of the most influential Democrats in Wells county, and his reputation as a counselor of disinterested worth extends throughout the State. He was a member of the State Executive Committee from 1890 to 1896, and was a delegate to the national conventions of 1884, 1892, 1896 and 1900. He belongs to the conservative wing of his party. In 1871, 1872 and 1873 he represented his district in the State Senate.

In spite of the weighty business affairs which have engaged his energies Mr. Dougherty has found time for wholesome enjoyment of social and domestic pleasures, and his leisure has been so well employed in reading and study, and the development of his natural talents, that he is considered an able writer and speaker. Nothing is more thoroughly indicative of the character of the man than his unassuming personality, his kindly bearing, and his considerate conduct in every relation of life. He has always considered it a privilege to serve his fellow-man in either public or private capacity, and he is in sympathy with many projects having that end in view. Worthy charities have always received his support. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an interested worker in all religious and philanthropic enterprises. He is serving on the board of trustees of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and as president of the board of trustees of DePauw University. Socially he belongs to the University, Commercial and Country Clubs of Indianapolis.

On Oct. 25, 1877, Mr. Dougherty was married, at Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss Emma Gilliland, daughter of T. F. Gilliland, of Indianapolis, and they have had one daughter, Elizabeth, who graduated from the high school at Bluffton and from DePauw University and is now a student of Wellesley. Mrs. Dougherty is not only a leader in social circles, but a woman whose time and means are devoted quietly but unreservedly to char-

itable and philanthropic enterprises, sharing her husband's sympathy in such works to the full.

We may close this brief sketch of Mr. Dougherty's career with the comments made recently by two of his fellow citizens of Indianapolis, both of whom are in a position to judge of his merits. Mr. Edward L. McKee, under date of June 24, 1908, says:

"Mr. Hugh Dougherty, president of the Marion Trust Company, is well known to the financial interests of this city as a conservative handler of means, a man who weighs carefully and looks into the future by the light of past experience before entering upon any enterprise. This watchful building has shown in the remarkable growth of the enterprise of which he is now at the head; it is also shown in the strength of the institution of Bluffton with which he spent so many of his earlier years. But other than as a financier Mr. Dougherty ranks high, being a staunch church member, a loyal supporter of the Methodist faith and a liberal contributor with money and personal effort."

Volney T. Malott, president of the Indiana National Bank, writes: "Mr. Hugh Dougherty, a distinguished financier, president of the Marion Trust Company, ranks among the ablest financiers of the State; he has had a long and successful career as a banker, and is a man of the highest standing and the strictest integrity."

J. L. MATTHEWS, banker, farmer and prominent citizen of Mooresville, Morgan Co., Ind., is a descendant of an old and honorable New England family, and was born at Gardner, Worcester Co., Mass., Dec. 24, 1844. His parents, James C. and Alvira (Bush) Matthews, were both natives of Massachusetts, and his great-grandfather served in the Revolution, after which he settled on a farm. The original founders of the family in America came from Scotland in Colonial days, and were prominently identified with the settlement and development of New England. The parents of James C. Matthews had children as follows: Hezekiah, a resident of his native State, now over ninety years of age; Joel, a farmer; Lewis, a merchant; James C.; Mrs. Pratt; Mrs. Joseph Gile; Lydia, Mrs. Flint; and Miss Lucy. The parents were worthy members of the Congregational Church.

James C. Matthews lived at Gardner all



J L Matthews

his life, there marrying and rearing his family. He died in 1854. He was one of the original promoters of the chair industry at that place, which developed into the most extensive chair manufacturing locality in the world. He owned a farm which he lived on and operated during the summers, working at chair-making during the winters, and he accumulated ample means for subsistence in his old age. He was a man devoted to the welfare of his family and secured the best possible educational advantages for them. His wife was Alvira Bush, daughter of Artemas Bush, a native of Massachusetts and a farmer by occupation, whose children were: Alvira, Mrs. Matthews; Maria, who never married; and a son, who died young. Mrs. Matthews died in 1876. Both she and her husband were consistent members of the Congregational Church. Their children were: Ephraim, who became a chair manufacturer in Massachusetts; Eliza, Mrs. Charles Averill; Miss Lucinda; Alvin, a butcher; J. L.; and Sarah, Mrs. Jacob Holden.

J. L. Matthews remained under the parental roof until after he reached the age of eleven years, when he went to work for a neighboring farmer, continuing thus for six years. He then enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering for nine months, as a member of Company K, 42d Mass. V. I., under Col. Burrill, and was assigned to the Department of the Gulf under Gen. Banks. On Jan. 1, 1863, at Galveston, Tex., the colonel and a portion of the regiment and three other regiments were captured, but our subject was with the remainder of the regiment which, being on another transport, escaped capture. They returned to New Orleans, where they were assigned to the charge of the pontoon bridges between Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. Returning again to New Orleans after a short time, they made the bridge which was towed to and used in the battle of Bayou Cache. After that they went to Alexandria, on the Red River, and crossed in the rear of Port Hudson, where they laid a bridge on the bend in the river, at the place where the colored troops were so badly cut to pieces. They then drew nearer to Port Hudson, and following the battle there, went to Donaldsonville, reaching that point after the battle. Mr. Matthews then went to Algiers, and took the steamer for New York, thence proceeding to Readville, Mass., where he received his honorable discharge, after eleven months service,

Aug. 20, 1863. He escaped both wound and capture, although he had taken part in many dangerous enterprises.

Mr. Matthews resumed farm work for a while, and later served three or four years in the capacity of a clerk in a store. In 1869 he first came to Indianapolis. After a short time he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained two years, employed for a few months as a shipper for the Biddeford Chair Company, after which he took a position at the Cleveland Workhouse, as overseer of the chair work. Later he traveled in the interest of a chair house, and then returned to Indianapolis, where he found employment in a manufacturing plant where money drawers were made. In 1878 he came to Mooresville and engaged with a partner in a lumber business, which relationship was soon dissolved, Mr. Matthews continuing alone. He handled at this time mostly native timber, walnut and cherry lumber, which he bought ready made, though he also bought logs in the tree and hired the sawing done. For five years he successfully carried on an extensive business, wholesaling his lumber, which he shipped to different points, his customers being for the most part eastern firms. About 1880 he bought a farm and became interested in its operation, although he has always continued to reside in Mooresville.

In 1885 he became a stock holder in the Farmers Bank of Mooresville, of which he has been the president since 1900, previous to which he was vice-president for many years. It is a bank of exchange, deposit and discount, doing business under the laws of the State of Indiana, with a capital of \$35,000, and a surplus of \$28,000. It was organized in 1873, and has ever been regarded as one of the most substantially sound and safe financial institutions in the State. The confidence with which it is regarded by the public is shown in the fact that the deposits amount to over \$200,000.

Mr. Matthews has been often called upon to handle and settle estates, and his successful settlement of the Franklin Landers estate will stand as one of the best evidences of his business ability and acumen, as well as an index to the high integrity of his business standards. In 1900 when he and Mr. Edwin Nichols took over the settlement this estate was in a hopeless condition. The land was deeded to them. Mr. Nichols dying in 1904, the entire responsibility of finishing this task fell on Mr. Matthews's shoulders, and he well de-

served the laurels he won in saving the old home farm of 1,000 acres. This is but one of the many estates he has settled successfully. His methodical business habits, conservative conduct, and correct system in all trusts win the approval of all concerned and the admiration of his business associates, who respect his opinions to a marked degree.

In political sentiment Mr. Matthews is a Republican, but he is no politician, being so busy with private concerns and without aspiration for public honors. He has been a member of the town board, and in 1900 was elected a member of the county council, but he has declined many such offers of preference, though he has proved himself a thoroughly public-spirited citizen by giving his service and influence in other ways. His wide acquaintance and high reputation make his support an important factor in the success of local movements, and he is always found in the front rank of any enterprise for the betterment and benefit of his community. Charitable and kind, he is ever ready to give a helping hand where it is needed.

One of Mr. Matthews's many benefactions was the gift of the substantial sum of \$2,500 for the building and furnishing of a room in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and Deaconess Home of the State of Indiana, situated in Indianapolis. Mr. Matthews not only gave this substantial amount toward the funds, but he also devoted a great deal of his time to the managing board. He was one of the promoters of this beneficial institution, was a member of the building committee, and is today one of the active trustees of the Hospital, which ranks among the best institutions of its kind in the State.

Mr. Matthews was married Oct. 24, 1882, to Miss Flora C. Cox, who was born in Morgan county, Ind., in August, 1854, daughter of John B. and Harriet (Landers) Cox. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are earnest members of the M. E. Church, in which Mr. Matthews is class-leader and trustee, having ever taken a leading part in the work of the congregation.

As a business man who has attained standing and independence through his own exertions, as a citizen of worth and a man of high integrity, Mr. Matthews is one of the most esteemed men of today in Mooresville. He retains his commodious residence there, and also owns a farm and much other valuable

land in the region where he has been established for so many years.

John B. Cox, father of Mrs. Matthews, was born in 1830 in Morgan county, son of Abner and Abby (Dollarhide) Cox, farming people of Scotch-Irish descent. They came as pioneers to Morgan county, Ind., in 1820, and endured the privations of those early days with courage and patience, realizing before they died ample rewards in comfortable means and devoted children. Abner Cox was a staunch Democrat. He was one of the founders of the Methodist religion in his neighborhood and built a house of worship, which he presented to the society, on his farm. His children were: Asa, Larkin and Dennis, farmers; John B., father of Mrs. Matthews; Mary, Mrs. Gregory; Abby, Mrs. Randolph; and Delilah, Mrs. William Knox.

John B. Cox was reared to farming. In 1853 he married and settled on land which he successfully cultivated, bought and sold stock for the government, during the Rebellion, and was connected with the mule business for the government with Wood & Fudra, of Indianapolis. He was a strong Republican, became a citizen of much importance in Morgan county, and was also a leading member of the Methodist Church. At his death, which took place in October, 1865, he left a large estate. He was a man who held the good will of all who knew him. He married Harriet Landers, who was born in Morgan county, Ind., Dec. 17, 1835, daughter of William and Delilah (Stone) Landers, and to them were born three children: Flora C., wife of J. L. Matthews; Emma, wife of Dr. Thomas Stuckey, of Indianapolis; and Ida B., Mrs. Charles Sheets, of Mooresville. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cox were members of the Methodist Church.

William Landers, father of Mrs. Harriet Cox, and son of Jonathan Landers, was born in 1788 in Virginia. Jonathan Landers was an early settler in Virginia of Scotch-Irish descent, and served in the Revolutionary war. He was twenty-one years old when he came from England, after losing all of his relatives by the Black plague. After the Revolution he married a widow named Withero, in Virginia, where most of his children were born. In the early days he removed to Kentucky, and in 1820 was a pioneer in Indiana, where he entered land and improved a good farm in Morgan county. There he died, a man of large means and highly esteemed. His chil-

dren were: William, father of Mrs. Cox; James, who settled in Missouri, and was a Confederate sympathizer during the Civil war; John, deceased, who was a farmer in Indiana; and Lucy, Mrs. Priest.

William Landers was ten years old when his parents moved to Kentucky, and there he contracted his first marriage, and settled down to farming. After five children were born to him, he moved, in 1820, to Morgan county, Ind., where he bought and owned large tracts of land during his life, becoming a successful farmer and a wealthy man. He was a strong supporter of Democratic principles and he established the *Martinsville Democrat*, a paper of large circulation, which he ran for some time. He was associate judge for many years, justice of the peace for many years, and held many public offices of honor and trust. On one occasion he was nominated for the Legislature. The canal question was the great issue that campaign, and the stand he took defeated him, though the people came to realize afterward that he was foresighted and not mistaken in his ideas. He wanted to have the work classified, but the value of his plans was not appreciated until later. During all the political campaigns in which he took part he was noted for his intelligent devotion to the interests of the people, and enjoyed universal esteem. His death took place Oct. 10, 1851, when he was sixty-three years old.

The first wife of Mr. Landers was Eva Stone, daughter of Nimrod H. and Sarah (Craig) Stone, natives of Virginia, the former a Revolutionary soldier. He removed to Kentucky and in 1820 became a pioneer in Morgan county, Ind. He was a wheelwright by trade, and followed that calling. In early life he was a Primitive Baptist preacher, but later became very active in the Campbellite Church. He was a near relative of Bartlett Stone, of Kentucky, the noted supporter and follower of Alexander Campbell. Mrs. Eva Stone Landers died in Indiana in 1821, and the second wife of Mr. Landers was Delilah Stone, a native of Kentucky and a sister of his former wife. To this marriage were born these children: Washington, who died leaving one son; Franklin; Sarah, who married Cyrus Vickery, both dying in Iowa; Henry, a farmer in Morgan county; Eva, who died aged twelve years; John, a prominent citizen of Indianapolis; Harriet, who married J. B. Cox; and Jackson, of Indianapolis. Of this family Franklin Landers became very prominent.

He began life as a farmer; taught school; engaged in merchandising in Waverly; platted the town of Brooklyn, and engaged in merchandising there; became interested in the Conduit wholesale dry goods store in Indianapolis, later the Hibben & Murphy establishment, and later for over twenty years was an extensive pork packer of that city. He bought and owned large tracts of fine farming land; conducted farming on a large scale; and was the most extensive mule raiser and dealer in the State. He was a leading Democrat, represented Morgan county and Johnson county in the National Congress, and in 1876 was a candidate for governor of Indiana against Albert G. Porter. He died in October, 1901.

REGINALD H. SULLIVAN, of the law firm of Sullivan & Knight, Indianapolis, has a professional standing which few men of his age enjoy, and the prospect of a career of energy and usefulness befitting the best traditions of his race and family. He has inherited the strong and active intellect of a long line of ancestors noted in the legal profession, which has been honored by representatives of the Sullivan family in every generation since its settlement in America.

The founder of the family in this country was Thomas Sullivan, great-great-grandfather of Reginald H. Sullivan, who came to America to escape the oppressive laws forbidding Catholics to hold any office of honor or trust in Ireland, by which his father, a prominent barrister, had suffered loss of position. The young Irishman married Margaret Irwin, whose father, James Irwin, removed with his family from near Chambersburg, Pa., to Augusta City, Va., in the year 1780. The young couple settled in Harrisonburg, Rockingham Co., Va., and two children were born to them, one son and one daughter, the son only surviving.

Jeremiah Sullivan, son of Thomas and Margaret (Irwin) Sullivan, was born July 21, 1794, in Harrisonburg, Va., and studying law was graduated in 1816, receiving a license to practise from the Commonwealth of Virginia. He served as a captain in the war of 1812. Tempted by the opening West he started in the company of two young friends for Louisville, Ky., making the journey by horseback. On his arrival at Cincinnati he was advised to go to Madison, Ind., which was recommended to him as a location in every way desirable for a young lawyer. Act-

ing upon the advice, he was so well pleased with the prospect that he opened an office, and was soon one of the recognized leading spirits of the legal fraternity of the then new State. Throughout the remainder of his life he was prominently identified with the growth and progress of his adopted home, going back to Virginia, however, to marry Miss Charlotte Butler, of his native town. In 1820 he was elected to the State Legislature, which at that time met in Corydon, and to him belongs the honor of having selected the name of Indiana's present capital. He was one of the commissioners appointed to choose a site and name for a more convenient capital of the growing State, and it was at his suggestion that the new center of government was called Indianapolis. His standing in his profession was never impaired by his extraneous public service, and he was a member of the first Supreme court of the State of Indiana.

Thomas L. Sullivan, son of Jeremiah Sullivan and grandfather of Reginald H. Sullivan, was in his early manhood a captain in the United States army, serving in the Mexican war. After that struggle he settled in Indianapolis, where he followed the family profession, practicing law successfully for a number of years. He married Lætitia Smith, daughter of Oliver H. Smith, United States Senator from Indiana.

Thomas L. Sullivan, father of Reginald H. Sullivan, was born in Indianapolis in the year 1846, on the present site of the traction and terminal station. True to the example of his forefathers, he was prominent in the affairs of the community and honored in its highest councils, serving as judge of the Marion Circuit court and twice as mayor of Indianapolis (1889-1893). He married Alice D. Moore, whose father was a prominent banker in Madison, Ind., and to them were born four children, viz.: Reginald H.; Catherine, Mrs. John E. Hollett; Miss Mary; and Dr. Thomas L. Sullivan.

Reginald H. Sullivan was born March 10, 1876, in Indianapolis, and received his early education in the public schools of his native city. At the age of seventeen he entered Wash College, where he attended four years, graduating at the age of twenty-one, after which he went to the Indiana Law School for his professional preparation, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1899. He joined his father in the practice of law, being associated with him until the older man re-

tired, after which he continued practice alone until Jan. 1, 1907, when he formed his present partnership, with Edward H. Knight, son of George A. Knight, of Brazil, Ind. The firm is a particularly notable one, both its members being lawyers of uncommon ability and brilliant promise, and each has a large patronage acquired within a brief but successful legal experience. Both these young men are well known figures in the law circles of the State, and their association has awakened much interest among members of the profession. In 1906 Mr. Sullivan received the nomination, on the Democratic ticket, for member of the Legislature from his district, but he has since been too occupied with legal work to consider such honors.

HENRY WALLACE LAWRENCE, of Indianapolis, president of the Indiana Hotel Company, and otherwise prominent in the business life of the city, may truly be said to have reached the pinnacle of success in his chosen calling. In the profitable management of large hotel interests, as a representative of the most progressive ideas now prevailing in that line, as a man of initiative and admirable independence, he is regarded not only in his home city, but throughout the West, as a master of the work which has claimed most of his attention during his active years. It was the business which his father followed, and for which undoubtedly he had a natural inclination, fortified by executive qualities and the enterprise necessary to success at the present day. As the head of the most ambitious hotel concern in Indianapolis and one of the foremost corporations of the kind in the country, he is in a position which alone would command respect, but which has been strengthened materially by a personality which compels the admiration of all his associates.

Mr. Lawrence's residence in Indianapolis covers a period of less than twenty years. He is a native of the State of New York, born Aug. 15, 1852, son of James Pitt and Emily S. (Salls) Lawrence, and grandson of Hiram Lawrence. Hiram Lawrence was the first male child born in the town of Lisbon, N. Y., and was of English descent. He was a brother of Capt. James Lawrence, the immortal commander of the "Chesapeake," whose dying command, "Don't give up the ship," has gone down into American history. Hiram Lawrence took part in the war of 1837, subsequently becoming a man of large estate, own-



Henry H. Lawrence

ing lumber-mills and timber lands. He married Nancy Pitt, who was of English-Dutch ancestry. She lived to the age of ninety-two years, and was killed in an accident on the Grand Trunk railroad. Daniel Salls, Mr. Lawrence's maternal grandfather, was born in Scotland, and when he came to America became one of the first settlers of Stockholm, New York.

James Pitt Lawrence was born in New York, and died in June, 1877, aged fifty-two years. His wife, a native of the same State, died in 1884, aged fifty-seven years. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. Of their five children Henry Wallace is the only survivor. The father was interested in the hotel business during almost his entire life. He was a pioneer in that line in the Adirondack Mountains, and kept hotels in turn at Plattsburg, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, and then built the "Foquet House" at the former place and the "Blue Mountain House" in the mountains.

Henry Wallace Lawrence was educated at Plattsburg, N. Y., and was graduated from the Plattsburg Academy in 1874. He then became interested with his father in the hotel business, and a few years later started in the same line for himself. For a number of years he conducted a hotel at Moore's Junction, N. Y., went from there to Dallas, Texas, then to Denver, Colo., to Palatka, Fla., and to other points. In 1889 he came to Indianapolis and leased the "Spencer House," which he subsequently purchased. It is a commodious hostelry containing 125 rooms, which he still owns and operates. In 1897 he became proprietor of the "Bates House," which has been replaced by the fine "Claypool Hotel," an establishment of five hundred rooms, equipped with every modern convenience and luxury. In this connection alone he has an acquaintanceship which extends all over the country. In 1901 he organized the Indiana Hotel Company, of which he became president. Mr. Lawrence has numerous other business interests, being a director of the Indiana Trust Company and the owner of valuable real estate. He is a man of analytical mind, keen in his judgment of business values and possessing a faculty of untiring energy which enables him to prosecute all his undertakings to the point of success. Though alive to the possibilities of material gain he does not allow that sense to dominate his conduct to the exclusion of other considerations, which he considers

just as valuable. Thus he has attained an enviable position, being as popular for his personal qualities and his good sense as he is for his commercial standards.

On Jan. 1, 1880, Mr. Lawrence was married to Miss Adelaide E. Cunningham, daughter of James Pitt Cunningham, of Ogdensburg, N. Y. James Pitt Lawrence and James Pitt Cunningham, respective fathers of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, were first cousins, their fathers having married the Pitt sisters. Hiram Cunningham married Phoebe Pitt and Hiram Lawrence married Nancy Pitt. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have had one son, James H., who was a manly lad of eleven years when his death occurred. Mrs. Lawrence is a member of the Catholic Church. She is a worthy descendant of an honored and historical family, and has proved a valuable assistant to her husband in his business ventures as well as a devoted and congenial helpmate in the advancement of all their interests. Her intelligent advice and sympathy have been very real factors in his progressive career. A recent issue of the "Hotel World," a leading hotel weekly published in Chicago, refers to her in very complimentary terms as one of the four wives of prominent Western hotel men whose valuable assistance has contributed materially to the success of their husbands.

Fraternally Mr. Lawrence belongs to the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and socially he is connected with the Columbia Club. In political faith he is a Republican.

JUDGE WILLIAM E. DEUPREE is one of the most prominent citizens of Franklin, Ind. As judge of the Eighth Judicial District, embracing Johnson and Brown counties, for several years member of the legal firm of Deupree & Slack, and an influential member of the Democratic party in his county, he is widely known and universally respected. Moreover, he is a native of the county, having been born March 2, 1864, in Blue River township.

Throughout the period of its worded history the members of the Deupree family have been characterized by their love for liberty and free institutions, more noticeable, perhaps, in the early days, when men were more often obliged to lay down their lives in defense of cherished principles. There is a well-founded tradition in the family that the Deuprees or Duprees are of French Huguenot stock from northern France; that they were

a family of wealth and influence; and that all were massacred except two young sons, who, escaping, came to America. One settled in Virginia, the other located in New Orleans. William Dupree or Deupree, a descendant of the Virginia settler, was a large land holder and slave owner in Virginia, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died in 1850, at a place called Dupress Cross Roads, in Virginia. He was the great-great-grandfather of Judge William E. Deupree.

Thomas J. Deupree, son of William, held the institution of slavery in such abhorrence that he moved out to Kentucky, settling in Hardin county. In 1820 he came thence to Indiana, purchasing a tract of farm land in Shelby county, near Edinburg, where he located with his family. He was drowned in the Muscakitouk river, near Seymour, Ind. His wife, whose maiden name was Hatchett, was from North Carolina, and had accompanied him to Kentucky and to Indiana, sharing the burdens of pioneer existence with her husband and family, which consisted of four sons and three daughters, namely: William, Abraham C., Matthew, Edwin, Parthena (who married William Cutsinger), and two other daughters.

A characteristic incident, showing the spirit which prevailed in this branch of the family, is worthy of relation: In 1824-25 William Deupree, the grandfather in Virginia of Thomas J. Deupree's children, offered to give each of his grandsons a slave. They wrote a reply that they were poor, and needed money. They thanked him very much for his offer but explained that they were obliged to decline it, as on account of slavery they had left Kentucky and settled in Indiana. However, he might release four slaves and deduct their value from their portion of the estate belonging to their deceased father.

Abraham C. Deupree, grandfather of Judge William E. Deupree, was born in Kentucky, but was reared in Indiana, coming to this State with his parents in about 1820, when a lad of nine years. In time he became an ordained minister, and he and his wife were two of the seven charter members of the Christian Church at Edinburg, Ind. In 1850 Abraham C. Deupree moved to Johnson county, where he remained until his death in 1876, at the age of sixty-six years. He became an extensive farmer and was an universally respected citizen. He married Hannah Carter, who was born in 1813 in New

Jersey, and had come with her parents to Bartholomew county, Ind. She died in 1903. Their family consisted of four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Deupree was a birthright Quaker.

William and Ellyza (Shipp) Sanders were the maternal grandparents of Judge Deupree, the father of the former being a pioneer in Johnson county, Ind., on the Shelby county line, where he operated a large farm, reared a numerous family and died at a good old age. William Sanders continued to live in the same township on the same farm which he purchased about the time of his marriage. He is now (1908) aged eighty-six years. His first wife, Ellyza Shipp, was the daughter of a neighbor, and a family of nine were born to this union. Mrs. Deupree died about 1862. His second wife, Margaret Barker, still survives.

Daniel C. Deupree was born in Shelby county, Ind., and was ten years of age when his parents moved to Johnson county, in 1850. In 1873 he returned to Shelby county. Daniel C. Deupree spent his boyhood and young manhood in Johnson county, and was first married there, to Susan Sanders, a native of Johnson county. She died in April, 1866, a member of the Christian Church, though she had earlier been a Methodist. The second wife of Mr. Deupree was Anna Walker, daughter of Jesse Walker, and eight children were born to this union, one of whom died in infancy. The other members of this family were as follows: Hannah, who married Charles Thomas, lives in Shelby county, near Shelbyville; Ella lives at home; Jesse is a resident of Blue River township, Johnson county; John resides in Indianapolis; Araminta is the wife of John Stainbrook, of Needham township, Johnson county; Orpha resides at home; Elijah lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. Deupree are leading members of the Christian Church. Since 1873 he has been identified with the Democratic party; prior to that time he was a Republican, but since the demonetization of silver in 1873, he has been a Democrat.

William E. Deupree was the only child of his parents. During the first ten years of his life he attended the schools of Johnson county. Later he was on the Shelby county farm, and he began his independent career as a school teacher, being engaged thus for one winter in Shelby county and two winters in Bartholomew county. Deciding to follow the law as

a profession, he began reading under John C. Orr, a prominent attorney of Columbus, and was admitted to the Bar, in Bartholomew county, in February, 1887, immediately opening an office in Edinburg, on March 1st. Continuing in practice there for six years, to the very day, on March 1, 1893, he came to Franklin, entering into practice with W. C. Thompson. This association lasted until June 1, 1894. Mr. Deupree continued alone until Sept. 1, 1897, when he admitted L. E. Slack to partnership, and they enjoyed a large and valuable practice and high rank, both members of the firm being men of ability in the profession. This partnership continued until Nov. 1, 1906, when Mr. Deupree was elected Circuit Judge of Johnson and Brown counties, the Eighth Judicial circuit.

Judge Deupree has been prominently identified with political life ever since locating in Franklin, coming from Edinburg with an honorable record of four years as prosecuting attorney. For six years he served as deputy prosecuting attorney in Franklin, and for six years the firm of Deupree & Slack were attorneys for the county. Mr. Deupree served four terms as chairman of the Democratic county central committee and was for two years a member of the State Executive committee. In 1900 he was chosen as delegate to the National Democratic convention at Kansas City. Externally the Judge is prominent in a number of organizations. He belongs to Franklin Lodge, No. 107, A. F. & A. M.; Franklin Chapter, No. 65, R. A. M.; Franklin Commandery, No. 23, K. T.; Indianapolis Consistory, Scottish Rite, 32d degree, and Murat Temple, Mystic Shrine; to Hesperion Lodge, K. of P., of Franklin (united with Rolla Lodge of Columbus, in 1886); to Johnson Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F. (joining Hernden Lodge, No. 97, of Edinburg, in 1885), and also belongs to the Indiana Encampment, No. 40. As an Odd Fellow he has gone through all the principal chairs in the subordinate lodge and the encampment, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State; both he and his wife belonged to the Rebekahs at Edinburg.

On Jan. 12, 1889, Judge Deupree was united in marriage with Miss Ada M. Pruitt, daughter of Alexander and Sarah A. (Miller) Pruitt. Five children have been born to this marriage, namely: Hazel, Grace, Ada, Ralph and William Ert. Grace died when ten years

old, and Ada did not survive infancy. For the past nine years the pleasant and attractive home of the family has been on Adams street, the property belonging to Judge Deupree. He and his wife are valued members of the Christian Church. They are prominent socially and enjoy the esteem of a wide circle of friends.

GEN. JOHN P. HAWKINS was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 29, 1830, son of John and Elizabeth (Waller) Hawkins, who came hither in 1820. His grandfather, Thomas Jameson Hawkins, who came to this city about 1827, was an ordained minister of the Baptist Church, but for many years previous to his ordination had exercised his talents as an exhorter. He died in 1840, after a life of good influence and usefulness.

John P. Hawkins was for a time a student at Wabash College, and later a cadet at the West Point Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1852. Receiving a commission as lieutenant in the United States army, he served on the frontier up to the breaking out of the Civil war, in which he was first engaged in the defense of Washington and at the battle of Bull Run, being subsequently in the Western Army under Fremont. When General Halleck assumed the command he was appointed inspector of the subsistence department, and was engaged in organizing the commissary department throughout that command, in that connection acting as chief commissary of General Grant's army. He was present at the battle of Shiloh, where he acted as aide to General Grant. In connection with some reminiscences of his life which General Hawkins is preparing, to accompany his family genealogy which he now has under way, the following extract, which will be of interest to many people, will appear:

"In the spring of 1862, soon after the battle of Shiloh, General Halleck came from St. Louis to Pittsburg Landing with his full complement of staff officers, and went into camp near the bank of the Tennessee river, relieving Grant of the command, and making him 'second in command,' which was no command at all. Among those who came with Halleck was Capt. Philip H. Sheridan, as quartermaster for the headquarters. As such he had charge of and was responsible for the transportation pertaining to it, tentage, etc. Very

soon after Halleck's arrival he commenced his memorable approach on Corinth, which occupied several weeks, the progress being very slow. Sheridan's duties were light, and he employed much of his time in the trenches at the front, seeing all he could of the advance, and of the enemy, and he probably knew more of what was going on there than Halleck or any other person, for he had an eye to see, and a topographical talent to remember and co-relate his observations. It was while thus engaged he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, which happened in this wise:

"Shortly after the capture of Island No. 10, and not long after the battle of Shiloh, General Pope brought his army up the Tennessee river to re-enforce Halleck and went into camp near Hamburg, a short distance above Pittsburg Landing. With his troops was Gordon Granger, colonel of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, whom I called on a few days after his arrival. He then informed me that he was advised of his appointment as brigadier-general, that his commission had not yet arrived, but would soon be received; that he would then vacate his colonelcy of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, and it was in his hands to name his successor to Governor Blair, and that he wanted me to take his place as colonel of the regiment. But I gave no thought to accepting it, told Granger that I had never had any experience in the mounted service—had no inclination for it, but knew a person who was well qualified for it, naming Phil Sheridan, who had very successfully commanded mounted infantry in Oregon in war against the Indians, and for success and gallantry in that war had been personally praised by General Scott in a General Order. I also told him of Sheridan's unimportant duties at Halleck's headquarters, and his untiring energy in watching developments on our line of advance toward Corinth. And so Granger recommended Sheridan as his successor. He was appointed to the colonelcy and soon after was appointed a brigadier-general for his enterprise and gallantry, especially in an engagement with the forces of General Chalmers, whom he defeated. Some might say that this was the commencement of his distinguished career, but such understanding would be erroneous, for its commencement was in his native qualities of energy and bravery, assisted and developed by his education at West Point, where, as a cadet, he was always

earnest, observing and intelligent, and in his early army life as a lieutenant he performed his duties with his whole heart interested in them, and so his course from the beginning was onward and upward, and no special circumstance or opportunity was the impellent factor toward the ultimate attainment of his splendid record as a soldier.

"After the war I was Sheridan's guest for a few days at New Orleans. He was then assembling a large army on the Mexican border, and wanted me to take command of an army corps on the Rio Grande. But I was just recovering from a severe sickness, was weak and tired, and my only thought was to get up North and recuperate, and so told him that I could not undertake it. So this was the second time during the war that I felt compelled to decline an important command. One day during my stay with him Sheridan said to me: 'You ought to have taken the 2d Michigan.' To which I answered that I had no regret about it, only satisfaction, for I would not have done for the regiment nor for myself what he had done."

General Hawkins was commissary general of the army when retired in 1894. He is now a resident of Indianapolis.

SAMUEL MOORE MITCHELL was one of the foremost business men of Martinsville throughout his active career. His life was typical of the early activities, the change, the growth of that town and of the State, to an unusual degree. Born in the veritable pioneer days, reared amid the primitive surroundings of the times, he engaged in business when barter was the rule, and continued during the evolutionary period which culminated long before his death in modern commercial methods. All the experiences of the rude civilization which prevailed when he commenced life were his. And he had the progressive spirit which made him a leader in the advancement which so altered his environments before the close of his days.

Mr. Mitchell was born July 7, 1814, at Charlestown, Clark Co., Ind., fourth child of Giles and Mary (Moore) Mitchell. The great-grandfather, William Mitchell, was a native of Ireland, and his mother was a Frenchwoman. William Mitchell, son of William, was born about 1747 in Virginia, at a place called Hobb's Hole, where he lived. He was a farmer and tobacco raiser. During the Revolution he served under Washington, and



Respectfully
Sam. M. Mitchell

was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Removing from Virginia to Kentucky, he lived for a time around New Bedford, and thence moved to Corydon, Harrison Co., Ind., finally to Parke county, Ind., where he passed the remainder of his days. He was married in Pittsylvania county, Va., to Chloe Nance, who was born in 1754, and was of Irish blood, and both lived to advanced age, William Mitchell dying in Parke county, Ind., in 1841, aged ninety-four, and his wife at the home of her son, Giles, Aug. 20, 1847, aged eighty-eight. She is interred in the old family burying ground on the hill, one and a half miles south of Martinsville. William and Chloe Mitchell were the parents of nine children, namely: (1) Oliva. (2) Frederick, a planter, resided near Nashville, Tenn. (3) Isaac, also a planter, lived in Danville, Ky. (4) Robert, a farmer, settled in Parke county, Ind., where he died leaving a large number of children and grandchildren living in that county. (5) William ("Buck"), a farmer, lived in Missouri. (6) Giles is mentioned further on. (7) James was a farmer. (8) Ann became Mrs. Sparks, of Parke county, Ind. (9) Rebecca.

Giles Mitchell was born Oct. 3, 1787, in Pittsylvania county, Va. When fourteen he moved to Kentucky with his uncle, Edgar Mitchell, and there, in Mercer county, he was married Oct. 23, 1806, to Mary Moore, who was born in Kentucky in 1786, daughter of John Moore. The Moores were of English extraction. When very young John Moore was captured by the Indians, and he lived among them for a number of years, learning the language of the tribe as well as his mother tongue. He was very tall and straight as an arrow. He died on his farm near Harrodsburg, Ky., about 1824, when about sixty years old. His wife's maiden name was Ann Swan, and besides Mrs. Mitchell they had a son, who was the father of William A. ("Gus") Moore, a farmer of near Spencer, in Owen county, Indiana.

From Mercer county Mr. and Mrs. Giles Mitchell moved with their two children, John S. and James M., to Woodford county, Ky., and thence, in 1810, to Indiana, which at that time was still a Territory. They came down the Ohio river to the mouth of Harrod's creek, landing on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, opposite Utica, Clark county, Ind., where they crossed, and proceeded by wagon on to Charlestown, where they made a settle-

ment, taking up their home in a log cabin on the banks of Pleasant Run. In Clark county they lived for several years. Then they removed farther north, to Bartholomew county, Ind., where Mrs. Mitchell died Aug. 22, 1828. Mr. Mitchell's children were: (1) John Swan, born Sept. 29, 1807, in Mercer county, Ky., died May 5, 1872, at Sulphur Springs, Texas. On Aug. 15, 1831, he married at Madison, Ind., where he was in business, Rebecca Cavin. (2) James Madison, born Nov. 28, 1809, died July 6, 1885. He was one of the most important citizens of Martinsville in his day, and served several years as treasurer of Morgan county. He married July 18, 1836, Mary A. Scott. (3) Mary Ann, born June 4, 1812, in Clark county, Ind., married John M. Gwin, a native of County Derry, Ireland, and died May 3, 1861. Mr. Gwin died May 19, 1866. Their son, William, born Dec. 5, 1832, was a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and died Jan. 3, 1863, as the result of a wound received while serving as lieutenant-commander on the gunboat "Burton," in the attack on Harris' Bluff (he married Mary F. Hutchinson, of New York, eleven weeks before his death). (4) Samuel Moore, born July 7, 1814, is mentioned further on. (5) Nancy, born in Clark county Jan. 7, 1818, was married Sept. 25, 1834, to John Walker, a native of County Cork, Ireland, engaged in business in Columbus, Ind. They had two children: John, who died in infancy; and James, who died at the age of thirty-five, at Cincinnati, at the home of his step-mother, Mrs. Ada (Finch) Walker. James Walker was with Lieut.-Commander Gwin at the time of his death, and escorted the remains to New York. Mrs. Nancy (Mitchell) Walker died Aug. 7, 1838, at Columbus, Ind. (6) Stephen Decatur, born Aug. 20, 1820, in Clark county, Ind., died April 19, 1821, in Bartholomew county. (7) Giles Bedford, born May 17, 1822, in Bartholomew county, about two and a half miles southwest of Columbus, Ind., died Oct. 16, 1879. He became a physician and surgeon, practising at Mooresville, Morgan county, except for a short time when he was in partnership with his brothers, James M. and Samuel Moore Mitchell, in the dry-goods business in Martinsville. He married Sarah Reagan, who survived him.

By his second marriage Giles Mitchell had two children: (8) William Addison Strange, born Aug. 28, 1831, in Bartholomew county,

Ind., and died April 9, 1871, at Martinsville. He married Caroline Thomas, daughter of Isaac Thomas, of Martinsville, Ind. (9) Ellen Adaline died young.

To the third marriage of Giles Mitchell were born three children, two of whom died young, the survivor being Thomas Bloomfield, born April 27, 1836, at Martinsville, who has passed all his life there. He was reared principally on a farm, and for some years carried on the dairy business, but for a number of years has been in the insurance and abstract business. He married Jane Ritchey, daughter of George Ritchey, who moved to Martinsville from Ohio.

Giles Mitchell, the father of this large family, died at Martinsville July 5, 1865, in his seventy-eighth year. He had led an active life. About six feet in height, large, square-shouldered and well built, he had a strong constitution and good health—very necessary equipment for a pioneer. Moving out to Kentucky at the early age of fourteen, he there found many experiences which qualified him to meet the sterner life of the wilderness which confronted the venturesome ones who made a home in Indiana in its primitive days. He was drafted to go with Harrison to Tippecanoe, but believing that he was needed at home he hired a substitute, who was never again heard from. However, when the war of 1812 broke out he was engaged in the Indian border wars, and serving with Captain Bigger's Rangers, and in company with Davis Floyd and twenty-five others pursued some Indians from the neighborhood of Charlestown, capturing them at Muscatatock, between State ford and Berge's ferry, in Jackson or Scott county, Ind. In 1813 he did picket duty at the Stitt Hill, in Morgan county, and near the mouth of Indian creek, four miles south of Martinsville. During this time his family, then consisting of wife and three children, John S., James M. and Mary A., were twice taken by friends on horseback to the Ohio river and placed aboard boats which landed them at Whirl's ferry, opposite Utica, Ind., because of threatened Indian attacks. But though a number of whites were killed in the skirmishes around Charlestown at that time, the Redskins came no nearer than Silver Creek and Pigeon Roost. During the Indian troubles which followed the Pigeon Roost massacre, in 1812, the family lived in the blockhouse at Charlestown for several months, until the danger was over.

By occupation Giles Mitchell was a brick-mason and farmer, and in 1824 he built the first brick courthouse for the county of Bartholomew, at Columbus, later removing from there to Martinsville, where he erected the first brick courthouse for Morgan county. In the spring of 1821 he settled on a farm in the woods two and a half miles southwest of Columbus, where was made the brick for the courthouse soon after put up. He kept the "Union Hotel" at Martinsville, and while thus engaged bought a farm of 320 acres, one and a half miles south of that town, later living upon that place for a number of years. In the old family burying ground upon this farm his mother and most of the other deceased members of the family are interred. Giles Mitchell was a Mason in fraternal connection and in religion a member of the Christian Church.

Samuel Moore Mitchell was six years old when he removed with his father's family to Bartholomew county, Ind., where he lived for twelve years, in the meantime being in the employ of his brother-in-law, John M. Gwin, as store boy for four years, excepting one term spent in school at Bloomington, Ind. Then, in his young manhood, he came to Martinsville, where he was destined to play an important part in the advancement of the community. After clerking for a year in the dry-goods store of his brother, James M., who had already embarked in business, he went to school at the Salem Academy, at Salem, Ind., one of the best institutions of learning in the State at the time, for a year. Then he became second clerk on the steamboat "Livingston," which plied between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and during the year he remained in that connection he gained experience which proved very valuable in his subsequent transactions. He then arranged to return to the employ of his brother, James, with whom he soon afterward entered into partnership, the brothers continuing to do business together for many years. During the winter and spring of 1837 James M. Mitchell built a large frame dwelling and store house combined, 46x66 feet in dimensions, on the west side of the present public square in Martinsville, and when the building was completed the brothers stocked it with new goods. There they did business until the place was burned down, in 1852. Meantime their interests had enlarged and varied. In the fall of 1838 they built a pork house about a block southwest of the court-

house in Martinsville, and that season slaughtered and packed two flatboat loads of hogs, fifteen hundred head, this cargo, with a boatload of corn, being started for New Orleans in the charge of the younger brother. In 1839 they built a new pork house across the street, west of the old one, putting in steam, and used this building about two years, shipping their pork to New Orleans. Then they were obliged to move their slaughter house from town, locating it upon a site one and a half miles northwest of Martinsville, on the White river, at the foot of the falls, now on John Nutter's farm. In 1840-41 they had financial difficulties and abandoned the pork business, selling their pork and lard to Blackley, Strong and Simpson, of Cincinnati, with agreement to deliver in New Orleans, which they did. However, they continued in the mercantile business in a small way, and in 1842 took the contract to build what was called the "County Seminary," a brick school building on the lot later occupied by the residence of E. F. Branch. It was occupied as a school building for many years, and then sold and converted into a woolen, carding and spinning mill.

In 1839 they bought the farm a mile south of Martinsville, near which is now located South Park cemetery, surrounding the private burying ground of James M. Mitchell. After the collapse just mentioned they worked industriously and economically to save the property, selling goods and hoeing their own crops. In 1842 they managed to get a boatload of pork, wheat and flour for shipment to New Orleans, there found a good market and sold the cargo at a profit of nearly three thousand dollars, of which twenty-five hundred dollars was invested in groceries, the rest being applied on the payment of various debts. Having sustained their credit and kept the confidence of all with whom they had dealings, they pulled through the crisis and entered with new courage upon the old line of business, and, persevering in their determination to come out ahead, they succeeded in overcoming all obstacles and embarrassments, regaining a firm footing in the commercial world. Their merchandising, farming and packing were continued on a much larger scale, and in the quarter century following, until 1867, they added to their accumulations and increased their business steadily, dissolving after a partnership of thirty years' standing.

Meantime great changes had taken place. In 1858 they slaughtered and packed at their

house on the falls the last boatload of pork that ever left Martinsville for New Orleans. By common consent S. Moore Mitchell assumed charge of the store and all the indoor business, his brother superintending the farming and pork packing. The latter was a born mechanic, and a judge of building whose opinions were sought and given to the end of his days. The brothers needed a number of flat boats in the transaction of their business, and he not only superintended their construction but aided personally, himself selecting the timber for his boat gunwales, which were usually from sixty to seventy-five feet long. The boats carried the produce from their establishment on the White river down the Wabash, thence to the Ohio, and down the Mississippi to New Orleans, where it entered the markets of the world. The business was a very important one in its day, and was highly appreciated by the local farmers, who thus had the opportunity to dispose of their products in competition with others.

Banking had meantime become part of the business which the Mitchell brothers carried on. After the partnership was dissolved Samuel Moore Mitchell put up the building on the southwest corner of Washington and Main streets, establishing a private bank, known as Mitchell's bank. He also went into the mercantile business with his eldest son, which partnership continued until 1890. Mr. Mitchell continued his banking business until his death.

When Samuel Moore Mitchell died, July 14, 1892, Martinsville lost a citizen whose interests had been so varied that there was hardly a phase of local life with which he had not been identified. His business operations, extensive and successful, had made him one of the most substantial citizens of the place, and with the public spirit which was ever one of his notable characteristics he put into practice his cherished theories regarding the real value of a citizen in his community. Energetic, enterprising and capable in overcoming obstacles in the path to his own prosperity, he showed himself equally able in the interest of the public. He believed in progress and improvement in every line, and being liberal as well as active he succeeded in introducing many innovations in the life of the town which were unthought of in the early days. Above all he was zealous in the cause of education and earnest in the practical application of Christian principles—a man who endeavored

to do what was right in all the relations of life. His standing was second to none.

That venerable citizen living near Martinsville, Noah J. Major, says of the brothers, J. M. and S. M. Mitchell: "The Mitchell brothers were good business men and citizens, pork packers to New Orleans, later merchant bankers, etc. They were most excellent men. S. M. was a great Whig and later a Republican. He and his brother were great friends of education. S. M. Mitchell was a liberal contributor to the Christian Church, and to other churches as well. He and his wife gave from \$6,000 to \$7,000 to the Christian Church."

In January, 1840, Samuel Moore Mitchell was married to Jane Dietz, daughter of David Dietz, of Columbus, Ind., and to them were born three children, Henry Hoak, William Constantine and Maria Jane. Henry Hoak died in infancy. Maria Jane married James N. Sweetser, an attorney at law of Indianapolis, son of Philip Sweetser, who was one of the distinguished lawyers of the early days of the State. Maria Sweetser died soon after the birth of her son, who survived her but a short time, and Mr. Sweetser died suddenly in the "New Denison Hotel" at Indianapolis.

Mrs. Jane (Dietz) Mitchell died soon after the birth of her daughter, Maria, and Mr. Mitchell was married Dec. 19, 1849, to Mrs. Ann (Sandy) Eslinger, a widow with one child, William H. Eslinger. She came of a very excellent family of German extraction, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Goss) Sandy. Several children were born to this union, some of whom died young, those who reached maturity being: (1) Giles Sandy (known as "Buck") graduated at the Indiana State University and took a medical course subsequently at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati. After graduating there he married Mary Reamy, daughter of one of the professors, Dr. Thaddeus A. Reamy, with whom he engaged in the practice of his profession. His wife did not live long after marriage, and they had only one son, who died in infancy. At this time Dr. Mitchell's health also became very seriously impaired, and he went to Mentone, in the southern part of France, thence making a tour of Europe: during his absence, which covered about two years, he learned to speak German and French. Returning to Cincinnati in improved health he resumed his medical practice and continued it there until his death, in May, 1904. He became distinguished in his profession as a sur-

geon and a physician. He married for his second wife Miss Esther De Camp, of Cincinnati. (2) Catharine married Myron Dickson, formerly of Indianapolis, and now a merchant of Martinsville, where they reside. They have three children, Anne May, Giles Mitchell and Harold Benton, who is at the Highland Military College, Worcester, Mass. (3) Mary Elizabeth ("Bettie") married Dr. James G. Hyndman, of Cincinnati, now deceased, a distinguished physician and professor. They had no children. Mrs. Hyndman now resides in Cincinnati. (4) Robert Benton is mentioned further on. (5) Indiana ("India") first married James H. Veitch, and had one daughter, Mary C. He died in 1896 and then she married H. B. Bridges. He dying, she married Dr. William M. Williams, of Cincinnati, Ohio. (6) Ann married Edward R. Martin, of Kansas City, Mo., and they have two children, Ruleff Mitchell and Giles Edward.

ROBERT BENTON MITCHELL, M. D., who has been engaged in the brokerage business and farming for a number of years, was born in Martinsville April 6, 1858. He received excellent advantages and acquired a fine education, fitting himself thoroughly for the practical business of life. He was the first cashier of his father's bank, and continued to act in that capacity until 1888, when he went to Seattle, Wash., where he remained for eighteen months. Returning East he went to Cincinnati, where he entered medical college, graduating in 1893, after which he practised with his brother Dr. Giles S. Mitchell, who was a distinguished physician and surgeon of Cincinnati. But he returned to Martinsville before the close of 1893, and assisted in settling up his father's estate. Since then he has been engaged in the brokerage business, and managing his farms.

Dr. Mitchell is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Commandery and the Shrine. In politics he is a Republican in national affairs.

HON. JAMES M. BISHOP, a prominent member of the Morgan county Bar, and a leading citizen of Mooresville, Ind., was born May 31, 1847, in Hamilton county, Ind., and was reared in the vicinity of Westfield, where he attended the common schools, the Westfield Academy and the Noblesville school. He is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Chew) Bishop, the former of whom, born March 25, 1802, in Virginia, died in April, 1880.

John Bishop, paternal grandfather of the Hon. James M., was a native of England and an early settler in Virginia, who became prominently identified with its early history. He was a farmer with extensive estates, and died one of the well-to-do citizens of that section. Of his children: Josephus became prominent and influential and a strong supporter of the institutions of the country; another son was in the Confederate army and lost heavily through the confiscation of his property by the Union soldiers; Alice died in Virginia; and Joseph is mentioned below.

Joseph Bishop was reared to manhood in Virginia, and prior to marriage settled first in Ohio, and finally in Hamilton county, Ind., where he engaged in merchandising and farming. He bought forty acres of land in Hamilton county to secure a cabin in which to settle his family, in the vicinity of Westfield. Soon after he bought a section of land which he cultivated and substantially improved, and resided upon it for several years. Both he and his wife were instrumental in establishing Methodist worship in that part of the newly settled country and their hospitable home was the haven for the pioneer preacher, and for a long period was thrown open to the congregations which came miles to the "preachings." He was a liberal contributor to all moral movements, gave time and money to assist in the building of school houses and church edifices, and he filled almost all of the offices in the church and through the neighborhood. It is recalled of him how zealous he was to assist those in distress or trouble, thereby preventing a selfish accumulation of large means. In 1874 he moved to Mooresville and joined his son, James M., who tenderly cared for him and his wife the remainder of their days, his death occurring in April, 1889, at the age of eighty-seven years. His widow survived until August 26, 1892. She was a most estimable Christian lady, filled with tender solicitude for all in need, with a loving disposition which drew every one to affectionately regard her. Her influence had much to do with the molding of the character of our subject. This beloved mother came from some of the best blood of old Virginia, being related to James Madison, Zachary Taylor and many other distinguished men and statesmen of Virginia. She was a daughter of Andrew Chew, who was a son of Joseph Chew, who was a son of Col. Thomas Chew, of Chewtown, Somers-

setshire, England, who came with Lord Baltimore to Maryland, in 1671. The Chews were the friends and associates of such men as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and they became connected with many of the leading families of the Old Dominion. Col. Thomas Chew reared a large family and two descendants served in the Indian war with Gen. Washington. Capt. Colby Chew was killed at Fort Duquesne in 1758, and his brother, Lieut. Larkin Chew, was wounded at the same time. Both were noted for their valor. The Taylor branch of the family perpetuated his memory by naming descendants of theirs after him. Some of the other members of the Chew family became notably distinguished: Samuel, a prominent jurist, was born in 1690, in Maryland; he became a Quaker, practised medicine with success, later was distinguished in the law as Chief Justice of the District of New Castle. He settled on the Delaware river in 1743, moved to Philadelphia in 1745, was Recorder from 1755 to 1772, Register of Wills and Attorney-General in 1766. In 1774 became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; served as Speaker in the House of Delegates from the lower counties of Delaware. At the outbreak of troubles incident to the Revolution, both parties courted his support, and he joined the Tories. In 1777, declining to give a parole, he was imprisoned at Fredericksburg. From 1790 until the abolition of the Court, in 1806, he was president of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, Chief Justice, and resided in a spacious stone mansion at Germantown. It is still standing, although in 1777 the doors of the house were riddled with cannon balls. The statues in the surrounding grounds were shattered, but the solid old mansion withstood attacks.

Andrew Chew, son of Joseph Chew, was a prominent and wealthy planter of Virginia, and was influential in public and social life. He was one of the founders of that ideal social fabric which still distinguishes the old "blue blood" of Virginia. His son Andrew was reared on a plantation in Virginia, and was highly educated. He adopted civil engineering and assisted in the Government survey of Ohio, obtaining a large tract of valuable land. Although heir to the large Virginia estate, he was ambitious to make a home in the newly opened territory, and prior to marriage settled in Ohio. Here he afterward married. With the unwisdom of youth, he took little care of his health, and during the months of work along the malarial rivers,

slept unprotected on the ground and laid the foundation for rheumatic troubles which finally caused his death, after years of acute suffering. His efforts to regain health, and his long invalided condition, not only prevented his acquiring more means but dissipated what he had. Five children were born to him, namely: Dr. James M., who died in Texas; Rebecca, Mrs. D. Bales; Sarah; Mary, Mrs. Dr. Moon; and Nancy, the mother of our subject. The religious belief of the family was that of the Methodist Church.

The children of Joseph and Nancy (Chew) Bishop were: John T. and Samuel, who both died in infancy; Elizabeth, who married Philip Williams, a soldier in the Rebellion; Anna M., who died aged nineteen; Amelia, an invalid for many years, who died June 9, 1891; Jane, Mrs. William Worrell, who died leaving one daughter; and James M.

James M. Bishop was reared and educated in Hamilton county, Ind. He had the advantages of a Christian home and the best educational opportunities the times and place afforded. In youth he engaged in clerking in a local store, and at the age of twenty-three years entered upon the study of law, at Shelbyville. In 1876 he was admitted to practice in Morgan county and since then has had a successful career, practising in all of the courts of the State. He has been an active political factor since 1876, and has done very effective campaign work through Indiana, occupying a leading position in the Republican party. In 1900 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and became prominent on account of his being the author of the bill against kidnapping and for the punishing of kidnappers. Mr. Bishop is recognized as a man of political strength because of his firm stand for the right, and is regarded as a proper candidate for congressional honors; he stands high in the legal profession. In religious belief he is a Methodist. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He is respected by all for his pure life and high character.

MICHAEL HAMMANS, a substantial citizen of Morgan county, one of the leading and highly successful agriculturalists of his section, comes of typical pioneer stock of this part of Indiana. He was born July 23, 1834, in Washington township, Morgan county, son of John and Susan (Stockwell) Hammans, and grandson of Joshua Hammans, who came to Morgan county in 1830.

Joshua Hammans was born in Wythe county, Va., of Irish descent. He served in the war of 1812, during which he was stationed at Norfolk, Va. Upon his removal to Indiana a large family accompanied him. Settling first in Washington township, Morgan county, he later moved to Johnson county, and when Iowa was opened up for settlement he removed thither. There, in Van Buren county, he passed the remainder of his life, dying at the age of eighty. He married Elizabeth Kimbler.

John Hammans, father of Michael, was born in Virginia. He came with his father to Indiana in 1830, and entering land in Washington township, Morgan county, there made a permanent settlement. His industry and energy were well rewarded, for he converted his property into a fine farm, upon which he passed the remainder of his long life, reaching the age of eighty-four years. Mr. Hammans married Susan Stockwell, a native of Clark county, Ind., where her father, Michael Stockwell, was a pioneer farmer. Mr. Stockwell was born in Marietta, Ohio, and in the early days he was an expert flat-boat pilot on the Ohio river. But he later became a farmer, following that calling in Clark county, Ind., and thence removing to Morgan county, where he died after many years' residence there. He married Mary Palestine, and they reared a large family.

Mrs. Hammans died several years before her husband. She was a member of the M. E. Church, but Mr. Hammans favored the Disciples faith. Three children were born to them, Michael, Mary J. and Winfield S. The daughter married (first) John T. Slough, who was an officer of Company H, 33d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. (later Gen.) John Coburn. Four of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Slough reached maturity, Dorrette, U. Grant, Grace and Eliza. For her second husband Mrs. Slough married Calvin Kitchen, of Washington township, Morgan county, by whom she had one child, Bessie. Winfield S. Hammans, youngest of the family of John and Susan Hammans, married Hannah Cramer, also of Washington township.

There is little connected with the development, growth or improvement of Washington township which is not very familiar to Michael Hammans, for here his life has been usefully spent. His education was obtained in the old-time subscription schools, when the school-room was supplied with slabs for seats and



Michael Hammans

greased paper took the place of window glass. His instruction books consisted of the English reader and the Webster elementary speller. After completing his allotted time at school he taught for four terms and then began farming, an occupation he has continued until the present time. Until he reached manhood he assisted on the home farm, and after starting for himself rented land until he was able to purchase a tract of twenty acres. Industry and economy made possible the later additions and he inherited fifty-five acres of his father's estate. Mr. Hammans now owns 400 acres, in Section 25, Washington township, and raises stock and grain. He is a man of up-to-date ideas and believes in the value of good improvements. In 1870 he erected a handsome modern dwelling, which is surrounded by commodious and convenient buildings, all adding to the attractive appearance and value of this property. Mr. Hammans is justly proud of his success, for he is a self-made man, having attained his present position through his own efforts.

On Sept. 19, 1858, Mr. Hammans was married (first) to Miss Millie D. Koons, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Cleary) Koons, and three children were born to that union, namely: John, Dora E. and George W. John died at the age of four years; Dora E. married Lewis Shireman, of Martinsville, and they have children: Elmer, Ernest, Walter and Quanette; and George W. died aged two years. Mrs. Hammans died in 1865. She was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Hammans's second marriage was to Miss Sarah De Turk, daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Wagoner) De Turk, and the three children of this union are Isabel, Josephine and Victoria. (1) Isabel married Robert J. Core, and they live in the State of Washington. They have three children, Ruby, Susan and Leslie. (2) Josephine married B. F. Badgley, a farmer, and they reside in Washington township, Morgan county. They are members of the Christian Church. They have children, Roxy, May, Exie, Dorothea, B. Frank, Jr., Michael A., Floy, Marie and Margerie. Of these May married D. O. Breedlove, and they have one child, Dorothea. (3) Victoria married William N. Bailey, of Washington, and they have two children, Blanche and Beatrice.

For a number of years Mr. Hammans was identified with the Republican party, but he now affiliates with the Populists. He has served very acceptably as school director a

number of terms, has been a careful and capable supervisor, and also one of the trustees of the Centennial Chapel, in the neighborhood. His fraternal connection is with the Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Hammans is a man of sterling character and stands very high in the public esteem.

Mrs. Hammans is of French-Huguenot descent. Her father, Isaac De Turk, came from Pennsylvania, about eight miles from Reading, Berks county, in which county her great-great-grandfather, Isaac De Teurck (as the name was originally spelled), settled. It is supposed that he was obliged to flee from France because of his faith, and he went to England, in the time of Queen Anne, who gave him a rifle upon his emigration to America. He was in business in France, held office in his town, and owned property up to the time of his enforced exile. He preserved his papers, bringing them to Berks county, but he never could recover any of his French possessions. It is claimed the De Turks were of noble origin, Norman, and the name De Teurck means "Fear not," literally, "afraid of nothing." The following account of the De Turk family comprises only their history in this country:

DE TURK (OR DE TEURCK). (I) Isaac DeTurk, born 1686, landed at New York with his sister Esther about 1707 and settled at Esopus and was among the settlers of Quasick Creek, Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1709, but June 11, 1712, the Commissioners of Pennsylvania (province) issued a warrant to him for 300 acres of land out at a place called "Oley," of which locality this is the first mention. In this he is mentioned as "late of Franklin-thal, in Germany." He was married to Maria Gerber (possibly in New York), who bore him three children. He bequeathed his entire landed estate to his son John, who paid his sisters their proportionate parts according to appraisement. The three children mentioned were: Catharine married Abraham Levan; John married Deborah High on May 13, 1740; Esther married Abraham Bertolet.

(II) John DeTurk married Deborah High May 13, 1740, and they had a family of twelve children, as follows: (1) Isaac, born Aug. 25, 1741, died young. (2) Daniel, born Sept. 18, 1742, married Catharine Levan and had a daughter who married Jacob Briel. (3) Susanna, born March 27, 1745, married a Schaeffer. (4) John, born Jan. 20, 1747, married a

Bertolet. (5) Maria, born July 16, 1748, married David Weiser. (6) Samuel, born May 25, 1750, married Catharine Kerst. (7) Abraham, born March 9, 1752, married Anna Weiser. (8) Daughter, born Nov. 18, 1753, died young. (9) Esther, born Feb. 9, 1755. (10) Philip, born April 30, 1757, married (first) Esther Shenkel and (second) Maria Hoch. (11) Jacob, born Nov. 24, 1757 (probably 1759), died young. (12) Debora, born June 12, 1761, married Peter Knabb.

(III) Philip DeTurk, born April 30, 1757, married (first) Esther Shenkel, daughter of Martin, and (second) Maria Hoch, daughter of Daniel. By the first marriage he had Philip, who married Maria Yoder, and had five children, Anna (who married Joseph Hoch), Daniel (who married Catharine Levan and Willi Levan), Esther (who married David Yoder), Martin (who married Rachel Levan) and Lydia (who died young). By his second wife Philip (the father) had children as follows: John, born April 27, 1787, married Susan Knabb; Isaac, born Oct. 19, 1788, married Lydia Wagoner (he died May 30, 1882); Susanna, born July 15, 1790, died young; Daniel, born Feb. 22, 1792, died young; Jacob, born Jan. 13, 1794, married Margaret Babb (he died May 6, 1875); Hannah, born March 31, 1798, married Samuel Hill, and they had a son Abraham, who lives in Berks county, Pa.; Samuel, born May 20, 1799, died young; Esther, born Oct. 15, 1800, died young.

(IV) Isaac DeTurk, father of Mrs. Hammans, married Lydia Wagoner, and to them were born nine children as follows: (1) William died young. (2) Charles died young. (3) Othniel married Cluena Talbot, and had a son, William Sherman DeTurk. (4) Abraham married Lydia Orner, and had three sons and two daughters: Charles, Isaac, Oscar, Mattie and Katherine DeTurk. (5) Isaac, who went to Santa Rosa, Cal., became a great wine merchant and founder of the great DeTurk brand of wine. He never married. He died March 15, 1896. (6) Sarah married Michael Hammans and has three children, Isabel, Josephine and Victoria, all married. (7) Maria married Henry Shireman and has had a family of ten children, Mary (Mrs. Hiram Avery, who has two children, Audre and Mary), Louisa (Mrs. Smith Lewis, who has two children, Henry and Mary), William, Ella (Mrs. John Caldwell, who has four children, Maxville, Ethel, Horace and Lethea), Charles, Harriet, Caroline, Maxwell, Flora

and Eugene. (8) Lewis married (first) Julia, by whom he had one child, Eugene (married to Olivia Weathersby); this wife dying he married (second) a sister of his first wife, and they had two sons; his third wife was Mary Lucretia Cox, who had no children; and after her death he married Mary Cramer, by whom he had three children, Lydia, Mabel and Harry. (9) Hannah married Benjamin Orner, and to them were born nine children, Othniel, Joseph, William B., Annie Laura, Nellie, Alica (Dolly), Mary, Ida and Lettie May.

Isaac DeTurk, the father of this family, was a pioneer of Washington township, Morgan county. He was born and raised in Berks county, Pa., where he married Lydia Wagoner, also of Berks county and of German origin, and they came to Morgan county in 1839. Mr. DeTurk was well-to-do in Berks county at the time of his removal to Indiana. He raised fine grapes, was an excellent farmer and horticulturist, and made fine wine that had a great reputation, dealers coming from New Orleans to obtain it. It was from the Catawba grape. For over twenty years the grapes did well, after which they deteriorated, and he stopped making wine. He was one of the first horticulturists in his section, being the first to bring the Catawba grape to Morgan county. He had a large farm, owning several hundred acres in the county, which he divided among his children. Part of his farm is now incorporated into the eastern part of Martinsville.

His daughter, Mrs. Hammans, states that when her father first came to Morgan county he brought some fine long linen homespun wheat sacks, on which his name, "Isaac DeTeurck," was printed. It took a good man to shoulder one of these sacks when filled. The miller and others commented on the name, saying it was too long for Hoosiers, and wanted Mr. DeTurk to drop the "De." They even called him Mr. Turk, but though he laughed he objected to the change and never made it. However, he did begin to spell his name DeTurk, the orthography in present use among his descendants in Indiana. The incident was typical of the man. He was possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, education and ability, and was noted for his fine mental qualities throughout his long life. In his younger days, before coming to Indiana, he was a teacher of English and German. Perhaps he owed his long continued

mental and physical strength to the intelligent care he habitually took of his health. He was five feet, ten inches in height, straight as an arrow, with fair skin, blue eyes and brown hair, and was active and quick in his movements. Very methodical and neat in all his ways, he dressed better and more carefully than the average farmer, becoming more particular as he advanced in years. He had a certain hook for each coat, and it had to be hung up properly; the same care was given to all his other garments. He would not even wear his right sock on his left foot. He would not go into a cellar without first putting on his coat; he would not eat hot bread or hot meat, and he counted every swallow; he drank so as to mix his liquids with saliva and not to chill his stomach. He never used tobacco, and would not allow his boys to use it until they were twenty-one, when he reminded them that they might do as they pleased in the matter; but only one ever acquired the habit, and he was very moderate. Isaac DeTurk lived to be nearly ninety-five. As may be judged, he was a strong character in every respect, and he was a deeply religious man. With his wife he was an earnest member of the Lutheran Church. A great Bible student, he was so well versed in the Scriptures that his opinion was often sought by ministers of the Gospel, and he was frequently consulted about Scripture translations. But he did not seek such interviews, for he disliked arguments upon subjects of that kind. He was always kindly but firm in expressing his opinions, always adhering to the original etymology.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammans have a combination cabinet and writing desk, a fine piece of workmanship, that Isaac DeTurk brought from Berks county, Pa., and which he inherited from his father.

CLINTON L. HARE, vice-president of J. C. Perry & Co., wholesale grocers of Indianapolis, is considered one of the most enterprising business men in Indiana, and is known to the trade throughout the country, although he has been identified with that line only for a comparatively short time. The establishment with which he is connected as vice-president is one of the oldest in that line in the State. For several years Mr. Hare was engaged in the practice of law, and for eight years he was chief deputy clerk of the Circuit court of Marion county, holding that office through two administrations.

Mr. Hare was born in Noblesville, Ind., Nov. 7, 1864, son of Marcus L. and Julia A. (Haines) Hare. The parents are also natives of Hamilton county, Ind., and Marcus L. Hare has been a successful farmer and stock raiser, being still engaged in that line. In 1862 he removed to Indianapolis, where he has maintained his residence to the present time. He and his good wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church, and are among the most highly respected people of the city. They had two children, a daughter, Helen, who is now deceased, and Clinton L.

Daniel Hare, the grandfather of Clinton L., was born in Indiana, and was the eldest son in a large family. He was of English descent. He was a farmer and a general merchant at Noblesville, Ind., and there he died of cholera, when in middle life. He left some five or six children. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Hare, Dr. Matthew Haines, was also born in Indiana, of English ancestry. He was a physician and made his home in Noblesville, where he died when about sixty-five years old. He reared a family of seven children.

Clinton L. Hare was reared in Indianapolis, where he passed through the city schools, graduating from the high school in 1882. He was a member of the class of 1887 at Yale, where he received the distinction of an election to "Skull and Bones" in his junior year. Returning home he took up the study of law with Harrison, Miller & Elam, and was admitted to the Bar on Dec. 2, 1889. He at once began the practice of law in Indianapolis, and in that city continued as a practising lawyer until November, 1894, when he was appointed chief deputy clerk of the Marion Circuit court of Marion county. He held the position until Jan. 1, 1903. Meantime he had become interested in the line to which he has since devoted his attention. In 1900 he reorganized the wholesale grocery house of J. C. Perry & Co., one of the oldest in the State, changed it into a corporation, and became its vice-president, Mr. John C. Perry being president and Amos W. Reagan secretary and treasurer of the same.

After leaving the clerk's office Mr. Hare gave all his time to the wholesale grocery business, and when the jobbers of Indiana formed a State association, two years later, he was chosen as its president. He has been a director in the National Wholesale Grocers Association since its formation, and is known

as an aggressive advocate for all movements that tend to more firmly establish the jobber as a necessary factor in business.

On Oct. 14, 1891, Mr. Hare married Miss Marea Fletcher Ritzinger, daughter of J. Baptiste and Myla (Fletcher) Ritzinger. To them have been born six children: Helen, John M., Clinton L., Jr., Robert, Myla and Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Hare have lived at No. 1525 North Meridian street, in Indianapolis, for a number of years.

In politics Mr. Hare is a Republican and has been active in the interest of good government for a number of years. He was an excellent official during his connection with the civil administration, discharging his duties with a conscientious regard for the public weal which has marked his conduct in all the relations of life. He is a man of energetic mentality and vigorous personality, and has exerted marked influence in all his associations.

DAVID KREGELO (deceased), a distinguished pioneer citizen of Indianapolis, founder of the first lumber yard and planing mill in the city, was also the founder of the Kregelo undertaking establishment, and in these various lines was known for many years as one of the able business men of his community. He was a native of Maryland and came to Indianapolis when quite a young man. He acquired a knowledge of the trade of carpenter. Six years later began his active identification with the growth of Indianapolis, and for over sixty-three years, or from 1839, he was one of its enterprising and successful citizens, engaging for many years in various businesses, and then shifting the burden of their active prosecution to younger men. The sketch of this successful business man has in it lessons of encouragement for the young man of stout heart and earnest purpose.

Mr. Kregelo was born in Frederick county, Md., June 4, 1813, son of Jacob and Sophia (Buffington) Kregelo, both natives of Maryland. The mother was born near the Pennsylvania State line, about nine miles from Gettysburg, where the decisive battle of the Civil war was fought. Jacob Kregelo and his wife remained lifelong farming people of Maryland, each living to the age of eighty-two, though the mother survived the father four years. David was the eldest of their eleven children. The only surviving members of the family are Ephraim, a Methodist

clergyman, now living in Virginia, and Amanda, the youngest of the family, living in Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. David Kregelo had a family of eight children, three of whom are living: Mary Belle, the wife of H. W. McCune, of Indianapolis; Emma Louisa, the wife of John E. Hough, of Baltimore; and John L., of Indianapolis.

After Mr. Kregelo retired from the undertaking business he lived very quietly at his home on West street, in Indianapolis, where he died at the ripe old age of ninety-one years; his wife passed away at the age of seventy-nine. Their son, Charles Edward Kregelo, continued the undertaking business at Nos. 229-233 North Delaware street, until his death on Aug. 22, 1905.

CHARLES EDWARD KREGELO lived in Indianapolis all his life, and his business career was attended with remarkable success. He obtained his education in the public schools, and while a young man embarked in the undertaking business, to which calling he devoted himself for thirty-four years, having at the time of his decease been the oldest Protestant undertaker in the city.

In 1869 Charles E. Kregelo married Laura J. McCune, daughter of James and Susanna Katherine (Will) McCune, of Chambersburg, Pa. Of their three children but one is living, Mrs. Katherine Louisa Beckwith, who, with her husband and two children, lives in Glendora, Cal. The oldest daughter, Carrie Wilson Kregelo, died in early womanhood, and a son, Charles Wilbur, died at the age of two years.

Mr. Kregelo was a member with his wife of the Second Presbyterian Church, where their many good qualities and generous disposition made them many friends. Fraternally he was a member of Marion Lodge, F. & A. M., the Chapter, R. A. M., and Commandery No. 1, K. T. He was a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason, and belonged to Murat Temple. Mr. Kregelo belonged to Olive Branch, K. P., and to the I. O. O. F., and in these various organizations his frank and genial disposition, his manly character and good nature won for him a leading place in the estimation of the brethren with whom he was associated. In politics he was a Republican. Mrs. Kregelo is a member of the D. A. R. and she was a delegate to the D. A. R. Convention at Washington, D. C., in 1900.

Gen. John Coburn, under date of March



Chas E. Wright

13, 1907, wrote as follows of Mr. Kregelo: "Charley Kregelo, deceased, was a good, active, honorable business man. He and his father were undertakers and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire community. David Kregelo founded the extensive business and followed it until his death. He was a man of fine character and a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church. His son, Charles E., was a worthy successor to his father, a man of excellent tact and executive ability. He was more than the ordinary undertaker—he was a gentleman in all the word implies, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the best people. He was generous and charitable, and an excellent judge of human nature."

In the course of Mr. Kregelo's long connection with the undertaking business, he buried many of the most illustrious people as well as the most highly esteemed men of the city. Among them may be mentioned ex-President Harrison, Vice-President Hendricks, Governor Morton, Governor Baker, Colonel Ruckle, Governor Hovey, Senator McDonald and Governor G. A. Williams, and Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court.

The Kregelo home is a very pleasant and attractive residence at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Illinois streets, which affords ample evidence of the taste and culture of those to whom it has been an abiding place for many years.

Mrs. Charles E. Kregelo was born in the old college town of Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Pa. Her parents, James and Susanna Katherine (Will) McCune, lived in Pennsylvania for many years. Her father was a grandson of that sturdy Scotchman, Lieut. Robert McCune, who was a gallant soldier during the Revolutionary war, and was noted for his bravery at the battle of the Brandywine, also at the taking of Fort Washington and Germantown. The McCune family settled in Pennsylvania in very early times and the history of that State shows that it owes much to the sturdy and noble Christian Scotchmen for the good which they did in the settlement of that great State. They were stanch Presbyterians in religious faith. One of them served as the first school teacher of Mercersburg, another as the first banker. The first county auditor and the first store keeper of Franklin county were McCunes, and representatives of the name served in cavalry and navy during the entire Revolutionary war.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Kregelo, Robert McCune, was an officer in the war of 1812, and his father, Robert McCune, bore arms in the war of the Revolution as a lieutenant.

The parents of Mrs. Kregelo were born in Pennsylvania, and early settled in Middletown, Ind., where her father engaged in the business of manufacturing carriages, and all kinds of farming machinery. His death occurred in 1876, and that of his wife in 1884. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

WILLIAM FORSYTH, a distinguished American artist, who makes his home in Indianapolis, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, near Cincinnati, son of Elijah J. and Mary M. (Hackett) Forsyth.

The Forsyth family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and has long been established in America, the original ancestor in this country coming from the North of Ireland. The founder of the American branch was Alexander Forsyth, who emigrated in the latter quarter of the eighteenth century, settling at Baltimore, Md. His wife was Rachel O'Neill. Alexander Forsyth died at a very old age, soon after 1826, and his wife lived to the remarkable age of 104 years. They had a large family, two daughters and four or five sons.

Elijah Forsyth, the paternal grandfather of Mr. William Forsyth, was born in Baltimore, and there died in young manhood. His wife, Mary (Zell), survived him. They had five sons and two daughters.

George Hackett, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Forsyth, was a native of New Hampshire, where he engaged in farming. He married Olive Dunphy. He died when a young man, and she lived to be eighty-six years of age. A family of five children was born to them, two sons and three daughters, of whom only Mrs. Mary M. Forsyth is now living. James Hackett, the father of George, was a Revolutionary soldier. He was of Scotch descent, and was a farmer by occupation. His wife was Leah Spencer.

Elijah J. Forsyth, the father of William Forsyth, was born in Baltimore, and was left an orphan at an early age. He came West in the early forties, and located in Cincinnati, where he engaged in business. He was a commission merchant, farmer and general merchant there. In 1868 he moved to Indianapolis, and during the greater portion of his active life in the city was engaged as a

painting contractor. His death occurred in 1895, when he was seventy-five years of age. His wife, Mary M. (Hackett) Forsyth, was born in French Mills, near Ogdensburg, N. Y., and still survives. Both were Methodists. Mr. Forsyth was a postmaster and justice of the peace in Ohio, and was a man of much local influence. Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth had two sons and two daughters: William, Elijah J., Jr., Miss Elizabeth F. and Miss Alice J., all of Indianapolis.

William Forsyth was reared in Indianapolis. His early education was partly gained in the public schools and in country schools in Ohio, but mostly under private instruction. For a few years he assisted his father, but he displayed such talent that it seemed advisable for him to follow art as a profession. Beginning his studies at Indianapolis in 1879, at the Indiana School of Art, under John W. Love, who had been a student of the beaux arts in Paris, and James F. Gookins, who had studied at Munich, Mr. Forsyth made such progress, that he eventually went to Munich, Germany, and for almost seven years studied faithfully and to much purpose. He was a student in the Royal Academy of Art in Bavaria; studied drawing under Professor Benzur and Professor Gysis, and painting under Professor Loeftz. While in the academy at Munich he received honorable mention several times, and won a medal in the painting school. He began exhibiting before he came home, some of his work being exhibited in the National Academy at New York, and at the Munich International Exhibition.

After his long absence Mr. Forsyth returned to America in 1889, and conducted schools at Muncie and Fort Wayne for about two years. Then he took charge of the Second Indiana School of Art, at Indianapolis, and was the principal instructor there for about six years. Since severing his connection with the institution he has done more or less teaching, and at present is an instructor in the Heron Art School, Indianapolis. But nearly all his instruction is given privately. The greater part of his teaching is done in the winter, but his most productive season is from early spring until the beginning of winter. During that period his sketching expeditions take him throughout southern Indiana, where he has found abundant material for effective landscape work. His studio is at his home, and he has another located down town for convenience.

Since establishing himself in this country,

Mr. Forsyth has been a regular exhibitor at the Society of American Arts, New York, and occasionally at the National Academy, as well as at various exhibitions in Boston and Philadelphia. His work is seen at all the western exhibitions of any importance. He was one of the founders and is still a member of the Society of Western Artists, and has held the offices of vice-president and secretary. He has pictures in the prominent galleries of the Minnesota Art Association, as well as at Kansas City and Indianapolis, and in the Indianapolis Art Association, of which body he is an honorary member. He was represented at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, by three pictures, and by six pictures at the St. Louis Exposition, where he was awarded both silver and bronze medals. Mr. Forsyth's work has merit which gives him standing among the foremost artists of the country in his class, and he is one of the conscientious workers who labor to maintain high standing and worthy ideals in his profession.

On Oct. 14, 1897, Mr. Forsyth married Miss Alice Atkinson, daughter of Robert and Nancy (McClimans) Atkinson. Three daughters have been born to this union, Dorothy Alice, Constance and Evelyn. Mrs. Forsyth is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, to the faith of Mr. Forsyth also subscribes. In political sentiment Mr. Forsyth is an independent Republican. He belongs to the University Club, is an honorary member of the Indianapolis Literary Club, a member of the Century Club and of the Portfolio Club. Fraternally he is a Mason. In April, 1906, Mr. Forsyth bought a commodious home with ample grounds at No. 15 Emerson avenue, where he and his family now reside.

DR. ALLISON MAXWELL, physician and surgeon, whose office is at No. 323 North Delaware street, Indianapolis, was born Sept. 25, 1848, in Bloomington, Ind., son of James Darwin and Louisa (Howe) Maxwell, natives of Indiana.

David H. Maxwell, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Allison Maxwell, was a native of Kentucky, of Scotch descent. He came to Indiana about 1810, locating at Madison, where he practiced medicine. He was well educated, a beautiful writer and a good talker. He was the first president of the first board of trustees of Indiana University. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Indiana held at Corydon, when that was the

State capital, served also as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and was a member of the Senate after Indianapolis became the capital of the State. He was a surgeon in the war of 1812. His wife was Mary Dunn Maxwell, a sister of Judge Williamson Dunn, of Madison, Ind.; she died at the age of ninety-two years. David H. Maxwell died at Bloomington, Ind., in 1854, aged sixty-eight years. He and his wife were the parents of nine children.

The maternal grandfather of Dr. Allison Maxwell was Joshua O. Howe, a native of Kentucky, of English and Scotch descent. He was a merchant and came to Bloomington, Ind., in 1819, dying there at the age of eighty-six years. His wife was Lucinda Allison, and of their four children, Louisa, who married James Darwin Maxwell, was the last survivor.

DR. JAMES DARWIN MAXWELL, father of Dr. Allison Maxwell, was a physician. He was born at Hanover, Ind., May 19, 1815, and went to Bloomington with his parents when four years old. He practiced medicine there all his life, and was a member of the board of trustees of Indiana University for fifty years. He married Louisa, daughter of Joshua O. and Lucinda (Allison) Howe, and they had ten children, four sons and six daughters, six now living, viz.: Emma, wife of Judge V. Carter, of Indianapolis; Dr. Allison; Annie E., wife of Rev. Allan B. Philpott, of Indianapolis; Louisa A., of Bloomington, Ind.; Fannie Belle, of Lake Forest, Ill.; and Martha Juliette, of Bloomington, Ind. James D., Jr., Mary Maxwell, Howard and David H. are deceased. The father of these children died in Bloomington, in 1893, aged seventy-seven years, his wife surviving until the age of eighty-eight. Both were Presbyterians, he being an elder.

Allison Maxwell was reared at Bloomington, and graduated from the University there in 1868, becoming a tutor there in Latin and Greek for a year and a half. He then went to San Francisco and was in the publishing house of A. L. Bancroft & Co., for two years, after which he returned to Bloomington and studied medicine with his father. He graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1876, served one year in Cincinnati Hospital, and then came directly to Indianapolis and associated himself with Dr. Theophilus Parvin, with whom he remained eight years.

when Dr. Parvin went to Philadelphia. Since then he has practiced alone.

On May 31, 1883, Dr. Maxwell married Miss Cynthia Routh, daughter of James R. and Margaret (Burroughs) Routh, and they have three children, Leslie H., Ruth and Allan B. Dr. Maxwell and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Century, University and Commercial Clubs. He is a Republican in his political views, and he was president of the Indianapolis School Board for two terms. He is professor of the practice of medicine and Dean in the Indiana University School of Medicine; Medical Director of the State Life Insurance Company; consulting physician to the City Hospital, and the Deaconess Protestant Hospital. He belongs to the Marion County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His residence is at No. 717 West Drive, Woodruff Place.

LOUIS PHILIP CORNET has been engaged in the grocery business in Indianapolis with his brother, John G. Cornet, under the firm name of Cornet Brothers, since 1890. He is also well-known as president of the Grocers' Baking Company, and has various other interests in the city.

Mr. Cornet, familiarly known among his friends as "Phil" Cornet, was born Nov. 7, 1864, at New Marion, Ripley Co., Ind., son of John and Philomine (Boeglin) Cornet. The parents were originally from Prussia, and on coming to Indiana first located in Jefferson county, near Madison, thence removing to New Marion. Louis Philip Cornet received his early education at his native place, and finished his schooling at Teutopolis, Ill. Meantime he had also applied himself to learning the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked out of school hours, being employed by his father, who had a shoe store and repair shop. He left the trade as soon as opportunity offered to take a position as teacher of a country school in Shelby township, Ripley Co., Ind., holding same for two years. In 1887 he gave up school teaching and came to Indianapolis, where he commenced work as clerk in the retail store of Peter Zimmer, on South Delaware street. There he remained for three years, saving his money and acquiring the experience necessary to embark in the business for himself. He kept his eyes open

for a promising location, and in 1890, feeling that he should be competent to start out on his own account, he formed a partnership with his brother, John G. Cornet, and founded what is now one of the most prosperous grocery establishments in Indianapolis. With his usual energy Mr. Cornet wasted no time in putting his plans into operation. He left Mr. Zimmer's employ Saturday night, and by working all day Sunday he and his brother had their own place of business ready by Monday morning. They have been in the same location all these years, but the location is the only thing which these progressive men have not changed. Their patronage has increased steadily year by year, and to meet its growing demands they have been obliged to add to their space and their working force. At present they give employment to seven men and use four delivery wagons.

Mr. Cornet deserves no small amount of credit for the place he has won in the commercial world of his adopted city. He is one of the leaders in his own particular line of business. His success has not been sudden or spectacular, but it is of the substantial kind, for his methods will bear close scrutiny and are, in fact, exemplary. He has adhered to the standards of honor and fairness inculcated by his early training, and neither he nor those who have had dealings with him, have had any cause to regret the fact. As prosperity enabled him to do so, Mr. Cornet invested in real estate, being now an extensive property owner, and he also holds stock in mining and oil companies, and in the Grocers' Baking Company, of which concern he is now president. Mr. Cornet is to be congratulated upon the result of his efforts in the promotion of the welfare of this company, for it bears close comparison with other corporations in the results attained during the short time it has been in existence.

When the officers were first elected Mr. Cornet was made vice-president, and after serving a year as such was made president, which office he has since held. He is a genial man, of pleasant disposition and ways which hold friends, and his re-election to the office of president was regarded as a happy augury for the continued success of a concern which started under such auspicious circumstances.

Mr. Cornet was married June 4, 1888, to Miss Elizabeth Bates, daughter of August Bates and wife (whose maiden name was Schnell), and they have had five children,

namely: Ellanora P., Florence M., Esther, John Philip and Leo Nicholas. The family are Roman Catholics in religious faith. Mr. Cornet gives his political support to the Democratic party.

THOMAS M. CHILL, a venerable and highly esteemed citizen of Indianapolis, who passed away Sept. 5, 1907, had been a resident of this city since Jan. 15, 1824, being one of the pioneer settlers of the city. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, May 1, 1812, a son of Thomas and Dorcas (Goldsbury) Chill, both natives of Virginia.

Thomas Chill and wife moved from the Old Dominion to Ross county, Ohio, and from there in 1824 to Indianapolis, taking up their residence in the little hamlet then mostly built of logs. The father did not long survive, dying from typhoid fever in August, 1826. His widow was left with three small children to care for, the older sons and daughters having settled in homes of their own. Of the three left in the mother's immediate care, two were daughters, and upon Thomas M. devolved the responsibility of taking care of his mother and young sisters. This duty was cheerfully assumed and devotedly performed.

When fourteen years of age he secured employment in the brickyard of Joseph F. Wingate, and he continued with Mr. Wingate for four years. During this period he provided for the family, and also completed paying for a lot which his father had contracted to buy. The mother survived only two years. There were nine children in the family and Thomas was the last survivor. His educational opportunities were meager, but he attended a few terms, and was a student in the city's first high school. When nineteen years old he learned the carpenter's trade, and was working at this at the breaking out of the Black Hawk War in 1832, when he enlisted. He was in the service until that famous Indian chief was captured, and he proved himself a brave soldier. On account of his daring he met with the accident which caused the loss of his left eye, and for this the government awarded him a pension. After the close of the war he returned to work at his trade, and carried on building and contracting as long as he was able to do fine work. For a number of years he was on the city police force, and after retiring from that body he became interested in real estate.

Mr. Chill was married (first) to Elizabeth Jane Thornburg, who died two years and seven months later, in 1852, the mother of one son, William F., who married Julia A. Fowler, of Indianapolis, and had four children, the three survivors being: Mrs. Elizabeth J. Berry, of Logansport (who has two sons, Ralph and Lester); Harrison T. and Oliver, both of Indianapolis. On Dec. 18, 1855, Mr. Chill married (second) Hannah Eveline Carter, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Carter, of Morgan county. She died June 24, 1901. To this marriage were born two daughters and one son: Sarah Elizabeth, who married Charles L. Pearson, of Indianapolis, and has four children—Francis Byron, Alfred C. M. (who married Hazel Aldrich), Silas (who married Nellie Lackey, of Indianapolis) and Charles; Mary Anna, who married C. W. Chill, of Indianapolis, and has one son, Albert Luther (who married Atta M. Cook, of Indianapolis, and had one son, Robert Cook, who died in infancy); and Charles F., who married (first) Ida E. Lane, of Indianapolis, (second) Susan Jones Sparks, of Gratz, Ky., and his two children were: Alice Pearl (who died aged four years), and Mrs. Elmer Lois Wild, of Loveland, Colo. (who has a daughter Helen).

Mr. Chill united with the M. E. Church at the age of nineteen years, joining what was then called Wesley Church, later Meridian Chapel. In 1850 he was one of nine citizens to build what was called Ames Church, to which he contributed personally one hundred dollars. That church is now known as the Morris Street Church. Mr. Chill belonged to that congregation until he changed his residence, after which he was connected with the Central Avenue Church. He had always been an active member and held church offices, including those of usher, warden and class-leader. He belonged to the Masons, and in politics was a Republican. For a man of his venerable years he had a remarkable memory and was well preserved. He thought nothing of walking from home to the heart of the city twice a day, a distance of three miles. He was never troubled with having to pick his food, eating any and everything at any time. He had an ambition to reach the century mark, but he passed away at ninety-five dying as though going to sleep, at the home of his son Charles F. He led an abstemious life, never having used either tobacco or liquor, and he, and his wife always so lived that they

enjoyed the respect and esteem of those with whom they came in contact. Mr. Chill's wide knowledge of the growth and important happenings of the State caused him to be interviewed on several occasions by reporters, historians and others desiring accurate information.

GABRIEL M. OVERSTREET (deceased), for many years a distinguished attorney at law of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., was one of the prominent old settlers of this section of the State, and a member of a law firm which was not only known in legal circles for professional strength but also as being without a parallel in the State for the length of time its members continued in active partnership. We refer to his association with A. B. Hunter, which began in the late forties, and endured until Mr. Hunter's death, in 1891. Mr. Overstreet reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years, passing away Feb. 8, 1907. He was born in Oldham county, Ky., on a farm three miles from LaGrange, the county seat, May 21, 1819, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Overstreet.

The Overstreet family became established in this country by the settlement in Virginia of two brothers of the name, who came from England. The Hawkins family records show that the grandfather was a farmer and a native of Kentucky, had a large family, and was prominent in his community. He died while bathing in the Kentucky river.

Samuel Overstreet, the father of Gabriel M. Overstreet, was a native of Virginia, and came to Indiana in 1834. He settled three miles northeast of the city of Franklin, in what was then Franklin township, but now bears the name of Needham township, there purchasing two small farms. He also entered different farms in Clark township, although he resided in Franklin township until his death, which occurred in August, 1862, when he had reached the age of eighty-two years. During his early years he was a carpenter, but after his marriage he pursued farming the remainder of his life, and met with success in that calling. His wife, a native of Kentucky, died in 1836, aged forty-eight years. Both were Methodists, originally belonging to the Methodist Episcopal branch, but later joining the Methodist Protestant communion, in which Mr. Overstreet was a class-leader and an exhorter, often filling the

pulpit in the absence of the regular minister. For many years his house was the home of the preachers, and he was very zealous in the work of the church. Seventeen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Overstreet, the only survivor of this large family being Robert M. Overstreet, of Emporia, Kansas.

Gabriel M. Overstreet was reared in Kentucky until he was fourteen years of age, and there attended the old-fashioned subscription schools, after the family's removal to Indiana continuing his education in the common schools there. Still later he went to Manual Training School (now Franklin College), and to the State University at Bloomington, from which he was graduated in 1844. Following this, for some time, he taught school and clerked in a store, filling in all his spare moments studying law, to such good purpose that in February, 1847, he was admitted to the Bar. Mr. Overstreet was well educated as a civil engineer, and did much work in that line in Johnson county. He surveyed the first plank road through that section of the State, and directed the placing of the abutments for many of the best bridges in the county. For over fifty years he was actively engaged in the practice of law. For forty-three years he was in partnership with A. B. Hunter, this firm being the oldest law firm in continuous practice in the State of Indiana, and as remarkable for the talents and energy of both its members as for the unusual length of their business relationship. Prior to the formation of this partnership Mr. Overstreet had practiced alone for one year, and after Mr. Hunter's death (which occurred in 1891), he continued with his son Jesse until the latter's removal to Indianapolis, in 1896, when he formed a partnership with John Oliver, a very promising young man, who died, however, in 1902. Then Mr. Overstreet, having been engaged continuously in active work until past his eighty-third year, retired to enjoy his closing years in the community where the greater part of his honorable life had been passed.

During the Civil war Mr. Overstreet enlisted in the one hundred days' service, in Company G, 132d Ind. Vol. Inf., and made many speeches to secure recruits for the service throughout the period of the war. From the formation of the party he was a stanch Republican, and from 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the State Senate of Indiana. During his younger days he served one term

as prosecuting attorney for Johnson county, and though never seeking public honors for himself always took an active part in all measures calculated to advance the interests of the community. His activity and public spirit, combined with his great legal ability, naturally brought him into prominence, but it was only a recognition of his worth, and not because he himself craved notice. Mr. Overstreet was one of the strongest jury advocates of his time and enjoyed remarkable success in obtaining verdicts for his clients. The chief characteristic of his life and work was his sincerity. He was exceedingly plain, simple and straightforward in all of his methods and manners. He possessed in a marked degree a homely honesty and candor that at once won for himself confidence and respect. Men believed in him, and were quick to accept as true his statements. With these natural gifts of character he possessed a keen intelligence, a peculiarly acute analytical mind and a masterly forensic ability, which combined to make him a really powerful debater. At the period of his early manhood debating schools were common, and he was a prominent figure in the debates at Franklin. His law partner and most intimate friend, Mr. A. B. Hunter, was a man of extraordinary ability and literary attainments, and the office of this firm was for many years the forum for discussion upon political, religious and social problems, in which part was frequently taken by ministers from the city, professors from the college located there, and associates in the law. As many men of real ability were numbered among them—particularly from 1865 to 1890—the story of that forum and its characters would be most interesting. Mr. Overstreet was one of the most skillful attorneys in the cross-examination of witnesses Indiana ever produced. He excelled as a trial lawyer, and conducted a case with great ability, carefully marshalling his evidence, and presenting his case to court and jury with simplicity and force, while at the same time dissecting the evidence of his opponent with the skill of a surgeon. In exacting fees for his services he was exceedingly modest, and never marred a victory by disappointing a client in the amount of his charges. After a long, active and successful practice, he had but little means for the "rainy day" of his life. He was a pure man, and left a good name as a monument to his memory. The members of his profession held him in

great esteem, and we quote the opinions of two members of the legal fraternity whose judgment may not be questioned. Judge Daniel Wait Howe says (July 3, 1908):

"Gabriel Overstreet was the strongest jury lawyer of Central Indiana. In the way he presented his case he exhibited a great many of the characteristics of Lincoln, especially in his homely but forcible illustrations to a jury."

L. Ert. Slack, attorney and counselor-at-law of Franklin, Mr. Overstreet's home town, says:

"Hon. G. M. Overstreet was one of the great and good men of Johnson county. He commanded and received the highest regard of all citizens. His standing at the Bar was the highest and his great ability was well known. His life stands as a model in all respects."

Dr. William H. Wishard, of Indianapolis, writes of the Overstreets:

"The whole family, the three generations that I have known, have been honest, trustworthy citizens. Gabriel, or 'Gabe,' as he was called, was a lawyer of ability and of the strictest integrity, and had the confidence and respect of all. He was eloquent as a jury lawyer, and at the same time plain and unassuming. He was elected State Senator on the Republican ticket, from Johnson and Morgan counties, and although Johnson county was strongly Democratic ran ahead of his ticket because of his personal popularity. His father was a pioneer of Johnson county, whither he came from Kentucky in 1832, settling on Hurricane creek, two miles above Franklin. He was regarded as a good citizen."

The pleasant home where Mr. Overstreet resided until his death was built by him in 1890, and prior to that he resided for twenty-five years in the southeast portion of the city of Franklin, where his family was reared.

On Nov. 20, 1849, Mr. Overstreet was married to Miss Sarah L. Morgan, daughter of Rev. Lewis and Nancy (Evans) Morgan, granddaughter of Andrew Evans, who fought in the Revolutionary war, grandniece of Gen. Daniel Morgan, and great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Taylor, who came of the same family as President Zachary Taylor. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Overstreet, four sons and three daughters, six of this family now living: Irene married Daniel W. Herriott, of Washington, D.

C., and has four children, Ivy Lou (wife of Dr. Clyde Shade, of Washington), Ruth Elizabeth, Hallie Irene and Jesse Star; Samuel Livingston, who died Nov. 13, 1899, married Miss Julia Kern, of Louisville, Ky., who died nineteen years before (he was registrar in the land office at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and United States attorney for that territory); Hubert Lewis, of Washington, D. C., assistant chief clerk in the House of Representatives, married Miss Hannah Stillenger, of Columbus, Ind.; Jesse is the Congressman from the Seventh Indiana District, and resides in Indianapolis (he married Miss Katharine Crump, of Columbus, Ind.); Arthur married Miss Hattie Frances Crump, a sister of his brother's wife, and resides at Columbus, Ind. (he has one son, Francis Monroe); Miss Nina May lives at home; Carrie Hasseltine married Alfred N. Goff, resides on a farm in Needham township, Johnson county, and has one daughter, Bessie Jeane.

Rev. Lewis and Nancy (Evans) Morgan were pioneers in Indiana. When they first came here they lived among the Indians, their nearest white neighbors being twelve miles away, and they had to haul their grain fifty miles to have it ground. The six children born to Lewis and Nancy Morgan were: Madison, Alexander, William, Nancy, Elizabeth and Sarah Lucinda, of whom Mrs. Overstreet is the only survivor. Mrs. Nancy Morgan died in 1837, and Mr. Morgan married a Miss Matthews, by whom he had two children. The third wife of Mr. Morgan was a Miss Cossey, and they had one son, Thomas J. Thomas J. Morgan served in the Civil war, first entering in the three months' service as a member of the 70th Ind. Vol. Inf. (General Harrison's regiment); he began his service as first lieutenant, but was promoted to the rank of colonel of a colored regiment, which he recruited in the South. Later he was brevetted brigadier-general of a brigade of colored troops. Rev. Lewis Morgan married Miss Ann Fane for his fourth wife, and they had two children, one of whom is now living, Hasseltine, widow of Charles Burton, late a lawyer of Denver, Colorado.

Rev. Lewis Morgan was the first agent to solicit funds for the building of Franklin College, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Baptist Church. This good man was very energetic in church work and will long be remembered as one of those who laid the foundations of Christian work and educa-

tion in the wilderness, amid suffering, privation and discouragements which seemed almost overpowering.

AUGUSTUS LYNCH MASON, attorney at law of Indianapolis, was born Feb. 10, 1859, in Bloomington, Ind., and is the only son of William F. and Amanda (Lynch) Mason, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Anthony Mason, was a native of Kentucky, of English descent, and became one of the early settlers in Sullivan county, Ind., where he followed farming. There he died about 1890, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Mason's father was a Methodist minister in young manhood, but later became interested in a building association in Denver, Colo., whither he moved from Indianapolis in 1883 and where he still resides.

Thomas H. Lynch, the maternal grandfather of Augustus Lynch Mason, was a native of Ohio, of English and French descent, came to Indiana in 1850, and settled in Indianapolis. In his early years he was president of the Indiana Female College, and later officiated as a minister of the Gospel. He died in 1892, aged eighty-five years, the father of three children, two surviving.

Augustus Lynch Mason lived in Cincinnati until 1872, receiving his first schooling in that city. Later he entered DePauw University, at Greencastle, Ind., from which institution he graduated in 1879, after which he began studying law in Indianapolis. He was admitted to the Bar in 1880, and has practised in Indianapolis ever since, chiefly in corporation affairs. His office is at present in Room 526, American Central Life building. He was formerly associated with Senator Joseph E. McDonald and John M. Butler, the latter a prominent railroad lawyer, the style of the firm being McDonald, Butler & Mason, for eight years. Since then Mr. Mason has practised alone, giving his attention principally to his legal interests, which are extensive, but he was also president of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company from 1893 to 1898.

On Jan. 25, 1893, Mr. Mason married Miss Annie Porter, only daughter of ex-Gov. Albert G. Porter and Minerva (Brown) Porter. No children have been born to this union. Mr. Mason is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In political affiliation he is a Republican. He was the author

of the Reform charter of the city of Indianapolis of 1891, the result of a public movement by the Board of Trade and Commercial Club for the reorganization of the city government, which was adopted in the Legislature of 1891. He also originated the plan of the county and township reform laws of Indiana adopted in 1899, and assisted in their preparation, in connection with members of the State Board of Commerce committee.

Mr. Mason not only ranks high in his chosen profession, but also among his social companions and in the literary circles of the city, where his classical learning and attainments have won general recognition. His father was a gentleman of the old school, universally loved and respected, and an excellent scholar, and thus during his youth Mr. Mason had the advantage of judicious advice and coaching in addition to superior educational opportunities outside of his home. His naturally broad and optimistic disposition has been developed along the most intelligent lines, and he is regarded everywhere as a high-minded gentleman and an altruist in the best sense of the word.

AUGUST ALDAG, who has been living retired from active pursuits for a number of years, was long known in the business circles of Indianapolis as principal owner of the Indianapolis Varnish Company, the success of which concern was of itself evidence of his excellent qualifications as a manager and financier. He has been identified with other enterprises bearing on the commercial life and progress of the city, and has proved himself a citizen of worth in every relation of life, whether of a public or private nature.

Mr. Aldag was born March 10, 1831, in Obernkirchen, Germany, son of Charles L. and Charlotte (Buahne) Aldag, who were respected residents of that place. Coming to Indianapolis in 1854, Mr. Aldag here joined his older brother, Charles, for whom he worked, the brother having opened a shoe store in the city. With a view of becoming independent in time, he saved his money, and in 1870, in company with others, started the Indianapolis Varnish Company, which, with his valuable assistance, was soon on a substantial footing. The prosperity of this business won for him an enviable reputation among business men, by whom he was regarded with unmingled confidence throughout the years of his active career. He became

prominent in other lines, and was chosen to various positions of responsibility, serving long as a director of the Indianapolis German Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He owns several valuable pieces of real estate in the city, acquired as the result of business acumen and foresight.

Mr. Aldag has always taken especial interest in the welfare of the Deaconess Hospital in Indianapolis, to the funds of which institution he has made substantial contributions, and he is still a director and secretary of the corporation, giving liberally of his time as well as his means to advance its interests.

On Sept. 20, 1859, Mr. Aldag was united in marriage with Miss Dora Cook, daughter of Christian and Dorothy (Bert) Cook, of Germany, and of the ten children born to this union six survive, namely: (1) William married Ida Krauss and has two children, Herbert and Frederick. (2) John married Recke Richemeyer. (3) Dora married George E. Krauss and is the mother of four children, George, Walter, Alma and Dorothy. (4) Charles M. married Esther Horning and has one child, August. (5) Harry has just returned home after six years' service in the army, during three years of which time he was stationed in the Philippines. (6) Nelly resides at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Aldag still occupy the home at No. 1129 East Washington street, Indianapolis, which he built in 1867, and which was remodeled in 1879. It is a beautiful place and has many dear associations for them. They are both in good health, with memory and faculties unimpaired, and are among the most respected residents of their section of the city. Mrs. Aldag deserves much credit for the aid she has given her husband in the conduct of the home and the management of their interests. They are members of the German Evangelical denomination, belonging to the church at the corner of East and New York streets. Mr. Aldag gives his entire support to the Republican party. He has lived retired from the year 1892, enjoying the leisure earned in a long life of industry and well-directed energy.

GRAFTON JOHNSON, one of the foremost citizens of Johnson county, residing in Greenwood, is a native of the city which has been the center of his activities, born Sept. 14, 1864. A son of Grafton and Julia (No-

ble) Johnson, he belongs on both paternal and maternal sides to the typical stock which made the history of the region in the earlier days.

The Johnson family was founded in Indiana by his grandfather, who emigrated hither from Kentucky in the pioneer days of its settlement, locating for a time at Brookville, Franklin county, but later establishing his permanent home at Peru, Miami county, where he died in advanced age. His business was that of a merchant. His family was numerous. Mr. Johnson's maternal grandfather was George T. Noble, a member of a family which has long been prominent in the State, many representatives of the name being still numbered among its most conspicuous citizens.

Grafton Johnson, the father of the present bearer of the name, was born in Kentucky, and coming with the family to Indiana passed the remainder of his life in the State. He located in Greenwood at the time of the building of the first railroad to the place. He was a man of excellent business ability, throughout life successful in mercantile enterprises, for a number of years conducting stores at various points in the State. Eventually he concentrated his interests at Greenwood, dealing in grain and stock, and during the Civil war buying and selling horses and mules. Mr. Johnson was much interested in gravel roads and was instrumental in their improvement and development. He acquired large land holdings, both in Greenwood and the surrounding country, and also in Indianapolis, and late in life he did a large private loan business. He belonged to the Indianapolis Board of Trade. Mr. Johnson took a vital interest in the moral and intellectual development of his day as well as the material prosperity of his Commonwealth, and he served as one of the trustees of Franklin College. He was long a communicant of the Baptist Church, and in political sentiment a Republican.

Mr. Johnson married Julia Noble, a native of Indiana, and the following children were born to them: Louisa, who is the wife of Henry B. Longden, professor of Modern Languages in DePauw University; Charlotte, wife of Thomas B. Felder, of Atlanta, Ga.; Grafton, of Greenwood; Julia, wife of Edmund T. Shubrick of Greenwood; Grace, wife of James B. Nelson, of Greencastle; James Albert, cashier of the First National

Bank of Greenwood; and two who are deceased. Mr. Johnson died in October, 1883, aged sixty-four years. His widow, who still survives, is connected by membership with the Methodist Church.

Grafton Johnson's effective co-operation in the business, political and social evolution of Johnson county entitles him to a place among the notable citizens of Indiana of the present day. He spent his boyhood in Greenwood, graduated from the city high school with credit in 1880, and the following year entered Franklin College, graduating from that institution in 1887. In this connection it may be mentioned that like his father he is a member of the Board of Trustees of Franklin College.

For several years after graduation from college Mr. Johnson was almost wholly occupied in attending to his private business concerns. In 1890 he first came into the public eye as one of the promoters of the Indianapolis and Greenwood Suburban Railway Company. With the thoroughness which characterizes his participation in any enterprise, it was partially through his active efforts that special laws were passed which provided for the building of this very desirable line. Mr. Johnson also assisted in the organization of the Indianapolis, Greenwood & Franklin Railroad company (the first interurban road built into Indianapolis), which is still in existence, and of which he was the able president for some four years, and was mainly instrumental in having the road built. The right of way was secured through his exertions. In 1897 he retired from that office and severed his connection with the company.

In 1892 Mr. Johnson erected a building for Dwiggins & Starbuck, who were operating a chain of banks. This enterprise failed, in 1893, and Mr. Johnson was made receiver of the bank being operated in Greenwood. After the affairs of this concern were wound up Mr. Johnson in association with his brother, J. Albert, organized the Greenwood Banking Company, a sound, conservative, solvent business enterprise, to meet a growing necessity of the place. This financial institution has since been re-organized as the First National Bank of Greenwood, of which Mr. Grafton Johnson is president and J. A. Johnson cashier.

In 1896 Mr. Johnson became connected with an industry which has grown to un-

looked-for proportions and has absorbed much of his time ever since. At that date he was made receiver of a canning company, which he carried on in that capacity for four years. Mr. Johnson, recognizing the possibilities open to this business under efficient management, finally purchased the plants located in Whiteland, Franklin and Tipton, and later those at Kokomo and Noblesville and built plants at Shelbyville and Anderson. The plants at Franklin, Tipton, Shelbyville and Anderson are each considered to be among the largest of their kind in the United States, and in all of these factories, now operated by the Consolidated Canning Company, of which Mr. Johnson is president, is employed a total of over 1,500 people. In 1901 these factories packed as many peas alone as were packed throughout the States of Maryland and Delaware, which are considered among the leading pea-growing States. As an example of industrial activity, there were packed, in one day, in these factories, over 600,000 cans. To meet the demand of his own packing interests Mr. Johnson built a factory for the manufacture of tin cans in Indianapolis, equipped with the latest improvements in automatic machinery, but later sold it to the trust, The American Can Company.

Aside from the management of his other interests which might well absorb the attention of a man possessing unusual executive capacity, Mr. Johnson has dealt largely in real estate, especially in farm lands and suburban property in this and other States, now owning suburban tracts of land in forty of the most flourishing cities of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York.

In political sympathy Mr. Johnson is a Republican. However, he is essentially a business man rather than a politician. Mr. Johnson is a prominent club member, holding membership in the University Club, the Country Club, the Columbia Club, of Indianapolis, and the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, in all of which he is valued for his thorough good fellowship, high standards of integrity and engaging social characteristics. Greenwood owes much to his progressiveness and public spirit, and justly numbers him among her leading citizens. That he is favorably known in the other communities which claim his attention may be judged from the remarks of Mr. Edward L. McKee, of

Indianapolis, for a number of years vice-president of the Indiana National Bank of that city, whose estimate of Mr. Johnson's ability and character he sketches as follows:

"Grafton Johnson, Greenwood, Ind., the head of the First National Bank, also the head of the Consolidated Canning Company, Greenwood, is a dealer in real estate on an extensive scale. He is one of the few men inheriting large means at an early age who has proven himself competent to not only conserve his patrimony, but to almost immediately begin, by wise investment, to add to his financial worth; his acumen in business must have been natural and not acquired by experience because, at the age when many business men are beginning to climb in the financial world, Mr. Johnson had already made an assured position for himself, a position which is enviable as not only showing his capacity for earning and retaining money, but his ability to do so without sacrificing his higher character. His word has always been good, and is held in particular esteem by those who have had business dealings with him. The best proof of his having retained attributes of a high character, such as should be sought for by those engaged in large financial enterprises, is the close friendship in which Grafton Johnson is held by his associates and the financial public generally. The older residents of this State well remember his father, Grafton Johnson, who for many years was a leading merchant in Greenwood, a man of sterling character and successful in accumulating large means by merchandising.—June 18, 1908."

GEN. GEORGE F. MCGINNIS, formerly postmaster of Indianapolis, is a man whose public services entitle him to an honorable place among the citizens of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana. His military record as an officer of both the Mexican and Civil wars is a matter of pride to his adopted city.

General McGinnis was born in Boston, Mass., March 19, 1826. He is a son of Alexander and Hannah (Smith) McGinnis, natives of New York and Massachusetts, respectively, who had a family of eight children, all sons. The General is the only one now living. The father was a hatter, and coming to Chillicothe, Ohio, about 1830, followed his trade there until his death, in about 1853, at the age of sixty-five years. The

mother died in 1827. The paternal grandfather of the General was a native of Ireland.

George F. McGinnis was only eighteen months old when his mother died, and he lived with an aunt, Sallie Myrick, in Maine, near the town of Hampden, until eleven years old. At that time his father went after him and brought him to Chillicothe, where he grew to manhood. He had attended the common country schools of Maine, and he learned the hatter's trade under his father, following it for many years, until after he came to Indianapolis in 1850, and went into the business of manufacturing hats. Before coming here he had served two years in the Mexican war, being first lieutenant the first year in Company A, 2d Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Col. George W. Morgan; and captain the second year, of Company K, 5th Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Col. William Irvin. He had a brother, Robert H. McGinnis, who was an assistant surgeon in the regular army in the Mexican war, and died at Vera Cruz of yellow fever. After the war Captain McGinnis returned to Chillicothe and worked at his trade.

In 1861 General McGinnis raised Company K, 11th Ind. V. I., and at the organization of the regiment was elected lieutenant-colonel. After three months' service he was re-elected lieutenant-colonel in the fall, and in September, 1861, was appointed colonel, being commissioned by Governor Morton. He served as such until December, 1862; was then appointed brigadier-general, and served with that rank until the close of the war, being mustered out at Camden, Ark., in September, 1865. He was at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill (where he commanded a brigade with conspicuous efficiency), the siege of Vicksburg, and many smaller battles. A nephew of the General, Charles J. McGinnis, was a captain in the 63d Ohio regiment, now a resident of Indianapolis.

The General's military service won notice from distinguished quarters, and one of his fellow citizens of Indianapolis, Judge Daniel Wait Howe, says: "He is a distinguished citizen and soldier, a veteran of two wars, the Mexican and the Civil wars, and conspicuous for distinguished gallantry in both. Just prior to the siege of Vicksburg was the great and decisive battle of Champion's Hill, where he won the title of 'Hero of Champion's Hill.' His brigade was in a very trying position

during that battle and acquired a great reputation for its brilliant fighting. Although past eighty years of age, he is still as straight and erect as he was when a young man. Looking every inch a soldier, and still preserving the martial bearing that characterized him as a soldier in his younger days, anyone looking upon General McGinnis even at this day will at once be impressed by his military bearing and see in him a hero who would not hesitate, if necessary, to march into the very jaws of death. As a county and government officer he discharged his duties with scrupulous fidelity and honesty.—Feb. 27, 1908."

The late Gen. John Coburn of Indianapolis, under date of Dec. 6, 1906, wrote thus of General McGinnis: "General George F. McGinnis is a veteran of two wars. He was an excellent officer, a brave soldier, a fine disciplinarian, and had the love and respect of his soldiers. He first enlisted in the Mexican war from Chillicothe, Ohio, and entered the Civil war as lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Indiana Volunteers. He stands in the front rank of the officers of the Union Army, always brave, active and vigilant—none better."

After the war General McGinnis returned to Indianapolis and bought a farm. He was elected, in 1867, auditor of Marion county, and served one term of four years. He then opened an office as assignee of estates in bankruptcy, commissioner of estates, etc., and was in that business for a number of years. He served as county commissioner about twenty months, and after that for eight years was a member of the board of control for the Indiana Reform School for Boys, resigning to accept the position of postmaster, to which he was appointed Aug. 6, 1900, though not an applicant. On Dec. 22, 1900, he was commissioned for four years, and served until February, 1905.

In November, 1849, he married Miss Josephine Raper, daughter of Thomas D. and Margaret (Mackey) Raper, and five children were born to this union, one now living, Frank, a resident of Chicago, where he is in the employ of a transfer company. He married Miss Jessie Shortridge, and they have four children living: George, a pilot on the Lakes; Edwin S.; Danola; and Gertrude. Mrs. McGinnis died Jan. 3, 1908. She was for many years a member of the Episcopal Church.

General McGinnis resides at No. 1902

North Capitol avenue. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows, into which order he was initiated in 1847, during the Mexican war, when he was at home.

CHARLES ALDAG was for over half a century regarded as one of the substantial German citizens of Indianapolis, where he had his home from 1848 until his death in 1902. He has a reputation for sound judgment founded upon a continuous record of success. His enterprises were uniformly prosperous, and he not only acquired a competence in his active and industrious career, but commanded the esteem and admiration, as well as the confidence, of all who knew him or had dealings with him. As a private citizen and in business life he had an honored place, of which his family has just reason to feel proud.

Mr. Aldag was a native of Germany, born March 16, 1826, son of Charles L. and Charlotte (Buakne) Aldag, of Obernkirchen (or Upper Church), Germany. The family was well known and respected. Reared in his home place, Mr. Aldag came to this country in young manhood, in 1848 arriving in Indianapolis, where he passed the rest of his life. His industrious disposition was apparent from the beginning of his career. Though he had little capital to begin with, within three years after coming to this city he had a shoe business of his own, and though he later became interested in other ventures he continued to carry on that establishment until 1896, when he retired. His death occurred Feb. 15, 1902. For over forty years it was located at No. 331 East Washington street, in a building which he erected in 1861, and which his widow still owns. At the time this building was going up the old State house was being torn down, and the old locks and keys were used by Mr. Aldag in his building for some time. They are still preserved as relics by the family.

As he accumulated means, Mr. Aldag widened his interests, investing in other lines, and he was among the organizers of several profitable concerns, in the success of which his advice and judgment were appreciable factors. Among them were the Indianapolis German Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which he assisted in organizing, and to which he gave his time and influence



Chas. Alley

without receiving any fee; and the Ebner-Aldag Varnish Company, now known as the Indianapolis Varnish Company, of which he was one of the organizers and served as treasurer. He was also one of the founders of the Deaconess Hospital, now known all over the State as one of its most reliable public institutions. Mr. Aldag was looked upon by his business associates as a man of excellent ability, and his high sense of honor gained him many warm friends.

Mr. Aldag was a man of kind heart and charitable impulses, believing that a man was responsible for the well-being of his fellow-men, and regarding opportunities for benevolence as a privilege. He gave practical and substantial help where he found need, being ever ready with his purse and his friendship to aid worthy causes, and willing to share his prosperity with others. But he had a very retiring disposition, and was unassuming in manner upon all occasions.

Mr. Aldag was married in Indianapolis, Dec. 11, 1851, to Wilhelmina Westfall, a native of Germany, who has lived in Indianapolis from the age of eleven years. Ten children blessed this union, six of whom still survive, namely: (1) Mary is the widow of J. C. Hirschman, of Indianapolis, and they have five sons and one daughter, Frank (who is married and has two sons, Clifton and Russell), Carl, Albert, Harry, Edward and Alma. (2) Martha married John Eberhardt, and they reside in Oak Park, Ill. Their children are: Minnie, Walter, Clara, Elmer, Eva, Harvey and John. (3) Frank married Christine Koch, of Indianapolis, and they have a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, Carrie (who is married and has one child, Shirley), Charlotte, Arthur, Ruth and Raymond. (4) Laura married Ernest G. Eberhardt, of Indianapolis, and has six children, two sons and four daughters, Herbert, Ernest, Olga, Flora, Ruth and Esther. (5) Minnie married Harry Schaaf, of Indianapolis, and has three children, Freda, Norman and Paul. (6) Cora is the wife of William Gielow, and the mother of one son, William Russell. On Dec. 11, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Aldag celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding, and their youngest daughter, Cora, was married that day. The family home at No. 1230 East Washington street, Indianapolis, a handsome and commodious building, surrounded with ample grounds, was built by Mr. Aldag

in 1870, and is still occupied by his widow. The house contains many evidences of the artistic taste and ability of their children, principally the work of their youngest daughter, Cora.

Mrs. Aldag proved an able helpmate to her ambitious husband. While he devoted himself to the success of his business concerns she did her full share in the management of the home and the rearing of their children, and the standing of all the members of this family is sufficient testimony of the faithful and intelligent devotion she has given them. She has a splendid memory, which goes back to the early days of Indianapolis when there was little thought of the present beautiful city now the pride of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Aldag were respected by all their friends and neighbors. Mr. Aldag belonged to the First Church of the Evangelical Association, at the corner of East and New York streets, in which his widow still retains membership. His children were all married under and belong to the same religious denomination. In political sentiment he was a strong Republican.

HON. JESSE OVERSTREET, present member in Congress from the Seventh Indiana Congressional district, has the peculiar distinction of having represented three districts of this State in the national legislative body. He was first elected to Congress in 1894, and has served continuously since. During this long period he has performed many valuable services for his constituents, chief among which will rank his labors in behalf of what is generally known as the Gold Standard Act. For a number of years he was one of the most trusted counsellors of the national organization of the Republican party, relinquishing this work in 1906 because of the pressure of other duties.

Mr. Overstreet is a member of the third generation of his family in Indiana, being a grandson of Samuel Overstreet, a native of Virginia, who early settled in Kentucky. From Oldham county, Ky., he moved to Johnson county, Ind., in 1834, among the early pioneers of that section, where he settled down to farming. He died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Samuel Overstreet was twice married, first to Elizabeth Hawkins, and second to ——— Whitesides. He had a large family, all born to the first marriage, and we have record of the fol-

lowing: Rev. Robert M., a Presbyterian minister, is now living retired at Emporia, Kans.; Richard T. was a banker at Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind.; James and William were merchants at Franklin; John was a farmer; Elizabeth became the wife of John Herriott, merchant, pork packer, farmer and land owner; Matilda married L. W. Fletcher, of Johnson county, later of Indianapolis, farmer, pork packer and banker; Gabriel M. was the father of Hon. Jesse Overstreet; and there were several others, some of whom died in infancy. The Overstreet family is of English extraction.

Gabriel M. Overstreet was but fourteen years old when his father moved to Johnson Co., Ind., in 1834, and he grew to manhood on the pioneer farm. But he had other ambitions for himself, and in order to aid him in securing the education he desired his father advanced him a share of his estate, which he sold for \$600—a large sum in those days. This sum, together with what he had saved from his earnings, enabled him to enter the State University of Indiana, at Bloomington, from which institution he graduated in 1844. He had decided to take up the legal profession, and accordingly began the study of law with Gilroy Hicks, of Franklin. He was admitted to the Bar in 1847, and one year later formed a partnership with A. B. Hunter which continued unbroken until the latter's death in 1891, through the remarkable period of over forty-three years. Mr. Overstreet died at his home in Franklin Feb. 8, 1907, in his eighty-eighth year. For years he ranked as one of the foremost lawyers in Indiana, and through an active professional life held the respect and admiration of the legal fraternity throughout the State. Mr. Overstreet devoted himself principally to his private business affairs, but he served as a member of the State Senate from 1882 to 1886. He had positive convictions regarding the great questions of the day, however, and though over age when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Union service, becoming a member of Company G, 132d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as a private to the end of his term of three months. Returning to civil life, he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1902, when he retired.

On Nov. 20, 1849, Mr. Overstreet was married to Sarah Lucinda Morgan, a native of Indiana, whose father, Lewis Morgan, was a pioneer Baptist preacher of Indiana. Mr.

Morgan was a native of Tennessee, and settled in Shelby county, Ind., in the early twenties. Later he moved to Illinois, where he lived for some years, but returning to Indiana he passed the remainder of his life here, becoming prominent in the work of his denomination in this section. He was one of the founders of the Baptist College at Franklin, Ind., and was its first financial agent. He died at the age of about eighty, after a long and useful life, leaving an excellent name to his numerous descendants. We have the following record of his numerous family: Madison Morgan was a farmer of Johnson county, Ind. Rev. Thomas J. Morgan, a prominent minister and educator, held numerous important positions and was for years a power in the Baptist denomination; he was professor of church history at the University, Morgan Park, Ill.; president of the Normal College at Potsdam, N. Y.; president of the Normal College of Rhode Island; commissioner of Indian affairs under President Harrison; and for a number of years preceding his death was secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society of the United States. At the outbreak of the Civil war he left college to enlist, and remained in the Union service throughout that struggle, which he entered as a private soldier, but was mustered out as a brigadier-general. William Morgan was a merchant in Indiana. Alexander Morgan was a merchant and farmer of Kansas, residing near Topeka. Elizabeth Morgan married Col. Samuel Lambertson, a merchant of Franklin, Ind. Iby Morgan became the wife of — Phillips, a prominent educator, who at the time of his death was superintendent of public schools in Kansas City, Mo. Nancy married George Fain, a Californian. Hasseltine married Charles Burton, now deceased, an attorney at Denver, Colo. Sarah Lucinda was the wife of Gabriel M. Overstreet. Mrs. Overstreet was a granddaughter of Andrew Evans, who fought in the Revolutionary war, and was engaged in the famous battle of King's Mountain. She was also a grandniece of Gen. Daniel Morgan, and great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Taylor, who came of the same family as President Zachary Taylor.

Gabriel M. Overstreet was a member of the Presbyterian Church and long served as elder. His wife was a Baptist prior to her marriage, after which she joined her husband's church, and all their children have

united with that denomination. Seven children were born to them, namely: (1) Irene is the wife of Daniel W. Herriott, of Washington, D. C., an expert in the Treasury department, where he has been employed for over thirty years. (2) Samuel L. was located at Guthrie, Okla., and at the time of his death was considered the best lawyer in that Territory. He married Miss Julia Kern, of Louisville, Ky., who is also deceased. They left no children. (3) Hubert L., at present engaged as assistant chief clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., married Miss Hannah Stillenger, of Columbus, Ind. (4) Jesse is mentioned farther on. (5) Arthur, a manufacturer of Columbus, Ind., married Miss Hattie F. Crump, of that place. (6) Miss Nina M. lives at the family home in Franklin. (7) Carrie Hasseltine is the wife of A. N. Goff, a farmer of Franklin, Johnson Co., Indiana.

Jesse Overstreet was born Dec. 14, 1859, in Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., and was reared there. He attended the public schools, the high school and Franklin College, graduating from the latter institution in 1882 with the degree of A. B.; and he later received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. His classical course completed, he began reading law with his father, though for some time after leaving school he had very poor health, and was in danger of losing his eyesight. In 1886 he was admitted to the Bar, and subsequently became a member of the firm to which his father belonged, and which then became Overstreet, Hunter & Overstreet. After Mr. Hunter's death father and son continued to practice together until 1896, in which year Mr. Jesse Overstreet, in order to give proper attention to his legislative duties, removed to Indianapolis. He was first elected to Congress in 1894, from the district including Johnson and seven other counties, and served until 1896. In that year he was re-elected, from the new district made up of Johnson and Marion counties, and accordingly moved to Indianapolis. Marion county was afterward made a district by itself, and Mr. Overstreet has since represented it. He has been active in legislation favored by his constituents from his very first term, when he called the attention of Congress to the injustice done the old soldiers in the method of paying them their pensions at the agencies, where they were frequently the prey of designing men and women who relieved and in many in-

stances robbed them of their money. The law Mr. Overstreet succeeded in obtaining required all persons to be paid in checks, which they received at their homes, thus affording the recipients the protection of their families and friends. The system has greatly benefited the soldiers and has been warmly commended in many quarters. President Cleveland pronounced the bill as he signed it the best piece of work enacted by the LIVth Congress. After the national contest of 1896, over the gold or silver standard, a movement originated at Indianapolis of which Mr. H. H. Hanna, of that city, was the leading spirit, in behalf of the gold standard. It resulted in the appointment of a commission directed to prepare and urge upon Congress comprehensive financial legislation, and this body consisted of the following members: George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, chairman; George E. Leighton, of Missouri; T. G. Bush, Alabama; W. B. Dean, Minnesota; Charles S. Fairchild, New York; Stuyvesant Fish, New York; J. W. Fries, North Carolina; Lewis A. Garnett, California; J. Lawrence Laughlin, Illinois; C. Stuart Patterson, Pennsylvania; and Robert S. Taylor, Indiana. The comprehensive measure prepared by this commission was introduced into the LVth Congress by Hon. Jesse Overstreet, but although it was considered by a committee no action was taken upon it by that body. During the last session of the LVth Congress, at a caucus of the Republican members of the House, a committee of eleven was appointed and directed to prepare and report to a caucus of the Republican members at its next session a bill relative to financial matters. This caucus committee consisted of Gen. J. B. Henderson, of Iowa; John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Sereno Payne, New York; J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin; W. C. Lovering, Massachusetts; W. S. Kerr, Ohio; R. B. Hawley, Texas; Charles Curtis, Kansas; Page Morris, Minnesota; E. F. Loud, California; Jesse Overstreet, Indiana. The committee met at Atlantic City, N. J., whereupon it became known as "the Atlantic City Commission." It agreed upon and prepared a bill, and selected Mr. Overstreet to prepare a report upon the bill and present the report and bill to the Republican caucus at Washington. The report which he prepared was approved by the committee without any changes, and was presented to the caucus and approved by it. This matter of presentation to the caucus was left entirely

to Mr. Overstreet, no other member of the committee taking part. Some features of the bill not clearly understood met with opposition in the caucus, and this difficulty was not fully overcome until explained by Mr. Overstreet at the second session, at which the bill was approved in its entirety. Mr. Overstreet opened the debate, and had the management of the bill in the House, which it passed successfully. The Senate passed a substitute therefor, and when the conferees of both Houses to which the bill was then sent—this committee consisting of Senators Aldrich and Allison and Representatives Overstreet and Brosius—met they settled the differences between the two Houses, the bill was passed, and on March 14, 1900, received the signature of President McKinley. It is best known as the Gold Standard Act of 1900, and its effects have been far-reaching, having had great influence in establishing confidence in the United States and strengthening our credit abroad.

As chairman of the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House, to which place he was appointed by Speaker Cannon, Mr. Overstreet has proved himself capable and won a reputation for remarkable judgment concerning wise regulations in that department. This committee is unquestionably one of the most important in the House, and, summing up its duties from year to year, possibly the most important, affecting as it does every citizen of the country. Mr. Overstreet entered upon his duties at its head much against his will, realizing the enormous responsibility and vast amount of labor involved in the conscientious transaction of the business intrusted to it. The problems connected with the handling of second-class mail, railway mail pay, readjustment of pay of postal employes, reorganization of the postal service, codification of the postal laws, and the reduction of letter postage have received his especial consideration. In 1906 he served upon the commission authorized by Congress to investigate the subject of second-class mail matter; and in 1908 he was a member of the commission authorized by Congress to investigate the business methods of the Postoffice Department, and make a report concerning a re-organization of the postal service, and the codification of the postal laws. Mr. Overstreet's direct services to his home city are manifest in the beautiful postoffice of Indianapolis, and he deserves great credit for his

work in that line, both for securing the appropriation and determining the classical character of the architecture, without in any way sacrificing the utility of the structure. To him also is due the credit for securing the location of the Benjamin Harrison army post near Indianapolis, which has over fifty buildings and 2,500 acres of land; when the full garrison has been established it is estimated that the annual revenue to the city from the post and its men and officers will average \$250,000. Mr. Overstreet has labored faithfully in the promotion of these and other large interests which he deems of most importance to the great body of the people he represents. In June, 1908, he was appointed by Speaker Cannon a member of the Monetary Commission authorized by Congress to investigate and report upon the subject of Banking and Currency.

Mr. Overstreet's work in the Republican party organization is worthy of especial note. In 1892 he was a member of the State central committee. In 1895 he was made a member of the National Congressional committee, which deals with the election of members of Congress, and in 1896 he was made a member of the executive committee of the National Congressional committee. In 1898 he was made secretary of the committee, continuing as such until his voluntary retirement from that body. His labors in this association naturally brought him into close contact with the leading men of the nation, and for a period of ten years he was one of the three men who practically managed all the Congressional fights. Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, who was chairman of the national committee throughout those years, said of Mr. Overstreet that he had the keenest perception and the most accurate judgment of a political situation of any man he ever knew. He refused twice to be chairman of the committee unless Mr. Overstreet remained to assist him. In 1900 both Mr. Overstreet and Mr. Babcock remained on the committee at the special request of Mr. McKinley, and in 1902 and 1904 at the special request of Mr. Roosevelt. In 1906 they both retired from the committee, Mr. Babcock's health making it necessary for him to be released from its duties, and Mr. Overstreet withdrew because of the multitudinous affairs which demand his constant attention. They co-operated as few men find it possible to do, and were successful in every campaign they undertook to manage.

As an attorney Mr. Overstreet is able and scholarly, eloquent in speech, and noted for the integrity and fairness of his professional transactions. His home office is in the Traction and Terminal building, Indianapolis. The local opinion of himself and his work is well summed up in the words of the venerable Dr. William H. Wishard, who recently said:

"I know Hon. Jesse Overstreet. I have known three generations of Overstreets in Johnson county, Ind., and they were the cleanest men I have ever known. All were honorable men. In the early thirties Jesse Overstreet's grandfather came from Virginia or Kentucky and settled in Johnson county, Ind., on Hurricane creek, north of Franklin. He was a farmer, and his reputation was A No. 1. He had sons: William, a merchant, who died at Auburn, Kans.; John, who was a farmer; Gabriel (the father of our present Congressman), an attorney who was raised in Johnson county and practiced there all his life, and I have heard it repeated that if there was an honest attorney ever practiced at the Bar in Franklin, Johnson county, it was Gabriel Overstreet; and Richard, another brother, who was cashier in the Bank of Franklin many years and stood as a man of unimpeachable integrity. They were all men that stood in the community as first-class citizens and men of honor and integrity. Jesse is a worthy representative of his ancestors, a modest, unassuming man, but of great ability and integrity. He has been a faithful representative of his constituents, and of his country. He has an enviable record as a public man and a citizen.

"Mr. Overstreet is a man of the strictest integrity, looking after the financial and real estate interests of his father in the interest of the family. He has the characteristics of his father in his business transactions as a just and generous man."

During his extensive travels, covering both this country and Europe, Mr. Overstreet has gained by close observation much valuable information concerning governmental affairs. He has a host of friends and admirers in his home city, where his career is usually regarded as reflecting great credit upon those whose good judgment has kept him in office, as well as upon himself. In his Congressional work Mr. Overstreet does not rank as an orator, and rarely takes part in the debates except upon subjects with which he is directly

associated. He excels particularly in committee work, and in what, after all, is the most important work of Congress, the preparation and construction of laws. The constructive statesman is equal in influence to the oratorical statesman. Mr. Overstreet is a master in detail work, and a good executive officer. He is patient, painstaking and complete in his work, and clear and logical in debate. As a close student he makes preparation with great care, and, having a thorough understanding of his subject, he is usually able to argue a question with great force. He is sincere in all of his dealings and enjoys the confidence of all who know him. He bears an excellent reputation among public men and exerts considerable influence in Congress. His peculiar talents, and endurance in continued hard work, have been recognized, and brought demand in Congress for extra work. He has probably been appointed upon more different commissions and special committees charged with especially important work than any other member during his service in the House.

Mr. Overstreet has resided in Indianapolis since November, 1896, he and his wife living at their home, No. 2015 North Meridian street. He was married June 7, 1898, to a sister of his brother Arthur's wife, Miss Katharyne Crump. Mrs. Overstreet is a daughter of Francis T. and Elvira (Kyle) Crump, of Columbus, Ind., where Mr. Crump is a prominent farmer and manufacturer and also the largest banker of the place. Mr. and Mrs. Overstreet are members of the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason.

FASSETT ALLEN COTTON, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana, 1903-1909, was born at Nineveh, Johnson Co., Ind., son of Marion Irwin and Rachel (Wright) Cotton. His paternal and maternal ancestors were of English extraction. His grandfather, William Cotton, who married Nancy Irwin, came from Kentucky to Indiana in pioneer days and settled in Johnson county. His early life was devoted to farming and later he engaged in business. He moved to Sedalia, Mo., and afterward to California, where he died in old age.

Marion Irwin Cotton was a farmer and a teacher. He spent most of his life in Johnson county, Ind., but moved to Missouri in

1867, and died in Sedalia in 1869. He married Rachel Wright, daughter of William Winford Wright, and she now lives at Nineveh, Indiana. For many years the father was an elder in the Christian Church, and all the members of the family are members of this denomination.

William Winford Wright, father of Mrs. Rachel (Wright) Cotton, was born in Virginia, and early in the nineteenth century came to Kentucky and later to Indiana, settling in Johnson county, near the town of Nineveh. He married Rachel Baker, and they reared nine children. He was a farmer and a man of sterling character.

Mr. Fassett Allen Cotton has been twice married. In 1885 he married Florence N. Wright. To them were born two children, Irwin W. and Carol F. In 1903 he was married to Lena L. Dobson. Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, with the two children, Irwin and Carol, reside in this city. Those who have enjoyed the hospitality of their home carry most pleasant memories of the time spent there.

Mr. Cotton's whole life has been spent close to the school. His career is largely educational. His early education was obtained in the district schools and township high school in Johnson county. He attended Spice-land Academy in 1883-4, Butler College in 1884-5, and Indiana State Normal in 1888-9. In 1902 he was graduated from Butler University, and in the same year from the University of Chicago. He did graduate work in the University of Chicago from Sept. 1, 1902, to March 15, 1903. In 1905 he received the degree of LL. D. from Franklin College. Aside from three years spent as deputy auditor of Henry county, Mr. Cotton's life work has been with the schools. He has been in turn teacher in district, village and town schools, county superintendent six years, deputy State Superintendent six years, and State Superintendent six years.

Mr. Cotton's best work has been done as State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He brought to the office a clear understanding of the educational needs of the State, and an experience that has proved very valuable indeed in his attempt to solve many of the problems that have presented themselves. He mapped out for himself work along definite lines and set about to accomplish certain things. These lines he has followed consistently through his three terms. Probably the

thing that has received his closest attention has been his desire to give all the children of the State equal educational opportunities. He has done everything he could do to give the rural schools longer terms, better buildings, better equipment, better teachers, so that they may have advantages equal to the town and city schools. It is but fair to say that much has been accomplished in this direction during his administration. The recent laws that have done so much toward bringing equal opportunity were without doubt largely the result of Mr. Cotton's work.

Another subject that has received Mr. Cotton's constant attention is the development of a rational course of study. While he has not been radical in his changes he has insisted from first to last that present conditions and needs rather than tradition should determine the nature of the work. He believes that education includes the element of utility as well as the elements of knowledge, aesthetics, and character. And so he has insisted that the hand as well as the head shall be trained. In bringing about such notions he has been willing to use conditions as they are until better things can be provided. He believes that the dominant community interest can and must be used in the educational process and that through this means agriculture is gradually to come into its own in education; that in the same way other industries are to receive attention till finally a rational adjustment can be made of manual or industrial and academic work.

Mr. Cotton has made a careful study of the County Institute, and has tried to make it a larger instrument in educational work. He has tried to strengthen its weak points and to put it in closer touch with the State Teachers' Association. As a result of his efforts the work in the County Institute is more carefully planned, better instructors are obtained and larger interest is manifested. Doubtless Mr. Cotton has done more for the development of music in the public schools than has ever been done before. This has been because he appreciates music himself and knows its place in education. During his incumbency as State Superintendent Mr. Cotton has been quick to use every means possible to educate the people. He has issued monthly bulletins to the teachers and through them has kept different departments of education in touch with each other. A certain unity of purpose in school work has been

maintained over the State, the importance of which it would be difficult to estimate. The Department is required to make a report to the Governor and Legislature every two years. The two reports issued during Mr. Cotton's term have been models of system and completeness. In addition to the use made of these reports by the Legislature and the general public they have been made a part of the systematic work of the teachers in their monthly meetings of the Township Institute.

Mr. Cotton believes in newspapers as educators and has been at some pains to keep them informed as to the work of the Department. It is probably no exaggeration to say that the newspapers have devoted more space editorially and in their news columns to Mr. Cotton's work than they did to all his predecessors. The work done by the Department in the Indiana Educational Exhibit at St. Louis deserves especial mention. This consisted of the preparation of a volume of 600 pages, "Education In Indiana," which set forth in a definite, systematic way the distinct features of the Indiana system, and of an attractive display of the actual work done in the public schools of the State. The exhibit received much favorable comment. The educational legislation during Mr. Cotton's administration marks a distinct advance in Indiana educational history. The laws placed upon the statutes may be said to stand for things that Mr. Cotton has been working for. The schools are undoubtedly in better shape than they have ever been. Teaching is undoubtedly more nearly a profession than it has ever been.

While it may be said that Mr. Cotton's work as an educator will be measured by what he has accomplished there is one factor that ought to be mentioned that cannot be measured and that is the manhood of the man. Those who know him know that he is genuine, and that his sole ambition has been and is to make life and living in the world better than he found it.

AUGUST M. KUHN. In August M. Kuhn is found one of the leading citizens, capitalists and prominent men of Indianapolis, one who controls large interests in many lines, and who is identified with much of the city's material prosperity.

Mr. Kuhn is of German birth and ancestry. Both grandfathers were agriculturists in their native land, the former adding wine

growing and distilling to his farming enterprises. Neither ever left the Fatherland, but in their grandson has been exemplified the traits which made them also successful within their narrower spheres.

Mr. Kuhn was born May 11, 1846, in Bavaria, Germany, a son of Jacob and Barbara (Klundt) Kuhn. They reared two children: Johanna, the widow of Peter Iwig, of Indianapolis, and August, of this sketch. August M. Kuhn was fortunate in having an intelligent father, one who was a teacher in his native land all his life, and one who filled many honorable positions in the city government, serving for a number of years as city clerk. He died in 1871, aged fifty-six years, and his wife passed away in 1862, aged thirty-seven years. Both were members of the Lutheran Church.

With his father's encouragement and partly under his care, August M. Kuhn, by the time he was fourteen years of age, had completed the common and high school course in his native place and from that age engaged more or less in business for himself, depending on his own resources. He was nineteen years of age when he came to America, in search of better business opportunities and, after spending six months in New York, getting his bearings in the new land, he came to Indianapolis in 1866, and it has resulted in much benefit to the city that he has made this his permanent home. For nine years he conducted a millinery business here and then embarked in the coal and building material business. This however is but a small part of his business interest. He has financed a number of very successful enterprises and among those with which he is at present prominently identified may be mentioned: Brinkmeyer, Kuhn & Co., wholesale grocers; the Citizens' Loan and Deposit Company, of which he is vice-president; the Capitol National Bank, of which he is a director, as he is also of the Inter-State Life Association and the Columbus, Greensburg & Richmond Traction Company, those being but a fraction of the enterprises in which he has been more or less interested. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Deutsche Haus and belongs to most of the German social organizations, including the Maennerchor. He was president of the local Festival board of the Thirty-second Saengerfest, North American Singers' Union, held at Indianapolis June 17-21, 1908, one of the most successful in the

history of the organization. His fraternal associations are with the Elks and the Masons; in the latter fraternity he has reached the highest degrees.

In politics a Democrat he has always shown a lively interest in the success of his party, both in national and local affairs. He has at various times served as city commissioner, school commissioner and as collector of customs, making a record not only for fealty to party, but for efficiency in the performance of his duties, and for the public integrity which is, alas, so sadly wanting in these days.

On June 21, 1871, Mr. Kuhn was married to Miss Emma Ruschaupt, daughter of Frederick and Katherine (Bonn) Ruschaupt, and they have three children: Cora, Edna and George. Cora married Albert Goepfer, and they have one daughter, Dorothy; Edna is the wife of Dr. Paul Martin; and George is still at school. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn are members of the Lutheran Church, contributing liberally to its support. The home of Mr. Kuhn and family is one of the beautiful residences of a city which has gained enviable reputation for its palatial homes. This mansion he erected in 1902, at No. 602 North Capitol avenue. It is decorated with all that wealth and taste could suggest and is a model of modern comfort and convenience.

WILLIAM LEE THOMPSON, M. D., a distinguished and leading physician of Morgan county, and a descendant of an old, honored and patriotic family which has figured in the early historical annals of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Indiana, was born Nov. 20, 1866, in Howard county, Ind. He is a son of James O. and Julie (Lee) Thompson, the former a native of Orange county, N. C., where the family had been located for several generations, Abel Thompson, the Doctor's great-grandfather, having lived there. His son, Jonathan Hadley Thompson, grandfather of Dr. Thompson, grew to manhood in North Carolina, moving with his family to Indiana in 1845. He became a prosperous farmer and merchant at Mooresville, where he died. His wife, Elizabeth (Latta), daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Chambers) Latta, was a member of a family celebrated in the East.

James O. Thompson came to Indiana with his parents when eight years old, the trip being made overland in a wagon. The family

settled first on a farm in Howard county, later removing to Morgan county, where James O. Thompson became engaged as a general merchant in Mooresville. There he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1902. Mr. Thompson was married in Howard county, Ind., to Miss Julie Lee, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Lindley) Lee, the former a farmer and land owner in Howard county. Mr. Lee was born in Virginia, and was a descendant of the famous Lee family of that State, being of the same stock as the Revolutionary general, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, and the Civil war general, Robert E. Lee. Mr. Thompson was a member of the I. O. O. F., and his religious connection was with the M. E. Church.

Dr. William Lee Thompson is the only surviving member of his parents' family. He received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the high school at Mooresville in 1885, after which he entered De Pauw University. There he took a preparatory course, with a view to entering medical college, matriculating at the Indiana Medical College in 1887. Upon graduating, in 1889, he located in Mooresville, where he has since been actively engaged in general practice. Dr. Thompson inherited from sturdy ancestors mental and physical qualities of a high order, and possessing a natural taste for medicine and surgery, it is but natural that he should have attained his present high position. While not a specialist, he has been remarkably successful as an obstetrician, in which line he has made an excellent reputation. In all his work his analytical brain and great sympathies have been the secret of his success. He has never spared himself in the prosecution of his professional duties, to which he has given his best resources and energy without stint. Realizing the disadvantages that the physician has to strive against in a small town, the Doctor at a great expense erected a most modern building, located on South Indiana street, adjoining the M. E. Church, in which he has a laboratory; a surgical department; an electrical department, containing apparatus for the treatment of all diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; and a department devoted entirely to therapeutics. Here he keeps, at great expense, all the most approved modern remedies known to the profession, having an equipment not usually found in a town of the size, and one of great value to the com-



Wm L Thompson, M.D.

munity. Moreover, he has one of the most complete medical libraries in the State. The Doctor maintains his office in this building, which is provided with special heating apparatus. The electrical appliances are operated by water-power.

Dr. Thompson is a man of unusual enterprise, a trait he has shown from the beginning of his independent career. In his youth he was ambitious for an education, and the fact that it had to be obtained entirely through his own efforts proved no obstacle in its attainment. He worked his way through school and through De Pauw University as successfully as he has battled with the more perplexing problems of his later life. His devotion to his chosen calling has never flagged, and through that medium he has found many opportunities to benefit his fellowmen. He has never been backward in charitable work, and his contributions to the M. E. Hospital and Deaconess Home of the State of Indiana, located at Indianapolis, have been steady and substantial. Any movement for the betterment of humanity claims his serious consideration and enlists his sympathies and help. He is a good citizen in the best sense of the word.

Dr. Thompson married Miss Ida Dakin, daughter of Sylvester and Ann (Hadley) Dakin, Friends and old settlers of Morgan county, related to the celebrated Hadley family of Hendricks county. To this union has been born one daughter, Edith Julie. The Doctor and his family occupy a fine home in Mooresville with ample grounds, tastefully and conveniently arranged for comfort and hospitality. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the M. E. Church. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, I. O. R. M., K. of P., and Masonic fraternity, in which latter he has attained the thirty-second degree and is a Shriner; he belongs to the commandery at Martinsville.

VALENTINE A. MAGENHEIMER, M. D., of Mooresville, Morgan Co., Ind., who has recently become a partner of William Lee Thompson, M. D., was born in St. Charles, Mo., in 1876, son of Martin Magenheimer. His parents are now residents of Morgan county, Ind. Beginning his education in the public schools of his native place, Dr. Magenheimer eventually entered the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Indi-

anapolis, from which he was graduated in 1898. He started practice in Waverly, Ind., where he was successfully engaged until the fall of 1907, later being a student with Dr. Thompson, until they formed the present partnership, known as Thompson & Magenheimer. Dr. Magenheimer is a self-made man, possessed of unusual ability, and is an all-round physician and surgeon, worthy of the high estimation in which he is held.

He has been twice married. His first wife, Sallie (Councilman), of Waverly, Ind., died in 1905, the mother of two children, Clair and Alice Fern. In January, 1908, he married for his second wife Miss Laura Houk, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Houk, of the German Evangelical Church of Indianapolis.

THEODORE PEARSON DAVIS, former Judge of the Appellate court of Indiana, and one of the leading lawyers of the State, who died April 25, 1907, had a well-deserved reputation for technical knowledge, impartial decisions and a high sense of professional ethics and personal honor. Judge Davis bore a Welsh name, and certain it is that Wales was the home of the family before the emigration to America, but just when that emigration took place is not known. The first of the family of whom there is definite record was

(I) John Davis, a farmer, who prior to the war of the Revolution made his home in North Carolina, but after the close of that war he moved his family to the extreme northwest part of South Carolina. John Davis married Jane Davis, and they became the parents of eight children, as follows: Adam married Ella Black; George married Sarah Meckelny; Paul married Margaret Alexander, and they are mentioned in full farther on; Robert married Mary Black; John married Esther Liddle; Milly married Owen McCorkle; Elizabeth married Samuel Black; Violet married William Brown.

(II) Paul Davis, son of John, was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., Aug. 6, 1769. He went from his native county to northwest South Carolina, but the name of the county is not known. It is not certain, either, whether this removal was before or after his marriage (about 1791) with Margaret Alexander, daughter of David and Margaret (Morrison) Alexander, of old Scotch Covenant stock, nor again is it certain whether she lived in

North or in South Carolina. There is a strong probability, however, that the marriage occurred in Charlotte, N. C., but it is understood that all the children of this marriage were born in South Carolina. In the latter part of 1812, or early in 1813, Paul Davis moved to Harrison, Ohio, but at the end of one year came to Indiana Territory, and located near Connersville, and there he and his family were living in 1814. When the family left the South, all the children except James and George came, also. These two had enlisted in the regular army, and were stationed at Charleston. After they had served one year their father returned to South Carolina, and succeeded in getting them released on account of their youth. Late in 1814 Paul Davis purchased a farm three miles west of Connersville, and on it he made his home during most of the remaining years of his life. He was a man most orderly in his habits, exercising great care not only with regard to his personal appearance, but with regard to his farm and everything connected with it. His stock was kept in perfect condition—his tools and implements cleaned and sharpened, ready for use at a minute's notice. He was possessed of good common sense and was well informed, but was of a very impetuous nature and tenacious of his opinions. His wife Margaret was a woman of decided character, but of even temper, domestic in her tastes, and her death in October, 1839, removed one of the best known pioneer women of the State. To Paul and Margaret Davis were born children as follows: (1) George, born May 9, 1792, married Violet McCorkle, in Carolina, had ten children—Madison, Marion, George, Violet, Marshall, Almira, Volney, Addison, Margaret and Harry—and died in Madison county, Ind., in 1873. (2) James, born May 14, 1794, married Rilla Hackleman, in Rushville, Ind., and died in Vermilion county, Ind. (3) Wilburn, born Jan. 30, 1797, is mentioned in full further on. (4) Robert, born May 17, 1799, married Lena Handley, in Kentucky, and died in Parke county, Ind., prior to 1830, leaving a widow and three children, who moved to California. (5) John, born Dec. 30, 1801, married Elizabeth DeHaven, in Kentucky, and died in Fayette county, leaving a daughter, Nancy, now of Logansport, Ind. (6) Dulcina, born Dec. 24, 1804, married, in 1826, Moses Caldwell, in Fayette county, Ind., had four children—Margaret (deceased),

Thomas J., J. W. and Ezilpha—and died Jan. 14, 1896. (7) Paul, Jr., born Oct. 31, 1806, married Jane Gordon, in Ohio, and died in Madison county, Ind., leaving five children, John (deceased), Nancy, Isaac, Oliver (deceased) and Albert C., the last named being formerly recorder of Madison county. (8) Thomas Jefferson, born March 31, 1810, married Maria Ball, in Fayette county, Ind., and had nine children, all yet living, William, J. N., Eliza, James H., Doctor B., Sarah J., Elizabeth M., Rachel and John; he died in 1856. (9) Jasper N., born Sept. 25, 1812, married Miranda White, in Fayette county, Ind., and had three children, Helen M., and Mary Elizabeth and Horace C., deceased; he died March 22, 1895, and his widow July 8, 1902.

After Mrs. Margaret (Alexander) Davis died Dulcina kept the home for her father for some time. Mr. Davis eventually deeded eighty acres of his farm to Jasper N. (the part including the brick house), who was crippled, and ten acres to Dulcina, keeping seventy for himself. In 1842 he married again, and settled in a log house on the farm, later moving to Henry county, Ind., there remaining until he and his wife, by reason of their advanced years, could no longer wait on each other. She went to her relatives, and he to his son's at the old Fayette county home, and there he died in 1858. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but in 1828 became a Whig, and a great personal friend of Oliver H. Smith. All of Paul Davis's sons became Whigs except Wilburn and James, Wilburn and all his descendants being invariably Democrats. In his younger days Mr. Davis was a Presbyterian, and a strict observer of the ordinance of family prayer, but before he left South Carolina he had abandoned the church because of the disgraceful conduct of some of the members in high authority. He was always temperate in his habits, and after he reached the age of fifty years never used either whiskey or tobacco.

(III) Wilburn Davis, son of Paul, was born in South Carolina, Jan. 30, 1797, was brought up on a farm, and became thoroughly familiar with all the duties connected with successful agriculture. On March 1, 1821, at the home of Alexander Dale, near Harrisburg, Fayette county, he married Nancy Dale, daughter of George and Hannah Dale, and one of the most enduring and sprightly of women, noted as the fleetest of foot of all her

associates. After her eldest son was grown she could easily outdistance him in a foot-race. She died of malarial poisoning in 1855. To Wilburn and Nancy (Dale) Davis were born the following children: William Alexander, born Jan. 8, 1822, married Sarah Ann Kimble, and died in Sheridan, Hamilton county, in 1895, the father of a large family; Newton Jasper was born Nov. 23, 1823; Dulsina, born Jan. 1, 1826, married Phineas Gardner Pearson, and died in 1875, near Sheridan; Cordelia, born in 1827, married Coswell Boxley, and died in 1858, at Boxley, Ind.; Albert Cole married Elizabeth Overlease, and died in 1864, on his farm in Adams township; Hannibal died on his Adams township farm Nov. 12, 1855; Wilburn, Jr., died in infancy; and Henrietta died in Adams township Nov. 19, 1855. At the time of his marriage Wilburn Davis owned a farm in Shelby county, Ind., on the banks of the Blue River, and there he and his young bride went. They had nothing except a few simple necessary articles, and that first year they planted and cultivated six acres with hoes. This is now said to be one of the finest farms in the State, but Mr. Davis sold it in 1822, and returned to Fayette county. In March, 1825, they moved to Hamilton county, Ind., and there settled on a farm he owned near Noblesville. In April, 1830, they moved to Noblesville, where he engaged in the hotel business in the building previously erected by George Shirts, and where the Hollenbach barber shop now stands. He became quite popular as landlord of the best hostelry in many miles, but in 1835 he moved to a section of land he owned in Adams township, near Sheridan. This was then all wild prairie land, but he made of it a fine farm. He was the first brick maker in Hamilton county. A man of strong positive character, he was bound to make an impress upon the community in which he dwelt, and he was always active and alert in public affairs. He was a captain in the Indiana militia, and he served Hamilton county as agent, an office similar to auditor. The deed to the public square on which the court house is located was executed to Wilburn Davis, as county agent. He died at Noblesville Aug. 31, 1837, from the effects of exposure in assisting some pioneers to move across the country near Lafayette in 1833.

(IV) Newton Jasper Davis, son of Wilburn, born Nov. 23, 1823, was second in the

large family of children, and upon him devolved the care of the household at the death of the father. At that time he was but fourteen years of age, but farmers' sons in pioneer days early learned to shoulder responsibility and to face bravely whatever duties came their way. In the spring of 1838 the family returned to the vicinity of Noblesville, where the lad put out a crop of corn. The next year he worked for six dollars a month. In 1840 he moved the family back to Adams township, and he spent four years in clearing and cultivating the old farm. At the end of that time he returned to Noblesville and worked on what is now the County Poor Farm at eight dollars a month, paying his board in wet weather. That fall (1844) he rented a farm two miles northeast of Noblesville, on the White River, and to it brought his family. While he worked the farm, and from it procured most of the living, ready money was scarce, and it was necessary for him to get other work to do in order to meet such expenses as required actual money payment. In August, 1846, he joined a surveying corps at Peru, and helped survey the Indianapolis & Peru Railroad to Indianapolis, now known as the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. He also assisted in the survey for the Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad to Terre Haute. In 1847 he rented the Carey Harrison farm, and operated it until 1851, when he moved to Westfield and there, in partnership with John Davis, started a tannery, and in connection a large harness and saddle shop. This venture proved successful, but the work was not congenial, so Mr. Davis, in 1855, purchased a farm in Section 29, Adams township, where he afterward resided. The first home on this farm was a hewed log house, with puncheon floors covered with boards, and a loose loft, while the fire place was built of mud, mortar and sticks. This was in the midst of the woods, and all the surrounding country was a wilderness. Mr. Davis set resolutely to work, cleared the primeval forests and literally carved out his farm of 100 acres. In order to get the few groceries needed prior to his marriage, he walked to Lafayette, where he chopped wood at 37½ cents per cord, and carried his wages home on his shoulders in the form of groceries and dry goods. He was a man of excellent mind, and was a close reader of books and newspapers, keeping in touch with all the events of the day. Espe-

cially was he a student of Holy Writ, and he was liberal in his religious views, being an ardent admirer of Theodore Parker.

On July 10, 1853, at Boxley, Ind., Newton J. Davis was united in marriage with Louisa Pearson, born in Ohio, in 1827, daughter of Herman and Jocabad (Teller) Pearson. She lived in Ohio for many years, and there worked as a tailoress. She was a noble and excellent woman, proud and ambitious, and one of the neatest of housekeepers and best of home-makers. She died Oct. 25, 1862, the mother of children as follows: Theodore Pearson; Harriet Luella, born May 22, 1856, married in February, 1877, Milton Hiott, and lives in Sheridan, Ind.; Wilburn B., born Feb. 23, 1858, lives near Seattle, Wash.; Austin, born April 3 (or 4 ?), 1860, died when about three weeks old; Jasper P., born Oct. 6, 1862, married in July, 1884, Margaret Pallum, and lives at the old home farm near Sheridan. On Sept. 10, 1863, Newton J. Davis married, for his second wife, Mary J. McMindes, and of the five children of this marriage three died in infancy. The survivors are: Viola E., born in November, 1871, is a school teacher, and lives with her mother and brother in Urbana, Ill.; and Charles G., born in March, 1875, a graduate of the State University, and later a student in a university in Germany, is one of the instructors in the University of Illinois at Champaign, Ill. Newton J. Davis died on his farm near Sheridan June 9, 1904. He was an able and honest man and good citizen, and he had the confidence and respect of all who knew him. His life had been the busy one of the pioneer looking to the advancement and development of the country, and he reared his family to useful and honorable manhood and womanhood, worthy bearers of an honored name.

(V) Theodore Pearson Davis, eldest son and child of Newton J., was born Jan. 5, 1855, at Westfield, Ind., and his life up to the age of seventeen years was passed on the farm, attending the district schools and assisting his father. In 1872 he went to Lebanon, Ohio, and there for four months attended the National Normal School, preparing himself to teach the home school. This he did for one year, and then went to Noblesville, where for a short time he attended Normal School. In September, 1873, he became a teacher in the graded schools there, but the profession of teaching was to the am-

bitious youth only a means to an end. He had long before determined that his life work was to be the practice of law, and he began his legal studies in the office of Moss & Trissel, continuing there under the able guidance of those successful old school practitioners until 1875, when their partnership was dissolved. However, he continued with Mr. Moss, in the latter's new partnership as a member of the firm of Moss & Kane, until October, 1876, when that firm dissolved, and he became a partner of Thomas J. Kane, under the firm name of Kane & Davis. Mr. Davis had been admitted to the Bar at the age of nineteen. From the beginning the new firm enjoyed a good practice, and they found it a rapidly growing one for sixteen years. In 1892 Mr. Davis was elected judge of the Indiana Appellate court, and he held the office for a term of four years, discharging his duties with dignity and impartiality. After his retirement from the Bench he was actively engaged in practice at Noblesville and Indianapolis, maintaining his residence in the latter city from June 1, 1901. After January 1, 1897, he was associated with Judge Frank E. Gavin and the latter's son, James L. Gavin, under the firm name of Gavin & Davis. They had offices in the Lemcke Block, Indianapolis.

Judge Davis never swerved from the political faith of his fathers, but was a Democrat of pronounced convictions. From the time he started out in the world for himself he was active in work for his party, and from the time he attained his majority he was almost constantly in some office of public trust. At twenty-one he was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, and alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention; at twenty-four he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention; and at thirty-five a candidate for Circuit Judge, and notwithstanding an adverse majority of 1,500 was defeated by only 181; he was elected Appellate Judge in 1892; for several years until 1898 was a member of the State Central Committee; and for three years was a school trustee. In every position he was faithful to his trust.

As a Mason the Judge attained the thirty-second degree; in the I. O. O. F. he passed all the chairs including that of noble grand, and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State. He also belonged to the I. O. R. M. and K. of P. He was a member of

the University Club, the Commercial Club, and the Indiana Democratic Club (in the latter of which he was a director). In 1902 he was elected president of the Indiana Bar Association, an office he capably administered for one and one-half years. There were several thousand people who formerly lived in Hamilton county and who later lived in Indianapolis, and they formed an organization, holding annual reunions, and of this association the Judge was president, as he also was of the association of the many descendants of Paul and Margaret (Alexander) Davis, now residing in the counties of Marion, Hamilton, Madison, Hancock, Grant and Fayette.

In spite of the manifold duties of his professional and political connections, Judge Davis did not overlook the material advancement of the commercial interests of his section, but was found in the front in furthering such enterprises as would substantially aid in the progress and well-being of the community. He organized the Noblesville Gas and Improvement Company, the Noblesville Water and Light Company, and many other corporations. Although not a member of any religious denomination, he attended the Presbyterian Church.

On March 1, 1877, Judge Davis was united in marriage in Piqua, Ohio, with Anna F. Gray, who was born Dec. 5, 1852, daughter of Jacob Chrisman and Catharine (Houser) Gray, and three children blessed this union: Helen, born July 23, 1879; Gray, born Jan. 11, 1885; and Paul, born Jan. 10, 1887.

Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, a prominent soldier and officer from the State of Indiana in the War of the Rebellion, was also a member of that branch of the Davis family that moved from the Carolinas, and is said to be a grandson of George Davis, son of John Davis, and brother of Paul.

ALEXANDER. The Alexanders of North and South Carolina have played an active part in some of the formative chapters of American history, and in each generation members have distinguished themselves in patriotic and honorable service for country or State. Six of the signers of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775, were Alexanders, and when the original of that historic instrument was destroyed by fire in 1800, it was John McKnitt Alexander, secretary of the original convention, who transcribed it anew from memory.

[It is stated that David Alexander, father of Margaret, wife of Paul Davis, was one of the signers, but his name does not appear as such in the history of Mecklenburg county.] The Alexanders came to America from Ireland, and were of Scotch Covenanter ancestry there. David and Margaret (Morrison) Alexander, parents of Margaret, wife of Paul Davis, were the parents of nine children: David, who married Jane Woods; James, who married Martha Moore; Jane, who married John Moore; Ann, who married a Gocher; Catharine, who married Samuel Brown; Ellen, who married Archibald Reid; Elizabeth, who married Robert Woods; Ruth, who married Joseph Archer; and Margaret, born Jan. 31, 1767, wife of (II) Paul Davis.

The first Southern woman to enter the medical profession was Annie L. Alexander, of Mecklenburg Co., N. C., who graduated in Philadelphia in 1884, and has since been a successful practitioner.

Nathaniel Alexander, a native of Mecklenburg county, was a graduate of Princeton in 1776. He entered the Revolutionary army; served in the State Legislature in 1797; State Senate, 1801-2; and while holding a seat in Congress in 1805, was chosen by the Legislature Governor of the State, serving two years. He died at Charlotte Nov. 8, 1808, leaving no children. His wife was Margaret Polk, daughter of Col. Thomas Polk.

Tilghman Alexander Howard, who was a prominent lawyer at Rockville, Parke Co., Ind., senior member of the firm of Howard & Wright (the latter afterward Governor of Indiana), and also at one time a partner of Governor Whitcomb, was Democratic candidate for Governor in 1840. He was a descendant of the Alexander family, and a relative of Margaret, wife of Paul Davis.

DALE. Mrs. Nancy (Dale) Davis, wife of (III) Wilburn Davis, was born in December, 1802, daughter of George and Hannah Dale, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Maryland, who were married in the Old Dominion in 1775. The Dales were originally from Scotland. In the first half of the Eighteenth century three Dale brothers emigrated from England, and upon reaching this country they separated, one going to New England, one to Virginia, and one to the South. George Dale was a son of the one who located along the Potomac river in Virginia. George lived in Westmoreland county,

that State, until 1786, when he moved to near Craig's Station or Versailles, Woodford Co., Ky., and there exchanged feathers in a feather bed for land at the rate of one pound of feathers for an acre of land. In 1817 or 1818 he moved to Connersville, Fayette Co., Ind., and in 1821 to Noblesville, where he died in 1833. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was present with Washington at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Dale, was no known relation. They became the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, born Jan. 1, 1777; Catesby, Oct. 3, 1778; Frankey, Oct. 3, 1780; George, March 9, 1782; Hannah, born Sept. 14, 1783; Alexander, Feb. 3, 1786; Letty, March 15, 1788; Polly, April 21, 1790; Joseph, April 3, 1792; John, June 7, 1794; Sylvan, Jan. 27, 1796; Samuel, Jan. 6, 1798; Rebecca, Nov. 8, 1800; and Nancy, Dec. 7, 1802.

PEARSON. Mrs. Louisa (Pearson) Davis, wife of Newton Jasper Davis and mother of Judge Theodore P. Davis, came of New England stock, of English, Scotch and Irish descent. Her grandfather, Jonas Pearson, was born in Massachusetts in 1779. His father was an Englishman, and his mother a Scotchwoman. In 1800, at Lowell, Mass., Jonas Pearson married Rhoda Underwood, who was born in Massachusetts, daughter of Asa Underwood, an Irishman, and his wife, who was of Scotch parentage. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Pearson came West, settling in Brown county, Ohio. He was the first dairyman who ever made cheese in the State of Ohio. The Pearsons and the Grants (the family of which Gen. U. S. Grant was a distinguished member) were long residents of the same neighborhood in Ohio. To Jonas and Rhoda Pearson were born children as follows: Louisa; Heman, mentioned below; Prudence; Sophia; Suel; Sarah; Charles, who is living in Ohio, and whose son, David V., was for many years an attorney at Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, while another son, Samuel, was a lawyer in Kansas; Joseph; Maria; Orilla; and Jonas.

Heman Pearson, son of Jonas, was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1803, and there in 1824 married Jocabed Teller, whose mother, Lottie (Gardner) Teller, was a daughter of Benjamin Gardner, of New York. Mrs. Pearson died in Hamilton county, Ind., Jan.

28, 1837, the mother of two children: Phineas Gardner, born in 1825; and Louisa, born in 1827, who married Newton Jasper Davis. After the death of the mother of these children, Heman Pearson was twice married, and had children by his second marriage. He died on his farm near Sheridan in 1880.

GARDNER. Benjamin Gardner, great-great-grandfather of Judge Theodore P. Davis, in maternal lines, was a native of New York, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His daughter Lottie married a Teller, in Brown county, Ohio, and her daughter Jocabed married Heman Pearson. Mills Gardner, a lawyer of Washington, Ohio, was a member of the same family. The Gardners were strong people with some peculiar characteristics, punctual and exacting in their engagements. There were several ministers of the Gospel in the family.

GRAY. The Gray family to which Mrs. Anna F. (Gray) Davis, widow of Judge Theodore P. Davis, belongs, is thought to have been native of Ireland. It was planted in this country by Daniel Gray, who, emigrating from either England or Ireland, settled in New Jersey.

Amos Gray, son of Daniel, moved to Ohio about 1809. In 1811 he married Sophia Chrisman, and he died at Piqua, Ohio, in 1875, aged eighty-eight years. Jacob Chrisman, grandfather of Sophia, was born May 5, 1720, and died Jan. 22, 1785. His son, Jacob Chrisman, Jr., was born in Pennsylvania, perhaps in Berks county, Nov. 2, 1745, and had no educational advantages. In his youth he was a farmer and house carpenter. In early life he married Mary B. Summers, and shortly after they left Pennsylvania for Guilford county, N. C., where they lived until 1794-5, when they moved to Bowman. In the meantime he had become a member of the Reformed Church, and on moving to Bowman, he entered the ministry. On May 1, 1798, on the call of six congregations in Bowman and in adjoining places, he was regularly ordained to the Gospel ministry by the Synod of the German Reformed Church of North America, during its regular meeting at Lancaster, Pa. In 1802 he made a tour on horseback to Ohio, and after traveling seven hundred miles, arrived on Feb. 1st in that part of Warren county, Ohio, then generally known as the Clear Creek settlement. At the end of five months, during which time he

preached in private houses, he returned to Carolina, but at the end of one year again went to Ohio.

Jacob Chrisman Gray, son of Amos and Sophia (Chrisman) Gray, was born Aug. 6, 1812, and he became a carpenter and contractor. He was a zealous member of the Baptist Church at Piqua, Ohio, and there died in February, 1881. On Dec. 25, 1838, he married Catharine Houser, who was born March 30, 1821, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Haney) Houser, the former born in Northumberland, Va., Nov. 17, 1796, a grandson of Henry Houser (who emigrated to this country from Germany, and died Feb. 25, 1795), and a son of Martin Houser (who was born in 1762). Jacob Houser and his wife lived many years at Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Catharine (Houser) Gray died at Piqua, Ohio, in May, 1897. Of the children born to Jacob Chrisman and Catharine (Houser) Gray, John H. makes his home in Cincinnati, Ohio; William H. lives in Chicago; Anna F. married Theodore P. Davis, of Noblesville and Indianapolis, Ind.; Sarah Margaret is the wife of Major R. D. Cramer, of Memphis, Mo.; Martha Alice is the wife of Dallas D. Sigler, of Piqua, Ohio.

DEMARCHUS C. BROWN, the present State Librarian of Indiana, is a scholar whose studies and researches have taken him into educational centers all over the world. As an authority on the Greek language and literature he is known throughout the State and he ranks among the best in the country.

Mr. Brown was born June 24, 1857, in Indianapolis, son of Philip Brown and grandson of Andrew Brown, of Butler county, Ohio. Philip Brown passed most of his life in Butler county, where he was born in 1800, moving to Indianapolis in 1852. He died in this city in 1864. He located in the northeastern part of the city, on what is now Massachusetts avenue, and followed the business of lumber merchant. From him his son undoubtedly inherited his studious tastes, for though a self-educated man Philip Brown was a persistent and thoughtful reader, and the many scholarly works his library contained gave an estimate of his intellectual calibre. He married Julia Tröster, a lady from Reutlingen, in Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1832, who survived him some years, dying in 1874. They had a family of four children, Amptor, Hilton U., Demarchus C. and Fe-

mina, Amptor and Femina dying when children. Hilton U. Brown is now general manager of the Indianapolis *News*.

Demarchus C. Brown received his early education in the public schools of his native city, taking his preparatory and college course at the North Western Christian University, from which institution he was graduated in 1879. The professor of Greek having died, Mr. Brown became a tutor of Greek before he was graduated. He received his master's degree in 1880, a year after graduation. In 1882-83 he devoted himself to study at the University of Tübingen, Germany, and the British Museum; in 1883-84 he was instructor in Greek and secretary of the board of directors of Butler College, in 1884 becoming professor of Greek at that college, with which he retained his connection in the same capacity until called to his present duties in 1906. Meantime he had taken various opportunities for study abroad—in Paris, France, in the autumn of 1892; at the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece, in the winter of 1892-93; at the Berlin Museums in the summer of 1896; and in company with Mrs. Brown was engaged in work at Munich, and the museums of Athens and Rome, in fall of 1897; in 1899 they worked together in the museums and libraries of Paris and London. Mr. Brown has published translations from Lucian (Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1896), and a translation of Freudenthal's "American Criminology," brought out in 1907 by the State Board of Charities. He belongs to various societies maintained in the interest of his special lines of work and thought, having been a member of the American Philological Society since 1893; of the American Archaeological Institute since 1895; of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South since its organization, in 1905; of the American Library Association; of the Indianapolis Literary Club (serving as president this year—1908); of the Contemporary Club and the Athenaeum, both of which he has served as president; and of the Indiana Historical Society.

With all his professional labors Mr. Brown has kept in personal touch with the practical side of progress as well as the higher intellectual development, and since 1893, when first appointed by Governor Matthews, he has been an active member of the State Board of Charities, having been re-appointed by every successive governor; he

was president of the State Conference of Charities for one year.

In September, 1906, Mr. Brown was chosen State Librarian by the State Board of Education, and was re-elected the following April. Already the library is showing evidences of his progressive administration, for he has made many improvements which increase its value and render its treasures more accessible. Two departments have been enlarged since he took charge, the Legislative Reference department and the Indiana Archives department. As a linguist and general scholar he is widely known and appreciated, particularly for his learning in his special field of study, in which, in the opinion of his associates, he has few equals.

In March, 1881, Professor Brown married Miss S. Anna Rudy, of Paris, Ill., who died in April, 1891. In 1897 he married Miss Jessie Lanier Christian, whose mother, Mrs. Eliza Christian, was a daughter of Angelina (Logan) Williams, whose mother was a daughter of Col. Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia. One son, Philip C., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown in 1901. Professor Brown is a member of the Disciples Church.

RICHARD V. DITMARS, one of the oldest business men of Franklin, Johnson county, and a representative merchant of his section of Indiana, is one of the early settlers of that city and a member of a family not only included among the pioneers of this State but also among the earliest in America.

The emigrant ancestors of this branch of the Ditmars family came to these shores two hundred and seventy-one and more years ago. In the year 1636 a man of the name of Ditmars purchased a farm on Long Island, comprising 135 acres. In the year 1886 fifty acres of this tract, which was still in the Ditmars name as it had been for two hundred and fifty years, were sold out of the name by Adrian Vandever, a real estate broker of Flatbush, Long Island, to a prominent business man of Broadway, New York City, for \$125,000. This fifty-acre piece was included in the town corporation of Flatbush, a suburb of the city of Brooklyn, and on the day of the sale mentioned the old Ditmars homestead, which had been built one hundred and twenty-five years before, was still standing. The property was at once laid out in building lots for sale.

According to Hon. W. D. Ditmars, of Holmesville, Ohio, the name had its origin in the Duchy of Ditmarszen, Holland. There are families in this country who spell their name "Dittmar," but they hail from Germany and are no relation whatever to the Ditmars family.

Two sons of John Ditmars, of Flatbush, Long Island, settled in New Jersey in the year 1730. Their names were Dow Ditmars and Rem Ditmars, and from the latter the branch of the family in which we are interested trace their lineage. Rem Ditmars died June 17, 1775,, and his wife, Hellen, died April 24, 1778. They were the parents of the following named children: John, born Dec. 27, 1741; Frederick, born Dec. 27, 1742 (married Phebe Dumont); Peter, born Feb. 23, 1744; Abraham, born July 23, 1747; Helena, born Sept. 16, 1749; Ioine, born Jan. 11, 1752; Dinah, born Feb. 16, 1754; Martha, born March 21, 1756 (married Garrett Vorhes); Mariah, born Dec. 2, 1759 (married Peter Vorhes); Catharine, born Nov. 9, 1761 (married Jacobus Van Nuys); Phebe, born April 1, 1763 (married Ryneer Moore). [The foregoing data were copied from the manuscript of "Aunt" Moore in New Jersey.]

Peter Ditmars, son of Rem, born Feb. 23, 1744, died Feb. 25, 1792. His wife, Margaret, died Nov. 27, 1781, the mother of the following named children: Peter, born May 22, 1771; Sarah, born March 13, 1773 (died Oct. 1, 1776); Rem, born Aug. 28, 1774 (died Sept. 5, 1774); John, born Oct. 11, 1775 (died Sept. 22, 1776); John (2), born April 23, 1778; Abraham, born Jan. 24, 1780 (died Jan. 17, 1876); and Frederick, born Nov. 8, 1781 (died Dec. 10, 1781). The records would indicate that the father of this family contracted a second marriage, and had children also by that union, as there is mention of three other children of Peter Ditmars, Cornelius, Garrett and Margaret, though no dates are given. [The foregoing record was copied from the McKissics manuscripts at Millstone, N. J.]

Abraham Ditmars, son of Peter, married Cornelia Stryker, of New Jersey, who was born March 2, 1781, and died Dec. 19, 1843, on the farm now occupied by her grandson, W. D. Ditmars, of Holmesville, Ohio. To Abraham and Cornelia (Stryker) Ditmars were born children as follows: Margaret Pummy, Sept. 3, 1801; Peter, Feb. 1, 1803;



R. V. Dilmars

Jane, June 1, 1804 (died Sept. 3, 1805); Isaac, Sept. 3, 1806; Eliza, April 3, 1808; Cornelius, Nov. 16, 1809; John, Nov. 28, 1811; Garrett, Sept. 13, 1814; Henry, Oct. 15, 1816; William, Nov. 3, 1818; Abraham, June 3, 1821. All of this family were born in Hunterdon county, N. J., and a number of their descendants are found in Ohio and Indiana. There are also families of this branch living in northern New York State, in central Michigan, at Eldon, Iowa, and at Cameron, Mo. A Mr. George F. Ditmars is Surrogate at Canandaigua, N. Y. In Brooklyn there is Raymond Lee Ditmars, of the Zoological Gardens, and his father, John V. H. Ditmars, all more or less distantly related to the Ditmars of whom we write. From data at hand it is evident that those of the name have been generally enterprising and successful, active in the progress of the various communities with which they have been identified, and creditable citizens in every respect. Mr. W. D. Ditmars, of Holmesville, Ohio, previously mentioned, has an old English musket that an ancestor carried in the war of the Revolution as a member of the army of New Jersey, under Washington. It is one of his most cherished possessions.

Garrett Ditmars, father of R. V. Ditmars, of Franklin, Ind., was like his father, Peter Ditmars, a native of New Jersey, born about 1791. He grew to manhood there, and in an early day emigrated westward, moving from Millstone, N. J., to Warren county, Ohio, where he followed his life occupation, farming. In about 1837 he moved again, this time to Johnson county, Ind., where he bought land in Union township and settled with his large family. He died on his farm there in 1851, at the age of sixty. Garrett Ditmars married Sarah Verbyke, like himself a native of New Jersey and of Holland-Dutch descent. Her father, Capt. Cornelius Verbryke, was born in New Jersey, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving as a captain at the battle of Trenton. He died in his native State when an old man. He was the father of a large family. His wife lived to the advanced age of ninety-five. Mrs. Sarah (Verbryke) Ditmars survived her husband, dying in 1854, at the age of about sixty. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church during their later years, though they had originally been identified with the Reformed Dutch faith. They were the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, five of this

family still surviving, namely: Peter, who is a resident of Franklin, Ind.; Cornelius L., of Hopewell, Johnson county; John T., of Franklin township, Johnson county; Richard V.; and Rebecca, widow of Orion Donnell, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Richard V. Ditmars was born in 1834, in Warren county, Ohio, and was two years old when brought to Indiana. His home has ever since been in Johnson county, where he has long been regarded as one of the most substantial and reliable citizens who have been identified with practically all of its history and modern development. During his youth and early manhood he worked upon his father's farm, and he attended the local educational institutions, first the log school house typical of the early days and later the academy at Hopewell, where the advantages were good for the time. In 1861 he enlisted, at Franklin, in Company F, 7th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which went into camp at Indianapolis, where the regiment was organized under Colonel (later General) Dumont and sent at once to western Virginia. There it went into camp at Elk river, and not long afterward participated in the battle of Greenbrier. Mr. Ditmars was subsequently in many skirmishes, and when he had served eighteen months was injured at the battle of Port Republic, having his left leg broken; there was a compound fracture of both bones, and he was given an honorable discharge.

Returning home after his military experience, Mr. Ditmars became a clerk in the dry-goods store of J. L. Jones, in the autumn of 1863, continuing thus for three years, at the end of which period he commenced business on his own account. He began modestly, but on a sound basis, and his advancement was rapid, for within a few years he had an assured place among the most reliable merchants of his section, and in all the intervening years his standing has never suffered the slightest deterioration. Now he is one of the leading merchants of Franklin and one of the solid business men of the community in every respect. His establishment is not surpassed as a dry-goods and carpet house in the city, and all the stock is complete and contains an unusually good assortment. The store is fully equipped with all modern appliances for the prompt and efficient discharge of the large business daily transacted, and employment is given to a large force of people.

On Dec. 2, 1873, Mr. Ditmars was mar-

ried to Miss Alice Barnett, of Greenfield, Ind., only child of Dr. Robert E. and Eliza (Pierson) Barnett, and three children were born to this union, Jessie, Eugene and Lillian. Lillian, who lives at home, is the only survivor, Jessie having died at the age of three years and Eugene in infancy. The mother died in 1888, at the age of thirty-eight. She was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1893 Mr. Ditmars married Miss Mary Mather, of Indianapolis, daughter of Mrs. Anne Mather, and they reside at No. 50 West Madison street, where Mr. Ditmars has had a pleasant home since 1873. In addition to this property he owns a fine farm of 283 acres just south of the city of Franklin.

By his thrift, energy and excellent judgment in business matters Mr. Ditmars has risen from the position of a clerk to the standing of a wealthy and respected merchant, and he has not only advanced his own interests but also those of his town, county and State. His public spirit has made him one of the most desirable and useful citizens of the region, which in the long period of his residence here he has seen develop from the primitive conditions of pioneer days to its present prosperous state. With his wife he belongs to the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been active and prominent, doing much for the advancement of Christianity and benevolent movements in general, as well as aiding zealously in the welfare of his own church. His influence in religious circles, as in all other interests with which he is identified, has always been directed toward the most praiseworthy ends, and his life has much to show in works that have been of benefit to his fellowmen. He has always taken particular interest in the young men of his acquaintance, and has proved a helpful friend to more than a few, giving them both counsel and material aid in securing desired educational advantages and a fair start in the world.

Mr. Ditmars is a member of Wadsworth Post, G. A. R., No. 127. In political sentiment he is a Republican, almost invariably supporting the candidates of the party, to which he has given liberally of his time and sympathy, since its organization.

EDWARD LODGE MCKEE, of Indianapolis, president of the Merchants Heat & Light Company, is one whose activities have

not only brought him into prominence in the business life of Indianapolis, but have made his name known throughout the West. He was formerly vice-president of the Indiana National Bank, of Indianapolis, and is still a director of this conservative institution. His record is characteristic of the stock from which he springs, its members in every generation giving evidence of mental and moral strength, freedom of thought and a love of justice—qualities which conduce to useful citizenship and high character in any generation. The McKees are of Irish extraction, and on his mother's side Mr. McKee is descended from Kentucky and Indiana pioneers whose names are famous in the early annals of the Middle West.

The McKees were among the Scotch Covenanters who, driven from their native land by persecution because of their stanch allegiance to their religious principles, took refuge in Ireland. Sir Patrick McKee, to whom the McKee family traces back, was early a resident of the Province of Ulster, having two thousand acres, a castle and a bawn in County Down. From this same region have emigrated many families whose names have become recognized among the bulwarks of early American history, the Grants, McClellans, Camerons, Stuarts, Polks, Todds, and others too numerous to mention, having aided loyally in laying the foundations of the Republic.

James McKee, the grandfather of Edward Lodge McKee, was born May 23, 1793, and his wife, whose maiden name was Agnes McMullan, was born Nov. 14, 1793. They were married Dec. 6, 1813, and had children born as follows: James M., Nov. 4, 1817; William H., Aug. 10, 1819 (died Nov. 24, 1867); Robert S., Jan. 8, 1823; Eliza Ann, April 29, 1824 (died April 20, 1851); Margaret, Sept. 18, 1825; Sophie, Aug. 3, 1828. The mother of this family died Oct. 5, 1837, the father, who survived her many years, passing away in August, 1863.

Robert S. McKee was born in Tullycavy, County Down, and there passed his early life. His educational advantages, compared with modern facilities, were meager. But unpromising circumstances did not seem to hamper him. The spirit which dominated his life was early made manifest. When only thirteen he pluckily left the land of his birth to join his brother William, who had settled in Philadelphia. Crossing the ocean alone,

the boy found his brother. Within a short time after his arrival he had obtained employment as clerk for a company engaged in transporting goods over the mountains between Baltimore and Wheeling, and later the company established him as a clerk in their grocery store at Wheeling. In this connection he gained an experience that gave him confidence to start in business for himself while still a young man. In 1847 he floated down the Ohio river on a flat-boat, and located at Madison, Ind., where in partnership with Josiah S. Weyer he embarked in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Weyer & McKee. The business was subsequently conducted by R. S. McKee & Co., and the house became well known all over the country, before the Civil war attaining such proportions that its trade amounted to a million dollars annually. As his capital increased he became interested in other lines, being prominently associated with the National Branch Bank at Madison, and with the Madison Fire and Marine Insurance Company. In 1865, removing to Louisville, Ky., he there founded the wholesale grocery house of McKee, Cunningham & Co., who controlled a large patronage throughout the entire South. The business gained such proportions that Mr. McKee erected a large building for its use and extended its operations in various ways. He became prominent in other connections in Louisville, being a member of the first board of directors of the Citizens National Bank, and was active in various enterprises that tended to promote the best material interests of the city.

In 1872 Mr. McKee removed to Indianapolis, where he met with a degree of success that completely overshadowed his earlier achievements. Organizing the wholesale boot and shoe house of McKee & Branham, which later became incorporated under the name of the McKee Shoe Company, Mr. McKee was made the president and continued to serve as such until his death. It was largely as a result of his intelligent and effective management that the concern met with the success which made it notable. Under his capable guidance the company became foremost among the leading shoe houses of the country and held an important relation to the trade at large.

Though he started life with no material advantages Mr. McKee demonstrated the fact that ability and strength of will are superior

weapons to fight the battle of life. His mental faculties were clear, his mind active and receptive, and his intelligence keen and broad. He became noted for his mental acquirements and remarkable information. His qualities as a leader were unquestioned, and he became one of the foremost figures in commercial and financial circles in Indianapolis, where the last thirty years of his life were spent. He was director of the Indiana National Bank, was the first secretary of the Belt railroad and Stock Yards Company, and during his later years he owned a large amount of valuable realty in the city. All his investments were marked by a judgment and foresight that testified to his keen business ability. Of most positive character, he had a force of personality which well befitted his Scotch-Irish blood. He was noted for his integrity and for the honorable methods that characterized all his dealings—perhaps his most notable trait was his abhorrence of debt. Consistent in his adherence to the faith of his forefathers, Mr. McKee was long recognized as a leader in the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, in which he served for many years as an elder. His death, which occurred at his home in this city June 10, 1903, removed from Indianapolis one who had done much to promote its best interests and to bring it to a position among the leading business centers of the United States. His high ideals and public spirit made him ready to lend his support and active co-operation to whatever promised to serve the public interests or benefit his fellowmen in any way. Mr. McKee was interred in Crown Hill Cemetery amid simple funeral services, conducted by Rev. M. L. Haines, of the First Presbyterian Church. His sons acted as pall bearers.

Robert S. McKee's first wife was Celine Elizabeth Lodge. Later he married Mary Louise Lodge. He was the father of six children, namely: William J. McKee, who served as a brigadier general of Indiana Volunteers in the Spanish-American war; Edward L. McKee; James Robert McKee, general manager of the General Electric Company of New York, married to Mary S. Harrison, daughter of the late President Harrison; Frank Latham McKee, of New York; Richard Boone McKee, of Indianapolis; and Celine Lodge, wife of Charles W. Merrill, of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, publishers, of Indianapolis. The family home was at No. 1126 North Meridian street, Indianapolis.

Mrs. McKee, like her husband, was a Presbyterian in religious connection. She was a daughter of William Johnston and Mary Grant (Lemon) Lodge, through her father being a descendant of Christopher Clark, and through her mother of the Boones, Grants, Lemons and Morgans. William Johnston Lodge was named for his mother's family, her maiden name being Johnston. She was a direct descendant of Christopher Clark, who came to this country in 1625, receiving a grant of land from the King. He settled in what is now Hanover county, Va. His daughter Agnes Clark married Lord Robert Johnston, a younger son of the Earl of Shaftesbury. In two generations there were only two sons. They dropped the "t" and were known by the name of Johnson.

Capt. William Grant, great-great-grandfather of Mr. Edward L. McKee, was born Feb. 22, 1726, and married Elizabeth Boone, born Feb. 5, 1733, daughter of Squire Boone and Sarah (Morgan) Boone, and sister of Daniel Boone. Mr. and Mrs. Grant died June 22, 1804, and Feb. 25, 1814, respectively. Their children were as follows: Mary, born Sept. 22, 1752, married Moses Mitchell; John, born Jan. 30, 1754, died Nov. 11, 1825, married Mollie Mosby (he was a colonel); Israel, born Dec. 14, 1756, died in October, 1796, married Susanna Bryan; Sarah, born Jan. 25, 1759, died March 28, 1814, married John Sanders; William, born Jan. 10, 1761, died Feb. 20, 1814, married Sarah Mosby; Samuel, born Nov. 23, 1762, died Aug. 13, 1789 (killed by Indians), married Lydia Craig; Squire Boone, born Sept. 19, 1764, died June 10, 1833, married Susanna Hand; Elizabeth, born Aug. 28, 1766, died Jan. 18, 1804, married John Mosby; Moses, born Oct. 3, 1768, died Aug. 17, 1789 (killed by Indians); Hannah, born March 30, 1771, died March 30, 1777; Rebecca Boone, born June 4, 1774, died Dec. 7, 1858, married John Lemon.

The father of this family, Capt. William Grant, was a man of good education for the time in which he flourished, had substantial standing as an extensive land owner, and was a stanch patriot during the Revolution, being a trusted member of the Committee of Safety in North Carolina. He also gave active service in that struggle. Later, in company with his intrepid brother-in-law, Daniel Boone, he was among those who defended the frontier, and he was one of the

few who escaped with Boone at the battle of the Blue Lick in Kentucky, Majors Hugh McGary and Levi Todd being also among the survivors of that encounter. "The Story of Bryans Station," Kentucky, sets forth that it was founded by those North Carolinians, William Morgan, James and Joseph Bryan, William being the leading spirit. With them were William Grant, whose wife, like the wife of William Bryan, was a sister of Daniel Boone. All the Bryans were elderly but stalwart woodsmen at the time of their settlement in Kentucky, and each was blessed with a large family of children. As the children were nearly all grown they felt "prepared for straggling Indians at least, as with dogs and flint lock rifles, pack horses and cows, they set out from the valley of the Yadkin." At the battle of the Elkhorn William Grant was wounded, and his brother-in-law, William Bryan, was killed. In the record of William Grant's family previously given it will be noted that two of his sons, Samuel and Moses, were killed by the Indians. They had come over to Indiana from Kentucky, with Colonel Johnson on an expedition to punish thieving Indians, and with others were ambushed, a number being killed, among them one of the Grants. The other brother went back to look for him in company with a relative who volunteered to assist him, and they, too, were slain. Grant county, Ind., is named in their honor.

William Grant lived to a good old age, and to the close of his life was respected as a superior character, a typical gentleman of the old school, dignified, honorable and worthy of the regard in which he was held. He left property and slaves. Many of his descendants still reside in Indiana and Kentucky.

Edward Lodge McKee was born in Madison, Jefferson county, Ind., March 13, 1856. There he commenced his education, which was continued in the public schools of Louisville, whither his father removed in 1865. He also attended the high school at Madison. When sixteen he decided that he was old enough to go into business and accordingly began work in a wholesale shoe house in Indianapolis. As he has been connected with the same line ever since the choice seems to have been happily made. He has been employed in every business capacity known to the shoe trade except that of traveling salesman. Beginning as a clerk, he applied himself so diligently that in 1870 he ventured

into the business on his own account, he and his brother, James R. McKee, founding the house of Jones, McKee & Co. In 1896 this business was merged into the corporation known as the McKee Shoe Company, of which Edward L. McKee was vice-president. The same year he accepted the office of vice-president of the Indiana National Bank, which he continued to hold until 1904, when he resigned. He is at present a director of the Union Trust Company, vice-president of the extensive dry-goods house of H. P. Wasson & Company, and president of the Atlanta Tinplate & Sheet Iron Company. His important relation to the commercial activities of the city is well told by Mr. Volney T. Malott, of Indianapolis, himself distinguished as a financier, and who has been associated with both Edward L. McKee and his honored father:

"Robert S. McKee was one of our best citizens, a man of sterling worth, possessed of the highest honor, a merchant of the old school, thoroughly and carefully trained, exact with himself and others in all business transactions. He took a large interest in civil affairs. He was liberal in his contributions to his church and various charitable institutions. As a bank director in Madison, Ind., Louisville, Ky., and Indianapolis, covering a period of more than fifty years, he was always prompt and regular in attendance and was a valuable member of the board, his business training and large experience rendering him conservatively progressive and, together with his closely analytical mind, making him a valuable counsellor on any board. His son, Edward L. McKee, president of the Merchants Heat & Light Company, was carefully trained by his father, and inheriting many of his qualities is a man of quick grasp and fertile resources. He has a pleasing personality that has won for him hosts of friends."

Mr. McKee married Miss Grace Wasson, daughter of H. P. and Ada (Morris) Wasson, and has two children: Edward L., Jr., generally known as Teddy; and Hiram Wasson. Mrs. McKee is a member of the Meridian Street M. E. Church, Mr. McKee belonging to the church of the family, the First Presbyterian.

DAVID M. PARRY, of the Parry Manufacturing Company, stands at the head of one of the most important industrial establish-

ments located in Indianapolis. His connection with that business alone would entitle him to the position he occupies as one of the foremost citizens of Indianapolis. But he has other claims to recognition—the higher claims of the man who is interested in the welfare of his city and his fellow citizens. Although he is not one of the older residents of Indianapolis he is one of the most public-spirited, and he has been identified with many projects for the betterment of the city and the conditions under which her people must live. In his investigations and work toward this end he has become deeply interested in sociological problems, upon which subject he has written considerable, and he has also edited a work on sociology which has commanded wide attention.

Mr. Parry represents the third generation of his family in America. The Parrys are of Welsh origin, Henry Parry, the grandfather of David M. Parry, being a native of Wales. He was a civil engineer by occupation, and followed same after coming to this country, building the first courthouse west of the Alleghany mountains. He settled at Pittsburg, Pa., where he died at an advanced age. During the war of 1812 he had charge of the American cannon. He married a daughter of Gen. John Cadwallader, and twelve children were born to them.

Gen. John Cadwallader was one of the most celebrated men of his day. He was a general in the Revolution, serving on General Washington's staff, laid out old Fort Duquesne, and had previously to the war been active in the agitation for American independence, his father, Dr. Thomas Cadwallader, presiding over the first "tea party" ever held in this country. It took place in a coffee house in Philadelphia, some time before the famous Boston tea party. The Cadwalladers were of Welsh origin, and the family has always been famous for intellectual superiority. Dr. Thomas Cadwallader was a distinguished physician and pathologist, and was an associate of Benjamin Franklin. He was a man of unusual scientific attainments, and in company with Dr. Rush was one of the founders of the University of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Parry, youngest child of Henry Parry, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1853 came west to Indiana, making his home at first near Laurel, Franklin county. Thence he moved to Connersville, where he lived

until near the close of his life, passing his last years in Indianapolis. He died in that city in 1899, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a lifelong farmer. Thomas Parry married Lydia Maclean, like himself a native of Pittsburg, and to them were born four sons and one daughter, namely: Edward, David M., Jennie (widow of O. P. Griffith), Thomas H. and St. Clair. After the father's death the mother made her home with her daughter in Indianapolis, where she died Dec. 12, 1903. Both parents were stanch members of the Presbyterian Church.

Matthew Maclean, the maternal grandfather of David M. Parry, was a native of Scotland, and on emigrating to America settled in Pittsburg, for about fifty years owning and editing the *Pittsburg Gazette*. He lived to an advanced age. His family consisted of four daughters and one son.

David M. Parry was born March 26, 1852, near Pittsburg, and was a very young child when his parents moved to Indiana. He was reared on a farm near Laurel, where he attended the district school, and when he was sixteen left the farm to take a position as clerk in a store at Laurel. He received the munificent salary of ten dollars a month, out of which he had to board himself. Later he clerked two years in a dry-goods store at Lawrenceburg, and for a few months clerked for his brother Edward, at Columbus City, Iowa, after which he found employment in New York City as a bookkeeper for the New York Enamel Paint Company. This place he held for nearly a year, after which he clerked in the wholesale dry-goods store of Overholser & Keefer until 1873, that year returning to Connersville, Ind., where he embarked in the hardware business in company with his brother Edward, on capital furnished by their father. A few years later the father became financially involved, and to prevent his losing the farm the brothers sold their hardware store and turned the money back to the father.

At this juncture David M. Parry, going to Cincinnati, secured an engagement as traveling salesman for a hardware house, for some three years covering eastern Indiana and western Ohio. Meantime he managed to save enough to buy a hardware store in Rushville, Ind., where he established his home and did business until 1882, when he sold out. He had made arrangements to go

to South America early that year, to sell agricultural implements, but his wife died, leaving him with two little children, and he abandoned the trip. His plans having been changed so radically, he invested a little money in a small carriage shop in Rushville, which he carried on for two years, at the end of that time moving to Indianapolis, where he has since been established. The immense concern of which he is now the head was begun in a very modest way. Mr. Parry rented a part of the old Woodburn Sarven Wheel Works, and began manufacturing vehicles and farm implements, meeting with success from the very start. He began with about forty people on his pay rolls, and the business has increased so phenomenally that he now gives employment to between 2,300 and 2,400. The factory is particularly noted for its light weight vehicles of all kinds, which are marketed all over the world. For several years Mr. Parry's brother Thomas was bookkeeper for the establishment, in which he had an interest from the beginning, and about 1891 his brother St. Clair entered the firm. In 1899 the eldest brother, Edward, came into the business, which is now conducted under the name of the Parry Manufacturing Company. They have a number of large buildings, situated on Illinois, Henry and Eddy streets and Capitol avenue, the offices being on South Illinois street.

Mr. Parry was married Oct. 13, 1875, to Miss Cora Harbottle, daughter of Thomas and Helen (McIntosh) Harbottle, and to them were born two children, Helen and Cora. The former married Frank N. Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, and the latter is the wife of Warren D. Oakes, also of this city. Mrs. Cora Parry died in July, 1882, at the age of twenty-four years. She was a member of the Brooklyn Church over which Henry Ward Beecher presided so many years.

On Oct. 3, 1883, Mr. Parry married Miss HESSIE MAXWELL, daughter of John M. and Isabel (Moffett) Maxwell, and to this union have been born seven children: Lydia, Maxwell, Addison, Isabel, Ruth, Jeanette and David.

Mr. and Mrs. Parry are members of the First Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee. He is prominent in fraternal circles, having risen to the thirty-second degree in Masonry (Scottish Rite), and also belonging to the Odd Fellows and the Elks. His handsome home is at Golden Hill.



John Byars Wirt

adoption. To an extremely artistic temperament he adds marked inventive genius, having especial ability in the work of the Arts and Crafts. He has three distinct trades at his command, and has achieved remarkable results with masterly skill. He was ship architect and builder, well versed in naval architecture, and employed in Cramp's shipyard, in Philadelphia. He was an expert woolen manufacturer, and put in the first woolen mill, of Jenk's make, erected in Washington, Daviess county, Ind.; he also put up the first 312-spindled mule, also of Jenk's make, which was put up in the State. He also put up a factory, at Milan, Ind., for Hatch & King, the machinery being furnished by George Merritt, of Merritt & Coughlin, Furbush & Gage make. Captain Wirt is an artificer of metals and an adept in the casting and forging of steel.

The higher things of life have special significance for Captain Wirt. He loves music, poetry and the drama, but Nature's own magnificent handiwork is the most beautiful work of art to him. He is an earnest advocate of the "simple life." As a lad, he was taught to regard Truth above all things. His word and his honor must never be questioned. When he gave his word, it must be kept at all hazards, though it involved the relinquishment of all that he held most dear. This was his childhood teaching, and that he early learned his lesson, and knew it well, is illustrated by the following little anecdote of his early boyhood, which gives also his idea of a "trade." He never sought to give the other fellow the "worst of it."

When he was a little chap, at home, there lived at the Cross Roads where he was born, on the waters of Evan's Creek, an aged woman who was known to everybody as "Auntie Bixler." Little John often went over to her house to amuse himself with looking over all her old curiosities, which to his childish imagination were veritable treasures and works of art. Among the things which filled his heart with the desire of possession there was a tiny iron mush-pot, with a lid, for which he had a craving that amounted to a complete obsession. He wanted that mush-pot and he wanted it badly, and he told Auntie Bixler that he did.

"Well, John," she said to him, "what can you give me for it? What have you got that I want that you will give me for my beautiful pot, John?"

John thoughtfully deliberated. "I've got a cow," he finally said. And so he had. A cow that was his very own, and one which he some way did not quite like to think about anybody else owning.

"Would you give me your cow, your nice old cow, for my mush-pot?" asked Auntie Bixler.

"Yes," slowly returned John. "I would if I had to."

"All right," said Auntie Bixler. "You bring the cow over, and the mush-pot is yours."

"I will," was the sturdy reply, and away went the little fellow to complete his part of the bargain. With great pride that night he drove the cow over to the house, gleefully anticipating the possession of the mush-pot, which he obtained and triumphantly carried home to show to mother and the assembled family.

"Where did you get it?" he was asked.

"Traded for it," was the laconic reply.

"What did you have to trade for that?" was the inquiry.

"My cow."

"What?" questioned they, with exclamations.

"Yes, I gave old Brindle for it, and I took her over there and got the pot, just like I said I would."

And he had done so, although he was greatly pleased and astonished afterward to find his beloved Brindle still a useful as well as an ornamental addition to the family.

The little mush-pot remained a valued possession in the Captain's family many years after the demise of Auntie Bixler, whom he loved so dearly as a boy.

Brave and generous to a fault, Captain Wirt possesses the admiration of all who know him for his physical and moral courage. Indifference to danger, fearlessness in peril, pluck and self-reliance have been attributes of his life from boyhood. When but twelve years old he had an experience which proved his heroic spirit and was a trial which would have made many a mature person flinch. Having promised to visit his old grandparents, he determined to keep his word, even though he were compelled to go alone and walk all the way from his home in Ohio to their little farm by Jordan's grist-mill, on the banks of Soap creek, in Iowa. This feat he accomplished, and with occasional lifts from some charitably disposed

people going his way, barefooted, ragged, travel-stained and sore, he reached his destination only to find both his old grandparents very sick in bed and entirely alone. The neighbors were few and far away, and the little grandson was obliged to depend entirely upon himself to furnish them with food, drink and such medicines as he knew anything about, and to give attention to their various wants. Both passed to the beyond with only this devoted little grandson near to attend them, and after the end came he had to wait an entire day before the welcome voices of the neighbors broke the silence of the dead. The pluck and resolution here shown by this boy afterward resulted in the nerve and mettle of the man who went alone, since nobody else would go near, to a neighbor dying of cholera. Captain Wirt went to him, cared for him until he died, then shrouded and buried him, carrying the burden of expense, care, food, medicine, everything alone, simply because there was no one else who would do it.

Captain Wirt has a remarkable record as a soldier and a sailor. In the army, volunteers were sought for especially important and dangerous work. Often it was all a man's life was worth to attempt these missions, and Captain Wirt was one of very few men to volunteer his services. With superb indifference to the dangers to which he himself was exposed he thought only of the fate of others, and neither flinched nor faltered when following the call of duty. Cowardice had no place nor part in his nature. He crossed and recrossed the enemy's lines six times, being captured every time, and every time escaping, although the last time the noose was actually around his neck. Calm and imperturbable, he faced his accusers, and with not a tremor to betray his knowledge that he stood face to face with death he gave the evidence that saved his life.

"No man could know what he does and not be loyal," said one man, when the Captain, with unerring tact and diplomacy, had imparted information the nature of which proved his accurate knowledge of the affairs of the enemy.

"Let him go, boys. We have no evidence against him on which to inflict the punishment of hanging," said another who was noticeably impressed by the gallant behaviour of the Captain. So they released him; but presently, gingerly feeling his neck, about

which the rope had so recently been thrown, "Boys," he said, "who's thirsty? I believe I'll go to the creek for some water"; and walking very deliberately away, pail in hand, he made his way out to freedom and his own country, far as he says, with a laugh, to-day, "I haven't got back there with that water yet."

The history of Captain Wirt's life abounds with incidents that reflect creditably upon his bravery, his resourcefulness and quick wit. He was possessed also of immense physical strength, added to the sure foot and nimble step of the sailor. While in Washington, Daviess county, Ind., engaged in the business of recruiting for his regiment, he was given an opportunity to exhibit his superb physical strength by a feat that will be remembered many a day by those who witnessed its performance. A Captain Childs was home on short leave, with a squad of men, engaged in the same mission of recruiting. While in the midst of a crowd somebody yelled "Hurrah for Jeff Davis." Immediately everything was in commotion, swords were out, and all was uproar. An idle looker-on started to run, and the crowd started after him, yelling, racing, knocking down and striking out with great vigor of voice and body. As they ran, Captain Wirt realized the man's danger, and knew that he must reach him before the crowd did. A two-horse wagon stood in the way, but the Captain, running at the top of his speed, leaped completely over and across the wagon-bed, and caught the man—just in time—for somebody had used a knife with frightful effect, almost disembowelling the poor fellow. The Captain rescued him from the excited mob, and literally took him away from the crowd. Once he was down, with angry heels striking and kicking him, then up, with a half a dozen men clinging to him. With muscles of steel and wrist of iron, he fought his way out of the raging mob and carried the man to the Doctor's; he ultimately recovered. To the training of an athlete and superb physical valor Captain Wirt added a moral courage that dared all odds to support the right and help the weak and oppressed.

During the war Captain Wirt was sent on special duty by the Government to Indianapolis to ferret out the "Knights of the Golden Circle" at that time an exceptionally hazardous task. Personally, his unusual ap-

pearance permitted of little disguise. Carrying an old carpet-bag, in which were \$67,000 and some old hammers, he tossed the bag carelessly to the clerk of the "Spencer House," and asked him to check it. This money the Captain had saved from the wreck of his ship, the "Sea Weed," pounded to pieces in a storm off the coast of Newfoundland. At this time Captain Wirt was tall and very slender, with piercing black eyes; his hair, which he wore combed back straight and hanging down his back, was black as a raven's wing, glossy and twenty-one inches long; his cheeks were rosy, his complexion fair, like a woman's; his voice, clear as a bell, had a flute-like quality, and he spoke fluently the soft, musical tongue of Castilian Spanish. Although not in the least effeminate, he had an air of refinement and good breeding which caused him to be suspected of being a woman, a spy in disguise, and the rumor spread so persistently that a little later he was told he must consider himself under arrest. In spite of his indignant protests, he was told that he must submit to an investigation, which needless to state resulted in his complete exoneration. He hunted down and placed in the hands of the Government officials Horsey, Miligan and Bowls, who were tried and convicted for treason, being sentenced to death. But they afterward escaped, and the penalty was never inflicted.

Captain Wirt has been a great traveler, having visited every known and important port of his day on the globe. He speaks several languages fluently and is a brilliant conversationalist. His English is choice, his diction correct, and it is no unusual sight to see him, surrounded by his friends, relating some queer incident of his life or travels, his hearers listening with eager interest. His is a distinct individuality, all his own. To his friends he is very devoted, winning their confidence easily, respecting it and retaining it for all time.

He is well known in lodge circles, as he is a Mason, a Pythian, a Red Man and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is always eagerly welcomed around the camp fire, to relate, in his inimitable manner, in language both forceful and elegant, some pathetic story that has come under his observation. Well may he be proud of the position he occupies in these different organizations, and the place he holds in the hearts of the men that compose them.

Captain Wirt is intensely patriotic. His

love of country is ideal. In this respect he is the stuff that heroes and martyrs are made of. At the present time he holds the highest position which it is within the power of the National Association of the Naval Veterans of the United States to bestow on any man, the position of Commodore Commanding. This is an instance where the man and the position are alike honored. The position is a high one, and Captain Wirt is considered the only man who, by virtue of his past experience and knowledge of its requirements, could fill it with such complete acceptance.

To Captain John Byers Wirt also belongs the proud and exclusive distinction of being the first man to advocate the placing of the Union Jack of the United States navy on land, and by the authority and order of the Secretary of the United States navy his advocacy was not only recognized but respected, and out of ninety millions of men he was selected by the Naval Bureau of the United States as the proper person to run up the Union Jack on land for the first time in the history of America. He also not only secured the recognition of the Union Jack on land, but he is the author of the Digest of the Union Jack of the flag, which he claims is the national flag. Of the flag he so proudly claims, Captain Wirt speaks as follows:

"I was the first man to advocate the placing of the Union Jack of the United States navy on land, and securing for it proper recognition. I maintained and have proved that it was the original National Flag.

"By Act of Congress in June, 1777, it was declared that the Union Jack of the United States shall be white stars, equal in number to the number of sovereign states, placed in a blue field as the base and substance of the National Flag. This, therefore, by Act of Congress, is our National Flag, the fly of the red and white stripes representing but its ornamental part, the thirteen stripes representing but the thirteen original States, while the Union Jack represents what we are as a nation to-day, with our continuous growth and expansion. And for every sovereign state adopted by Congress, another silver star is added to the blue field. The white stars placed in the blue field represent to-day, as they did in the beginning, with the new constellation designated by its motto, *E Pluribus Unum*, a vigorous Republic made up of many sovereign States united under one government. And wherever the Union Jack is unfurled by the United States navy, this is

what it symbolizes and sets forth to every eye which beholds it. It gathers new meaning with the lapse of years. Admirable Dewey shed tears of joy upon receiving the sea flag under, and in behalf of which, while upholding the Union Jack, Admirable Farragut won his way to imperishable fame."

The author of the foregoing beautiful expression has been in the employ and service of the Government, both civic and military, all his life. For more than forty years he has been in the mail department in Indianapolis—a Republic of Letters. In this capacity no more faithful and efficient servant of Uncle Sam can be found, none more trusted, none better loved or more highly honored and respected, alike by his co-workers, his friends or the public, than Captain John Byers Wirt. He has made for himself an enviable record.

In his social life Captain Wirt is pleasant and agreeable. No better test of a man's character can be found than the way in which children regard him. The little children have a staunch supporter and a faithful friend in Captain Wirt, and one and all they love him. They cluster round him with shouts of welcome as he makes his rounds, and they follow after, shouting "Good-by, Uncle Sam," as he rides away. One tiny three-year-old never fails to take his seat upon the sidewalk to wait for the familiar wagon, the old brown horse, "Bob," and the smiling face of "Uncle Sam." Occasionally a proud little creature is perched for an instant on "Bob's" broad back, and so on from box to box. All this is life and gladness to the kindly heart of Captain Wirt. The laughter of little children is music to his ear. He knows them all, these little ones, and their childish confidence, trust and love keep him the simple, frank and open nature that he is. Nor are the children alone in this expression of friendliness. Among all ages and all classes, he wins and keeps hearts everywhere.

Captain Wirt's individuality is very decided, original and distinct, and at the same time very pleasing. His manner is courteous and affable, abrupt at times, but never offensive; his eyes, scarcely less piercing than in the days of his youth, meet all with a directness that tells the clean, honest, whole-souled thought that lies behind them. He has a whimsically humorous mood at times that belies the assumed severity of his manner. The criminal, the wrong-doer, the offender against the law, must receive justice, but it is a justice always tempered with

mercy. An appeal for charity is responded to almost before it is made, when Captain Wirt is approached with it.

In November, 1868, at Salem, Ohio, Captain Wirt was married to Miss Sara Cassena Shoenaker, who comes of old Revolutionary stock, and whose ancestry is traced back to the Bruces. Her grandparents served in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. A woman of high intellectual attainments, of charming, hospitable manner, she is alike queen of her husband's home and heart and true friend to those who are the fortunate possessors of her favor. Her scholarship, her keen perception and good judgment, combined with an almost masculine comprehension and grasp of public affairs, has made her an invaluable aid to her husband, in his literary work especially. There is one child of their union, a daughter, Janauscheck, and a sharer in the gifts that this talented family possess. She is a brilliant musician, a sculptor of rare talent, and enjoys the artistic interpretation belonging to true genius.

To all the qualities of heart and mind that go to make a manly man Captain Wirt adds the gentle and tender soul of a woman. Brave and courageous, loyal and honest, modest in his own desires and ambitious for those he loves, patient in the face of obstacles that would discourage an ordinary man, disciplined in the school of "long ago" that turned out "men," stern and unyielding to what he considers his own faults, but charitable and forgiving to the follies of others, Captain Wirt is a man whom to call "friend" is to make of that word a sacred term, a flower, to shed its fragrance over an entire life; a jewel, the brightness of which is only equaled by the most radiant star; a name which lingers in the memory and becomes the brightest, tenderest, most cherished possession; such a friend is Capt. John Byers Wirt.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, the Indiana poet known to all English speaking people as an unrivaled master in the delineation of "Hoosier" life, scenes and character, is a native of the State whose fame he has spread throughout the civilized world, born in 1854, at Greenfield, Hancock county, a small town about twenty miles from Indianapolis. His father, Capt. Reuben Alexander Riley, was the son of a Scotch-Irishman who had come to this country from the North of

Ireland, settling in Bedford county, Pa., where he engaged in farming. There he married Margaret Schleich (pronounced "Slick"), a member of a prominent German family of Bedford county, and herself noted as a talented exhorter of the Methodist Church and possessed of poetical gifts. A woman preacher in that day was much discussed and admired. Her facility of speech was inherited by her son, Captain Riley, who became distinguished as a lawyer, and after settling in Hancock county, Ind., took his place among the prominent citizens of his day in that locality. He was noted for his bravery and gallantry as a soldier, and his success as a stump speaker made him widely known in his section of the State, which he represented in the Legislature. Possessed of a fine mind and a rich sense of humor, he had personal attractions which gained him as much popularity as his legal abilities, and he commanded a large practice. Of him the late Gen. John Coburn once wrote (Jan. 10, 1905): "I knew him after he became a practicing lawyer in Hancock and neighboring counties. He was a good speaker, eloquent, argumentative and witty, and would entertain a crowd as a stump speaker in central Indiana as well as any one. He served as a representative from Hancock county in the Legislature of Indiana. He was also State's Attorney for this circuit. He was a good lawyer, of a kind, friendly disposition, and made many warm friends. He was a brother of Frank Riley, treasurer of Marion county. Capt. Reuben A. Riley was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, first captain of the 8th Ind. Vol. Infantry, in the three months' service, then re-enlisted and was made captain of Company G, Indiana Cavalry Volunteers. He was an upright man and citizen and had very few if any enemies."

Captain Riley married Elizabeth Marine, a descendant of a North Carolina family celebrated for culture and poetical talents. A member of this family, William Marine, of Baltimore, Md., now deceased, a cousin of James Whitcomb Riley, won fame as a poet and published a volume of poetry. He was Customs Inspector at Baltimore.

Mr. Riley's father had ambitions for his son to attain eminence in his own profession. He attended the public schools of his native town until sixteen years old, and then took up the study of law. But the boy's bohemian

tastes found nothing appealing in the perusal of Blackstone, and in characteristic vein he ran away. When discovered he was entertaining a mixed crowd from a patent medicine and concert wagon, which had passed through the town, assisting in singing songs, doing character impersonations, and, in fact, general comedian work, incidental to lecturing on the curative properties of certain Indian remedies. At the end of the summer he was a long way from home and with no money for the return trip, but he secured brush and paint and made his way back, painting fence signs and advertisements, for which he had a gift that amounted to genius in its way. For a number of years he continued to follow the bent of his own inclinations, traveling around the country, following various callings, and during that period gained quite a reputation as a sign painter, becoming a master hand at that trade.

Naturally with his inborn love for harmony and rhythm, and his keen appreciation of the life he saw daily about him, he drifted into journalism and kindred fields, revised and recast plays and songs, and was himself a strolling actor for a time, before he began to devote himself to serious literary efforts. His first work as a journalist was done for a country paper, the *Anderson Democrat*, and it was while engaged on this journal that he perpetrated the now famous hoax—the publication of his poem "Leonainie" as a hitherto unknown production of Edgar Allan Poe.

The keen human insight shown in Mr. Riley's work has found a place in human hearts everywhere. But his first reputation was won among the people of his native heath. His sympathetic observation of the "Hoosier" people, as revealed in verse and writings that appeared in the public press from time to time, soon began to attract favorable notice, and he found his place in the public favor as the most popular exponent of "Hoosier" days and scenes that has yet sung the songs of her typical early times. Like most artists who have attained note he has acquired his greatest renown in the faithful and vivid depiction of common scenes. His extensive knowledge of the "Hoosier" State and its people, his memory for detail, his familiarity with their dialect and idioms, their virtues and their peculiarities, give his word pictures a local color of indisputable

quality. Simple, direct and appealing, his verses have the touch of humanity which reaches the hearts of all.

Mr. Riley began steadily contributing dialect verses to the press when about twenty-three years old. The spirit of the big-hearted, whole-souled, jolly boy, his generous nature, and the social disposition which made him a good "mixer" and a general favorite, shone out in his earlier productions, as they have in his more pretentious work. The lad who loved nature, who knew where the best "swimmin'-hole" was to be found, where the fish bit best, where the saplings grew tallest and straightest for fishin'-poles, where the most beautiful wild flowers were to be found, drew others back in memory to the treasured days of youth by his vivid presentations of these rural charms. His themes have usually been homely ones, so lifelike in their graphic narration, so full of his appreciation of their significance, that they appeal to the masses as well as the classes, and his fame has spread all over the country, and beyond it wherever the English tongue is in common use. To quote from Senator Albert J. Beveridge, in a speech made at the Teachers' Meeting held in Mr. Riley's home city in 1905: "Dearer to the universal man than soldier, statesman or scholar are the world's poets; for the poet interprets the soul of man to itself and makes immortal the wisdom of the common mind. After all, the source of all poetry is in the hearts of the people. In the consciousness of the masses is that intelligence of the higher truths of the universe, of which this life is but a reflection; and it is this intelligence, uttered in words of music, that constitutes real poetry.

"So he who knows not the people nor loves them can not sing that song to which their very natures are attuned. The aristocrat may make verses whose perfect art renders them immortal like Horace, or state high truths in austere beauty like Arnold. But only the brother of the common man can tell what the common heart longs for and feels, and only he lives in the understanding and affection of the millions; only the man who is close to the earth and, therefore, close to the skies, knows the mysteries and beauties of both: Only he who is close to humanity is close to humanity's God."

Mr. Riley's two great characteristics, his talent as a poet and philosopher and his fidelity as an impersonator, have won the praise of

two of the world's greatest actors, one of France and one of England. Sir Henry Irving gave him a dinner during a visit to London, at which Coquelin, the great French actor, was also present. After hearing Mr. Riley the actors declared that he possessed naturally what they had been years acquiring. They knew little of his early life and the influences which shaped his character, though this fact takes nothing from their recognition of his art.

Mr. Riley's high ideals of patriotism and religion, and his very inclination to express himself in rhyme, may be traced to his forefathers in both paternal and maternal lines. His long experience as a student, both of human nature and of English poetical construction, has enriched his mind with ideas and with a facility of expression most enviable.

Mr. Riley has always had grateful memories of the late Simon Yandes of Indianapolis. Like most people, he had thought of Mr. Yandes, if at all, as a man devoted to money-getting, wholly devoid of sentiment or sympathy, and he was more than surprised one day when the noted capitalist accosted him in a restaurant to ask him if he was not the young man who had been writing certain verses which appeared from time to time in the papers. Without the least idea that the retiring, dignified business man took any interest in poetry, it was Mr. Riley's first impulse to respond with indifference. But Mr. Yandes's serious remark, "There seems some merit in your lines," aroused his interest; and he was further surprised to find that Mr. Yandes had an amazing familiarity with the poets, ancient and modern. He particularly advised the young man to study Chaucer, Herrick and other masters, invited him over to his office, and encouraged him to such an extent that Mr. Riley has always attributed his highest success to this man's influence. Mr. Yandes humorously told Mr. Riley that few knew of his taste for poetry, and were it generally known he would doubtless be imposed upon. Mr. Riley has frequently commented upon the fact that at this time so few people knew of the strict justice, high nobility and purity of this modest, religious, kindly man; and it was not until he had given a million dollars to colleges, churches and charities, before his death and in his will, that the goodness and true disposition of this grand and lonely old man were appreciated.

Mr. Riley first wrote under the pseudonym "Benj. F. Johnson, of Boone," but his works have long been published under his own name. Among his best known works are "Neighborly Poems," "Sketches in Prose and Occasional Verse," "Orphant Annie," "The Old Swimmin' Hole," "Rhymes of Childhood," "Afterwhiles," "Character Sketches, etc.," "Old-Fashioned Roses, etc.," "Pipes o' Pan, etc.," "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," "Green Fields and Running Brooks," "Poems Here at Home."

In 1902 Mr. Riley was honored with the degree of Master of Arts by Yale College, and in 1904 he was given the degree of Doctor of Letters by the University of Pennsylvania. On Dec. 28, 1905, he received an unusual compliment from the Indiana State Teachers' Association, which held a special session at Tomlinson Hall in his honor. The success of the meeting surpassed even the expectations of the promoters. It was a tribute few living men can include among their experiences. The speakers of the occasion were such representative men of Indiana as Dr. Edwin H. Hughes, Senator Beveridge, Mr. Charles R. Williams and Mr. Meredith Nicholson, besides Hon. Henry Watterson. Mr. Riley's response was characteristic, and followed, at the request of the teachers, with several readings from his works. He is highly gifted as a public reader, and has been much in demand in that capacity. His home is on the now famous Lockerbie street, in Indianapolis, with old friends.

JOSEPH M. WISHARD, M. D., late of Greenwood, was one of the oldest medical practitioners in Johnson county, and a leading member of the profession in his section. He was born Jan. 1, 1828, in White River township, Johnson Co., Ind., son of John and Agnes H. (Oliver) Wishard.

The ancestral line of Dr. Wishard reaches on both sides of the family to Scotland, leaving which country his paternal ancestors located in Ireland, where William Wishard, the Doctor's paternal grandfather, was born. Coming thence to Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolutionary war, he first located in Delaware, served as one of the minute-men, in 1776, and took part in the battle of the Brandywine. He afterward moved to Redstone Fort, near Brownsville, Pa., and in 1793 removed to Kentucky, settling in Nicholas county, where

he engaged in farming. His last days were spent in his home in Kentucky, where he reared a large family on extensive estates. In early life he was a weaver, but in the United States he became interested in agriculture.

On the maternal side Dr. Wishard was a grandson of John and Agnes [elsewhere the name is Martha] (Henderson) Oliver, who were also of Scotch ancestors who came to this country from the North of Ireland. They moved to Pennsylvania from Kentucky with the Wishards, and Mrs. Oliver was the first white person buried in Nicholas county, Kentucky.

The maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Wishard was Archibald Oliver, born in Scotland, also, who came to the United States and became a resident of Kentucky and one of the early developers of her agricultural resources in the vicinity of Lexington. His family was large and many descendants have since honorably perpetuated the name.

John Wishard, son of William, and father of Dr. Wishard, was born in June, 1792, in Pennsylvania, and came from Kentucky to Indiana in 1825. In White River township, Johnson county, he bought ten acres of land from Archie Glenn. This was situated on the line adjoining Marion county, where "Uncle" John Sutton resided until his death in 1908. Some time later he purchased an extensive tract containing 520 acres, which he set about improving. His family was reared principally upon this farm. Mr. Wishard was a man of excellent business ability, of thrifty habits and industrious life. As a result, he was able to distribute \$17,000, in government bonds, among his children. In advanced years he removed to Greenwood, and passed his last days in the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Noble, where he died Sept. 8, 1878, aged eighty-six years. On account of service during the Black Hawk war, in 1832, he was entitled to the official name of "Colonel" Wishard. His wife passed away in 1849, at the age of fifty-seven years. She was a native of Lexington, Ky. She had been reared a Methodist, but when her husband united with the Presbyterian Church she also accepted that religious belief. They were the parents of a large family, three of whom still survive, namely: Dr. William H., of Indianapolis; Rev. Samuel E., a Presbyterian minister; and Margaret A., the widow of Dr. Noble, of

Greenwood. Martha, the widow of Robert Jennings, died in 1902; and John O., a farmer at Danville, Ind., died in 1906.

Dr. Wishard was a true son of Johnson county, having been born and reared within its pleasant boundaries, where he passed the major part of his life. His boyhood sped away on his father's farm, in White River township, and he was given every educational advantage afforded in the subscription schools. Later he was sent to Wabash College and remained there for two years, becoming then a teacher for several terms. After his removal to Greenwood, in 1854, he began the study of medicine, pursuing it with such success that he was graduated from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in 1857. He commenced practice in Greenwood where he had formed all of the dearest ties of his life. His early medical education was supplemented by a post-graduate course in the Indiana Medical College.

On April 14, 1852, Dr. Wishard was married (first) to Miss Rachel Lyons, daughter of Robert R. and Jane (Van Arsdall) Lyons, the former of whom was a soldier in the war of 1812. Eight children were born to this union: Ella, Wilbur and Maggie are all unmarried; Watson, who married Laura Alice Brunnemer, has two children; Hadley died at the age of three years; Jennie, who married May Harmon, now deceased, had five children: Joseph, who resided in Denver, Colo., died in February, 1908; and Arthur, who married Miss Kate Pierce, has four children, Charlotte, Wilbur, Fred and Donald. Mrs. Rachel Wishard died July 30, 1871, aged forty-five years. Her early religious training had been in the Methodist faith, but she later attached herself to the Presbyterian Church. On June 27, 1877, Dr. Wishard married (second) Mrs. Vandalina Louisa Elizabeth Creasy, widow of Lawrence Creasy, and daughter of John and Ellen (Smock) Shortridge. Mrs. Wishard had been married twice previously. Her first husband, Richard Free, a member of the 70th Ind. V. I. in the Civil war, was killed at the battle of Resaca. One son was born to them, Charles A., who married Winnie Magee, and with their one daughter, Alice, they live near Eldorado, Okla. Mrs. Wishard's second marriage was to Lawrence Creasy and two daughters were born to this union, Ollie and Bertha, the latter of whom married Samuel Van Nuys, and they reside, with their son Leo, in Franklin.

Dr. Wishard belonged to the Presbyterian Church, of which his widow is also a member. In politics he always strongly supported the Republican party. During the Civil war he was attached to the 5th Indiana Cavalry, enlisting in 1863, and was made surgeon of the regiment the next year, serving as such to the end of the war. Although exposed to many dangers in the skirmishes of the regiment, he participated in but one great battle, that at Resaca. Dr. Wishard was captured and taken first to the prison at Macon, Ga., later to Charleston, and was then exchanged and sent to New York. His service was with the army in East Tennessee. Dr. Wishard was the last survivor of the charter members of Greenwood Lodge, No. 198, I. O. O. F., and he was a valued member of the Johnson County Medical Society. With interest he watched these organizations, as others, grow from feebleness to strength and importance, and he ably promoted their advancement as he did the best interests of the county in every respect. He died May 31, 1905, widely lamented in the community, for he was greatly valued as a citizen and beloved as a man and friend, as well as in his capacity as an excellent and honored physician. Mrs. Wishard resides on West street in Greenwood. She is the last survivor of the charter members of Rebekah Lodge, No. 141, of Greenwood.

Mrs. Wishard is descended from two old American families, the Shortridges and the Smocks. The Shortridges came from North Carolina to Wayne county, Ind., in an early day. George Shortridge, Mrs. Wishard's paternal grandfather, moved from North Carolina to Mercer county, Ky., as a young man, and there he married Miss Elizabeth Shortridge, a distant relative. They came to Wayne county, Ind., and later to Marion county, settling just south of Southport on a farm, where both died. Mrs. Wishard's maternal grandfather, John B. Smock, was raised in Mercer, Ky., where he married Jane B. Brewer. They came to Johnson county in September, 1823, and he was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, from Johnson county. He and his wife were pioneer Presbyterians of that section. The earlier Smocks were from Pennsylvania, whence they emigrated to Mercer county, Kentucky.

LEOPOLD G. ROTHSCHILD has exemplified in his brilliant career the fact that this is an age when force of character alone makes



L. G. Rothchild

for individual greatness. The accident of birth, or favoritism of those high in power, counts for little against talent and effort. The possession of an analytical brain, intellect to comprehend the things that count in their just proportions, pluck that refuses to be discouraged, patient industry that never tires, combined with an honesty of purpose and a spirit of kindly helpfulness which mark the routine of his daily life, are some of the characteristics and virtues which have won recognition for Mr. Rothschild. This recognition has taken substantial form in his appointment to responsible positions. His honors have come both as an acknowledgment of his personal worth and of his earnest and effective labors in behalf of the great party to which he has given such staunch allegiance throughout his mature years. His qualities of leadership and executive force have won him high rank in the Republican party, which has so signally honored him in various ways.

Born Oct. 3, 1871, in the city of Clifty, Decatur Co., Ind., Mr. Rothschild is a son of Ferdinand and Fannie (Turkenkoph) Rothschild, the former a native of Metz, on the Mosel, Germany, and the latter a member of an old and honored pioneer family of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild came out to Indiana in the late fifties. They had a family of four children: Urbin H. and Joseph J., both now prominent business men of Indianapolis; Callie, the wife of Isaac Bietnan, also a well-known business man; and Leopold G.

Leopold G. Rothschild completed his preparatory education in the Connersville high school, and then took a course in the law school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1891. Coming to Indianapolis in 1892 he took a suite of offices with Albert J. Beveridge, and engaged in the practice of his profession, in which line alone he has attained eminence unusual for one of his years. But it was inevitable that a man of his activity should confine himself to one field, and within a few years he had attracted such favorable notice that in 1897 he was appointed, by the State auditor, as chief of the Land, Bank and Building & Loan of the Indiana State Auditor's office, at that time managed by one head. This responsibility was a great one, particularly for a young man. Some idea of the extent of the duties involved may be gained from the statement that the same authority he exercised is now vested in three

heads. Nevertheless he carried on the work successfully, giving the highest satisfaction, and remained in that connection until 1903, in which year he was singled out for preference by Attorney-General Charles W. Miller, who appointed Mr. Rothschild his assistant. He was still very busy with the functions of this office when called to higher service by the National Chief Executive, on Feb. 10, 1906, receiving appointment as surveyor of customs for the port of Indianapolis. On March 15th of the same year he was appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the honorary position of custodian of the United States courthouse and postoffice building at Indianapolis. This latter office is filled without remuneration, but Mr. Rothschild has shown his appreciation of the honor by giving his untiring attention to the service it involves in connection with his work as surveyor, and he is practically the "czar" of the Federal building.

It is hardly necessary to state that the honors and position attained by Mr. Rothschild are unusual achievements for a man of his age. Upon his own merits, without any recommendation but a record of hard work and remarkable accomplishments in every responsibility, he has risen to an enviable standing. He was not long in office before he demonstrated his ability as a manager, much to the pleasure and gratification of those who were instrumental in his appointment, and he has never given his supporters any reason to regret their choice. It has been his aim to devote his abilities to the public service with the same zeal he would display in the conduct of his private interests, regarding his office as a trust and not merely as a means of attaining his own ends. Nevertheless his faithfulness has more than once proved a stepping-stone to greater things, and it is safe to predict that he is not by any means at the zenith of his career yet. His development has so far been a continuous progress, which has given no evidence of cessation.

Mr. Rothschild's activity in the Republican party has made him a well-known figure in State politics. He has served on the city and county campaign executive committees, was on the State executive committee in 1904, and has given his time to numerous minor activities. By his untiring support of the Republican cause he has deserved the high regard in which he is universally held in the working ranks of the party. He has long

been a leading member of the Marion Club, a Republican club famous throughout Indiana, of which he was first vice-president from 1893 to 1896, and president in 1896 and 1897. During his presidency he started the movement for buying a permanent home for the club, which materialized before he went out of office. He also organized the Marching Club of the Marion Club, which in 1896, 1898, 1900, 1904 and 1906 was under his management, and he toured the State with that organization during the State campaigns of 1896 and 1900. He is also a prominent member of the Columbia, Northwestern and McKinley and Morton Clubs; is a Mason, affiliated with Capital City Lodge; and holds the high position of chancellor commander in the Knights of Pythias, belonging to Commandery No. 56. Mr. Rothschild is familiarly known among his friends as "Baron" Rothschild.

DR. PATRICK HENRY JAMESON, one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, who resides at No. 1412 Broadway, has an office at No. 212 Newton Claypool Building, where he still, notwithstanding his advancing age, continues in a limited practice among old patrons. He was born in Jefferson county, Ind., near Madison, April 18, 1824, son of Thomas and Sallie (Humphreys) Jameson, both of whom were natives of old Virginia.

Thomas Jameson, Sr., father of Thomas, and grandfather of Dr. Patrick Henry, was born Nov. 7, 1733, in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parents, and became a tobacco planter in Virginia, being quite wealthy at one time. In the Revolutionary war he bore a gallant part, and was with Gen. Greene in 1781, during his southern campaign. He was in Gen. Morgan's brigade, and took a part in the battle of Guilford Court House, and the siege of Ninety-Six, about seventy-five miles northwest of Charleston, S. C. When Gen. Greene retreated from that point before Rawdon, it is an interesting fact that his command covered 110 miles in three days. From Kentucky, Mr. Jameson removed into Indiana about 1810, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. He had two sons who fought with him in the cause of the Revolution, Samuel and John. His death occurred in Jefferson county, Ind., where he had made his final home. He is remembered as a man of energy and force,

and even after he had reached the age of ninety-seven, he was quite active. He left many descendants.

Thomas Jameson, son of Thomas, and father of Dr. Patrick Henry, was a farmer and came west to Kentucky, where he spent a short time, but disliking slavery he came to Indiana territory, in 1810, locating first in Jefferson county, where he engaged in farming, owning a tract of some three or four hundred acres, which he converted into what was one of the best farms in the township where he lived. There he died June 27, 1843, when just past sixty years of age. His wife, Sallie Humphreys, who was a highly endowed woman, died in 1841, when she was fifty-six years of age. Though he had been reared in the old Seceder's Faith, he and his wife early became members of the Christian (Disciples) Church, in which he was an elder. Mr. Jameson and his family were sincerely religious, and he was one of the pillars of his church in Southern Indiana, where his house was the home of the traveling preachers and their friends. For a short time he served as a soldier in the war of 1812, being stationed on the Indiana frontier. While still a boy he made the acquaintance of Henry Clay, and followed the lead of that distinguished statesman as long as he lived. To Thomas and Sallie (Humphreys) Jameson were born five sons and three daughters, of whom Miss Lucy, now deceased, formerly lived with the Doctor; Patrick Henry is mentioned below; James Monroe is in Indianapolis; Mary M. is the widow of the late Berry R. Sulgrove (deceased in Montana), who long stood at the head of State Journalism, during the stormy period that ushered in the Civil war and for many years after, and who wrote a valuable history of Marion county, Indiana.

William Humphreys, father of Mrs. Sallie (Humphreys) Jameson, was born in Virginia of English descent. For a long time he lived near Charlottesville, in Albemarle county, near the home of Thomas Jefferson, whose acquaintance he enjoyed and prized. A short time before his death Mr. Humphreys removed to a location seven miles southeast from Staunton, Augusta county, where he died about 1800, when some fifty years old. He reared a family of four sons and three daughters. His religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Patrick H. Jameson, the subject of

this narrative, was reared in Jefferson county, Ind., until he reached the age of nineteen years. In 1843 he came to Indianapolis and this city has since been his home. His early life was passed on the farm, and his education was very largely secured in the old-fashioned subscription schools. From 1843 to 1847 he taught school in Indianapolis, and displayed the fine qualities of an education that had been almost entirely secured by him with no other help than a quick and receptive mind. Before he was ten years old he finished Kirkham's English grammar, and without a teacher had acquired a knowledge of algebra, geometry, physics, botany, and various other branches. Zerah Colburn's Algebra, with all its problems, was mastered by him without a teacher before he was fifteen years old. Of marked ability as a student, when he came to Indianapolis, he was well equipped considering the times, for pedagogic work, having added to his other acquirements a limited knowledge of Greek and Latin. While he was teaching Dr. Jameson began the study of medicine with the late Dr. John H. Sanders, of Indianapolis. He attended a first course of medical lectures at the University of Louisville. His medical studies were concluded in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in March, 1849. Soon thereafter he returned to Indianapolis to form a partnership with his old preceptor, Dr. Sanders, a partnership which was broken a year later by the death of Dr. Sanders from cholera, April 4, 1850, on a Mississippi river steamboat, being at that time on his way from New Orleans.

Dr. Jameson was alone in his professional life until 1858, when he became associated with the late Dr. Funkhouser, with whom he was in partnership for sixteen years. Subsequently Dr. Jameson was associated for a number of years with his nephew, Dr. Henry Jameson.

Dr. Jameson was married June 20, 1850, to Miss Maria Butler, daughter of Ovid and Cordelia (Cole) Butler. To this union were born four children: Mary, Anna Maria, Ovid Butler and Cordelia. (1) Mary married John M. Judah, now a retired lawyer and capitalist of Indianapolis, who was for ten years a loan agent for a syndicate of English capitalists, which had its headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. He and his wife have spent much of their time abroad. They have two

sons, Harry Brandon, a lawyer in Indianapolis; and Victor, a student in Harvard University. (2) Anna Maria married Orville Peckham, of Chicago, now and for many years the attorney for the Chicago First National Bank, and the head of a well known legal firm of that city. They have two children, Sallie Maria and John Judah. (3) Ovid Butler married Miss Mary B., daughter of Judge Tarkington, of Indianapolis, and sister of Booth Tarkington. They have two children, John T. and Ovid Donald. Mr. Jameson is a prominent member of the Indianapolis Bar, and has a pleasant office at the corner of Washington and Delaware streets, in what is known as the Brandon Block. (4) Cordelia married Albert Sloo Caldwell, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Memphis, Tenn., and died in 1888.

Dr. Jameson and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, June 20, 1900. They are members of the Christian (Disciples) Church. He is a member of Center Lodge, F. & A. M., and is the oldest Mason in the lodge.

Dr. Jameson is one of the two surviving charter members of the State Medical Society, organized in 1849. He has always been a very busy man, and among many of his published writings may be included "The Commissioners' Annual Reports, for the Indiana Hospital for the Insane," from 1861 to 1879, inclusive, and several similar reports for the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Institute for the Blind, all of which were published by the State. He also presented a paper to the Indiana Medical Society on "Veratrum Viride, in Typhoid and Puerperal Fevers," which was published in the proceedings of the society for 1859. This was almost entirely republished in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences of that year. An address of his, on "Scientific Medicine in its relation with Quackery," appeared in the Indiana Medical Journal in 1871.

From April, 1861, to March, 1866, Dr. Jameson was surgeon in charge of the unorganized troops in the Indianapolis Military Post, and acted as assistant surgeon in the United States Army during the same period. From 1861 to 1869 he was physician for the Indiana Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and from 1869 to 1879 he was president of the several boards of the benevolent institutions of Indiana. The holding of this position made him a member of the three boards

that managed the affairs of the Hospital for the Insane, the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and that for the Blind. To this responsible place he was twice re-elected by the General Assembly for the term of four years.

As chairman of the committee on Revision of Ordinances in 1865, Dr. Jameson made a complete revision of the city laws, which was then published in book form. From 1865 to 1869 he was chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, and under his guidance and by the aid of his associates such levies were made and expenditures ordered as restored the depreciated credit of the city and cleared it of a heavy debt by the close of his term. In its session of 1872-73, the General Assembly made him a member of a provisional board to erect a hospital for insane women in connection with the Hospital for the Insane, having for his associates, Gov. Hendricks, and other distinguished citizens of the State. The State appropriated \$600,000 for this work, and it was put into the hands of Dr. Jameson as treasurer for the board. Under its direction the Indiana Central Hospital for the Insane was completed.

Dr. Jameson has been for more than thirty years a director of Butler University, and was the sole agent for the sale of its extensive real estate holdings in Indianapolis, as well as for the erection of its fine buildings in Irvington. While president of its board he effected a union between the University and the Indiana Medical College, which continued several years.

Dr. Jameson is a business man, and has much to do with the affairs of the city and State. He accepts the cardinal truths of the Bible, and its principles of life. He believes in a good man and loves a good deed, but dislikes bigotry and cant. As a physician he is well versed in all branches of medicine. As a practitioner he is conservative, preferring established methods and agencies to those of doubtful utility. He is deservedly popular, both in his profession and out of it.

HON. JOHN J. W. BILLINGSLEY, who is now living retired in the suburbs of Indianapolis, is a man who has exemplified in a singularly useful life the theory that every individual is fitted for some special achievement. His work has been along lines particularly helpful to this section of the country, having extended beyond the confines of his

home State into Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and other states. As regards the theory and practice of land drainage and up-to-date farming, he has probably few equals in this section. For a number of years before his retirement his efforts were devoted principally to two subjects of great importance in this region, drainage and manufacture of drain tile, in connection with which his name will ever occupy a place among the benefactors of agricultural interests of his day and generation. He was one of the first to recognize the value of spreading scientific knowledge among farmers, and for fifteen years he has been one of the State speakers at the State Farmers' Institutes of Indiana and other states, where his common sense views and thorough practical knowledge have won the respectful attention of his hearers.

Mr. Billingsley belongs to a family which has been represented in America since pre-Revolutionary days, and which has had useful citizens in every generation. They are of English origin, John Billingsley, the first ancestor of John J. W. Billingsley in this country of whom we have record, having been a descendant of one H. M. Billingsley, who at one time was Lord Mayor of London. His great-grandfather, John Billingsley, served in the war of the Revolution on the American side and suffered in the Patriot cause, his home having been twice burned by the enemy while he was away on duty. He lived in North Carolina, moved thence to Tennessee, and after but a short residence there moved to Kentucky, where the rest of his life was spent. His son, John, of Kentucky, was the father of Alexander D. Billingsley. Thus the Billingsleys have been represented among the pioneers of three great States, North Carolina, Kentucky and Indiana.

Alexander D. Billingsley was born in Kentucky, and there grew to manhood and was married, bringing his family thence to Indiana in 1834. He settled in a heavily timbered section, and cleared up a large farm in the northern part of Putnam county, near Roachdale, and for many years was profitably engaged in stock farming. He passed the last few years of his life in retirement in Indianapolis, dying there in January, 1870, at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Elizabeth McMurray, and to them were born three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Billingsley died in September, 1864.

John J. W. Billingsley was born Sept. 18,

1832, near Bowling Green, Warren Co., Ky., and was in his second year when the family came to Indiana. He received his early education at the home schools in Putnam county, later attending Franklin College, at Franklin, Ind. After finishing his course there he returned home, where he was his father's assistant on the farm until his marriage, when he decided to start on his own account. Selecting 400 acres of fertile land in Effingham county, Ill., he moved there with his wife, and for some years worked the farm, also dealing in live stock. In 1861, when the war broke out, he sold the property. He was ready to offer his services in defense of the Union, and after counselling with his two brothers they decided that he, having a family, should remain at home to take care of the family, and of their father and mother, who were invalids, and to carry on the business, his brothers volunteering to defend the Union. This he did faithfully for four years. His parents then moved to Indianapolis in order to receive medical treatment. Our subject bought a 160-acre farm in the southwestern part of Marion county, so that he could be nearer his parents and give them the attention which he was ever ready to bestow upon them.

Upon moving to Marion county, Ind., Mr. Billingsley settled in Decatur township, where he lived for several years. In 1870 he had become interested in a trade journal called "The Northwestern Farmer," which name was later changed to "The Indiana Farmer," a publication which today is to be found among the leading agricultural journals. In 1872 seeing the possibilities of the journal, to whose success he could only contribute by giving more of his time and active assistance, Mr. Billingsley sold his farm and with his family moved to Indianapolis. "The Indiana Farmer" soon showed the efforts of his personal attention, and it was not long before the growth of the journal was visible. However, he sold his interest in 1873, and for a time traded in real estate. But the publishing business got its meshes around him again, and in 1879 he established "The Drainage and Farm Journal," a paper devoted chiefly to the subject of drainage, with which Mr. Billingsley was very familiar. He had given careful study to this problem, and with the assistance of his journal, whose instructive columns soon made it a necessity to all interested, organized State Drainage associations in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Indiana. Mr. Billingsley, who

is quite a forceful speaker, was always among the first speakers on the program at the meetings of these associations. Meantime he had become interested in another line which he recognized as deserving of special attention, and following his conviction that a journal devoted to the interest of clay working would be well received he founded in 1882 what is still known today as "The Clay Worker," a paper run on the same principles as "The Drainage and Farm Journal." His interest in all these periodicals was continued for many years and brought him into close relations with farmers and clay workers throughout the wide territory covered by their extensive circulation.

Owing to a serious fall on his head from a street car, which nearly resulted fatally, Mr. Billingsley was advised by his physician to give up his office work, and in 1902 he sold "The Drainage and Farm Journal," having prior to this sold "The Clay Worker," to his son, Denton, and his son-in-law, T. A. Randall, who are now conducting it, under the name of T. A. Randall & Company.

Mr. Billingsley, having been reared on a farm and having a taste for farm life and country air, bought a suburban home north of the city, where he has a comfortable house and nine acres of ground, and where he conducts a miniature farm, with a dairy business attached. No other pursuit has ever lessened his interest in agriculture, to which he is as keenly devoted as in his more active years. The intelligent and enlightened services he has given to promoting the welfare of the farmer, lightening his labors, broadening his interests, increasing his profits, raising his work to the high standing it deserves in the economy of the nation, has won him a measure of esteem and respect which would win admiration from the enterprising in any field of endeavor. He may well feel that he has had his part in the progress of the age—the highest ambition of every thinking man. Mr. Billingsley is a Mason, and a staunch Republican, and though but a very young man at that time, 1854, he had the honor of presiding over the first Republican convention held in southern Illinois. In 1872-1874 he represented his county as the choice of his party in the State Legislature, where he displayed ability as a student of public needs and a wise legislator in many important movements. His sole ambition in accepting public office was to further the cause nearest his heart, and his earnest

efforts and sincerity won him many friends among his colleagues.

Though now leading a comparatively retired life, Mr. Billingsley has by no means relinquished all his activities, and he is still responsible for many instructive and interesting articles on his favorite topics appearing in the trade and other papers, to whose columns he has made many contributions. As previously stated he has devoted much of his time to the Farmers' Institute of the State, and for fifteen years has been among the speakers representing this educational work. His audience always looked forward to his speeches, which were invariably of an instructive nature, drainage, soil conditions and dairy work receiving special attention. Having studied the minutest details of these subjects it was an easy matter for him to lecture intelligently and instructively on them. This work he is still engaged in, and taking as much interest as ever in preparing for it.

On Dec. 24, 1852, Mr. Billingsley was married to Elizabeth Hymer, daughter of Jesse P. and Eliza (Gill) Hymer, of Kentucky. Seven children were born to them, four sons and three daughters, as follows: Ada A. (wife of T. A. Randall), Denton F., Eva B. (Mrs. Harry Rowley), James H., Nettie H. (wife of Dalton Stivers), Alexander D. and Judson W.

Jesse P. Hymer, Mrs. Billingsley's father, was a native of Kentucky, of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. The name originally was Pickelhymer. Mr. Hymer, who was a farmer, settled in the vicinity of Roachdale, Putnam county, in the early days, cleared a farm there, and cultivated it until his death, at the age of eighty-two. He and his wife had eleven children. Mr. and Mrs. Billingsley are members of the College Avenue Baptist Church, of which he has been a trustee for many years. He is also prominent throughout the denomination, at present serving as treasurer of the Indiana Baptist State Convention, and as a member of the State Mission Board. Charitable and kindly by nature, he has ever been ready to give a helping hand where it is needed, and his friends are many wherever he goes.

FRANKLIN McCRAY was born in Wayne township, Marion county, Ind., March 30, 1855. His ancestors came from Scotland early in the eighteenth century and settled in New Jersey, afterward removing to Pennsyl-

vania, where Phinehas McCray was born about 1756. He was the son of Samuel McCray, who was prominent among the Patriots of the Revolution.

Phinehas McCray married Jane Peters in Berks county, Pa., about the year 1779. She was closely related to Judge Richard Peters, an intimate friend of Hamilton and Washington. Phinehas and Jane (Peters) McCray lived a number of years in Berks county, Pa., and had a large family of children. About the year 1798 they moved to Butler county, Ohio, and thence to Fayette county, Ind., while the State was yet a Territory. Phinehas and Jane McCray died in Fayette county and were buried in the little cemetery at Connersville, Ind. Among their children were: Samuel McCray; Moses McCray, who settled in Hancock county, Ind.; John McCray, at College Corner, Ohio; and Jemima (McCray) Casady, mother of the venerable Judge Phineas McCray Casady, of Des Moines, Iowa, who is still living, now in his ninety-first year.

Samuel McCray, son of Phinehas and Jane (Peters) McCray, was the grandfather of Franklin McCray and was born in Berks county, Pa., in 1786. In January, 1810, he married, in Butler county, Ohio, Elizabeth Lucas, who was related to ex-Governor Lucas of Ohio. They moved to Fayette county immediately after their marriage, remaining there until 1833, when they moved to Marion county, Ind., where they died, Samuel in 1856 and Elizabeth in 1864. All their children were born in Fayette county, viz.: John McCray, who died in early life; Aaron McCray; George W. McCray; Richard L. McCray, who was a captain in an Iowa company under General Grant and was killed at Black River Bridge, in the siege of Vicksburg; Simeon McCray; Jemima (McCray) Harding; Sarah (McCray) Royster; Nancy (McCray) Martin; Mariah (McCray) Moffett; Elizabeth (McCray) Martindale and Susan (McCray) McDaniel, of Hendricks county, Ind., the only two still living. The parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Lucas) McCray, lie buried in the Little Eagle Creek Church yard, just west of the limits of the city of Indianapolis.

Aaron McCray, the father of Franklin McCray, was born in Fayette county, Ind., in October, 1820, and died in Marion county in October, 1882. He was a prominent farmer and stock raiser. He served as trustee of

Wayne township, and was six years county commissioner of Marion county, Ind. It was during his administration that the Marion county poor house and court-house were built, and many iron bridges were constructed across White river and Fall creek. He was a conductor on the "underground railroad" and settled many fugitive colored people on his farm. at his own expense he built a schoolhouse and employed a teacher for their children before they were permitted to enter the public schools of the country. Aaron McCray was married in 1845 to Caroline Bridgeford, daughter of William and Polly (Wakeland) Bridgeford. William Bridgeford was born in Virginia. His parents were of English descent. He moved to Fayette county, Ind., while the State was yet a Territory, and afterward to Marion county, Ind., where he died in 1864, and was buried in the Bridgeford graveyard north of Crown Hill. He was a man of sterling worth. The best index of his character is to be found in a number of wills executed by his neighbors, in which a request made that he be permitted to serve as executor without giving bond. He served as justice of the peace for many years. Mrs. Caroline (Bridgeford) McCray, mother of Franklin McCray, was born in Fayette county, Ind., in 1825, and died in Marion county, Ind., in 1893. She was married to Aaron McCray in Marion county in 1845. Hers was a life of industry, patience and self-denial. There were twelve children born to her, eight of whom are still living: Eliza (McCray) Jones, Mary (McCray) Thomas, Samuel McCray, Richard H. McCray, and William Bridgeford McCray, all now of Los Angeles, Cal.; Franklin McCray, Lydia McCray and Leatha (McCray) Renard, of Marion county, Indiana.

Franklin McCray has lived in Marion county, Ind., all his life. He worked in the brickyard and at farming during summer and hauled cordwood to the city during winter, attending the country schools but a short time each winter. He went to Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., and afterward attended college at Dennison University, in Ohio, for a year. He taught school through the winter and read law through the summer and was admitted to the Bar in 1883, beginning the practice of law in January, 1884. In 1885 he was appointed by the board of county commissioners to defend the poor of the county. He was elected judge of the Criminal court of Marion

county, Ind., in 1894, where he served until 1898. During his long term of office he established the system of suspending sentences and placing juvenile offenders upon probation, which has since been crystalized into law and adopted by the Juvenile courts of the country. His administration was also noted for the rigid enforcement of the liquor laws. The "Nicholson Bill," a stringent temperance measure, was passed by the Indiana Legislature in 1895. This law was somewhat in advance of public sentiment, and the liquor interests assailed it with violence. Several "nisi prius" courts held it void, but Judge McCray sustained the law in every particular and his opinion was afterward affirmed by the Supreme court of the State. He resumed the practice of law in 1898, with offices in the Baldwin building, where he has a lucrative business and enjoys the respect of the Bench and Bar and the confidence of his clients.

Mr. McCray has a fine private library, has read extensively and has given special attention to the Revolutionary and Constitutional history of the country, and has prepared an interesting and instructive lecture on Alexander Hamilton and his contemporaries. He has always been a Republican in politics, is a member of the Marion Club, and has canvassed the State several times under the auspices of the State committee.

Mr. McCray has been married twice, in November, 1888, to Miss Clara Pugh, of Peru, Ind., who died fourteen months later. Four years afterward he married Miss Catherine Lampard, of Hendricks county, Ind. He has no children. Mr. and Mrs. McCray are members of the Central Christian Church. They have a modest and comfortable home at No. 211 East Twenty-third street.

LYNDEN P. HOLLOWELL, until lately the vice-president of the Indiana Lumber & Veneer Company, at No. 1101 East Twenty-third street, Indianapolis, was born in Newport (now Fountain City), Wayne Co., Ind., July 22, 1871, and is the only child of Amos K. and Adaline H. (Parker) Hollowell, both of whom were born in Indiana.

James Hollowell, the grandfather of Lynden P., was born in Orange county, Ind., in 1821, and came of mingled Welsh and Scotch descent. He was the father of ten children, and he passed away at about the age of sev-

enty-five years. Joel Parker, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Hollowell, was born in North Carolina, but came to Indiana at a very early day, where he engaged in business as merchant in Newport for many years, and he died when about sixty-nine years old. He was of English lineage and had a family of three children.

Amos K. Hollowell was reared in Orange county, Ind., and became a clerk in a store in Paoli when he reached early manhood. For about a year he was a traveling man for a Philadelphia dry goods house; and about 1865 came to Indianapolis, where he secured a position in a wholesale hardware house. After a time he removed to Newport, where he had a grocery and dry goods store for some years, removing then to Richmond, becoming interested in the Nurdyke & Marmon Company, extensive manufacturers of flouring mill machinery. This prominent firm was removed after a few successful years of business at Richmond to Indianapolis, where it is still in operation. About 1896 Mr. Hollowell withdrew from the corporation and was made president of the Jenny Electric Light & Motor Company, a position he held two years. Since that time he has been the president of the Indiana Lumber & Veneer Company, an enterprise with which he has been connected since its organization in 1892. Mrs. Adaline Hollowell died in April, 1900, at the age of forty-nine years. She and her husband were both Quakers, and he is still actively identified with the Friends' Society, being a trustee of Earlham College. In politics he is a Republican, awake to the interests of the city, and anxious to help along all important enterprises.

Lynden P. Hollowell lived in Wayne county until his parents removed to Indianapolis, in 1876, and that city was his home from the time he was five years old until his removal to New York City. His education was begun in the city schools and continued in the Military Academy of Orchard Lake, Mich., from which he was graduated in 1891. Mr. Hollowell entered upon a business career as a member of the Indiana Lumber & Veneer Company, and became its vice-president, as noted in the opening paragraph of this article. This corporation is the largest manufacturing enterprise in the world in its line. The business extends from coast to coast, and much of the product is shipped abroad. One of the specialties of the firm is quarter-sawn veneer-

ing for pianos, furniture, cars, ships and architectural wood-work.

Mr. Hollowell was married May 22, 1896, to Miss Helen Shurtleff, a daughter of Walter and Jeannette (Rich) Shurtleff. Mr. Hollowell has a birthright membership in the Friends Church, while his wife belongs to the Christian Church. He is a Master Mason, and belongs to the Elks Society. In political matters he is a Republican, and belongs to the Columbia Club.

DAVID DONNAN, as an extensive builder and contractor of his day, built many of the early residences of Indianapolis. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born March 8, 1815, son of David and Margaret (Dunning) Donnan, of Glasgow, who came to America in 1817, settling on a farm in Richland county, Ohio. Mr. Donnan as a boy attended the common schools in Richland county, and later became an apprentice to a cabinetmaker in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He came to Indianapolis in the middle thirties, and for some years continued to work at his trade. But he gradually widened his interests until he found himself established in business as a prosperous contractor and builder, in which line he met with well deserved success. However, he passed away when comparatively a young man, in his fortieth year, his death taking place Jan. 16, 1855. Mr. Donnan was a Methodist in religious faith. Fraternally he belonged to Center Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Donnan was a man of strong intellect as well as a fine workman and able business man, and he was a benevolent man in every sense of the word.

On April 18, 1841, Mr. Donnan was married, in Indianapolis, to Barbara Pressel, who was born in Lancaster county, Pa., daughter of Henry and Caroline Pressel, who were married in Germany and came to Pennsylvania about 1808. Mrs. Donnan survived her husband and passed away forty-five years later, on Aug. 8, 1900, having devoted her life to the rearing of her children. They were the parents of six children, namely: Margaretta (Mrs. J. G. Pendergast), Caroline, Wallace (deceased), Theodore, Emma and Laura. Wallace Donnan (deceased), the eldest son, was for many years engaged in the tinning business in Indianapolis, and was a man of marked courage, integrity, industry and generosity of disposition. He is survived by a wife and two children—Mrs. May W. Donnan and Margaret and Hugh.



David Donnan

GEORGE POGUE. There has been considerable controversy among local historians as to who the first settler of Indianapolis was. The best historians and histories credit George Pogue as being the first settler, and careful investigation would seem to substantiate this. The Pogues, Hacklemans, Tyners, Nobles, Saylor, were all related. George Pogue was evidently a descendant of Gen. Robert Pogue, of Revolutionary fame. Prior to 1814 he went from South Carolina to Kentucky, where he had relatives. In 1814 we find him living at the blockhouse of Major Conrad Saylor (who was a major in the war of 1812), who had moved to the vicinity of Brookville, Ind., about 1800. Conrad Saylor's wife was a descendant of one of the Hessian soldiers who were brought over by the King to fight in the Revolution, and she was the aunt of Gen. Pleasanton Hackleman. Some time prior to all this George Pogue's eldest son, William, married Conrad Saylor's daughter. They later moved to Rush county, Ind., and left many respected descendants.

George Pogue was a man of herculean strength, and a typical pathfinder. More, he was a blacksmith and rifle-maker. In Brookville he formed the acquaintance of the two Conners, William and John, and in 1816 he removed to the trading post of Conner, near the present city of Connersville. In 1818 he moved into the city. In February, 1819, he started West, arriving at what is now Indianapolis March 2, 1819. The high waters prevented his going further. He decided to locate. He lived in the covered wagon until he erected a cabin of roughly scored logs. About 1822 his horses strayed away. He was last seen by his family (his son Thomas) ten miles from Indianapolis, but was seen later in Fayette county, at Connersville and the old trading post, where he had hoped his horses had returned. Finally he was seen on his way to Indianapolis, expecting to visit an Indian camp where he had heard his horses were. That was the last account of him. It is suspected that a treacherous, drunken Indian, Wyandotte John, who made his home in a large hollow log near Indianapolis, killed Pogue; for Pogue was suspicious of him, and he it was who told Pogue he had seen the horses, "wearing iron shoes," among the Indians.

Mr. Pogue married in South Carolina Cassie Ann Payne, born about 1777, a native of the North of Ireland, who came to this

country with some friends. Her eldest child was a girl, born about 1798, and they had altogether about eighteen children. Two granddaughters of George Pogue are living in Indianapolis—Mrs. Harrison, on Yandes street, and Miss Nancy Pogue, at Brightwood.

HERMAN WEINBERGER, deceased. This highly respected business man, who was living in retirement at his home, No. 714 Union street, Indianapolis, Ind., at the time of his death, Dec. 14, 1905, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 10, 1826.

His parents, Christian Frederick and Margaret Magdalene (Rebesberger) Weinberger, were also natives of Germany, and had twelve children, of whom three are now living: Miss Fredericka Weinberger, of St. Helena, Cal.; Sophia Magdalene, widow of Gustavus Wageman, of St. Helena, Cal.; and Ernest of Los Angeles, same State. The father was a manufacturer of ornamental trimmings for soldiers' uniforms and church ornamentation, etc., which calling he followed all his life. He died in 1835 in Germany, aged forty-seven years, leaving a wife and nine children. His wife lived until 1868, and also died in Germany, aged sixty-nine years. Both were Lutherans in their religious faith.

The paternal grandfather of Herman Weinberger was a native of Austria, and in 1731 was driven out from Salzburg by the Catholic persecution, and with a colony settled in Bavaria, where he reared a family and died at the age of eighty-two years. He was a mechanic and belonged to the highest order of the working class. The maternal grandfather was George Rebesberger, who was a native of Germany and a tailor by trade. He died in Germany aged seventy-two years. He had a family of three children by his first marriage and one by his second. He had a brother who came to America with the Hessians, but joined the Patriot army in the Revolutionary war, and drew a pension.

Herman Weinberger received a good common school education, and when thirteen years old began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed eighteen years. In 1848 he came to America, landed in New York City in May, and stayed there fifteen months, following his trade as a journeyman; in the meantime he learned the English language. From New York he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849, and followed his trade there until 1855, then coming to Indianapolis, where

he passed the rest of his life. He here went to work for his brother, John C., in a confectionery store and restaurant on Louisiana street, near the Union depot, and remained with him until 1868, when he bought him out, his brother going to California, where he died in 1881. Herman Weinberger conducted the confectionery, restaurant and hotel business up to 1891, when he retired, his son, Herman becoming his successor. Herman carried on the business for five years, when he died, and his brother, Edwin, became his successor, and conducted the business until 1900, when the father sold the property.

On Aug. 28, 1853, Herman Weinberger married Miss Anna Bornkessel, daughter of John George and Eva (Weiss) Bornkessel, and they became parents of twelve children: Of these Charles died in infancy; Johanna died aged fifteen months; Anna married Wilhelm Wiegel, of Indianapolis, who died in 1905, and they had four children, Cora (married to Charles Cost, of Indianapolis), Bertha (married to J. E. Conway, of Indianapolis), Louis (at training school) and Helen (at school); Albert, who is single, was a jeweler and watchmaker; Kate and Sophia died in infancy; Herman died in 1894, aged twenty-eight years; Bertha died in 1898 aged twenty-six years; Mina died aged ten months; Adolph and Rudolph also died in infancy; Edwin married Agnes Donahue, who died in 1905 (they lived in Indianapolis, and had three children, Bertha, Herman and Edna). Mrs. Weinberger, the mother of these, died May 7, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Weinberger were Lutherans in faith. Mr. Weinberger belonged to Pentalpha Lodge, No. 564, F. & A. M.; Indianapolis Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.; Indianapolis Council, No. 2; and to Raper Commandery, No. 1, K. T. He was also a thirty-third degree Mason, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, Valley of Indianapolis, and was connected with Masonry for over fifty years. In politics Mr. Weinberger was always opposed to slavery; he was always identified with the Republican party, and voted for Fremont for President.

Mr. Weinberger owned a fine home at No. 714 Union street, where he passed the last years of his life. His estate was divided among the three surviving children, and Mrs. Wiegel was left in charge of the home, at No. 714 Union street. At present she resides at her new home, No. 3122 Central avenue.

While Mr. Weinberger lived in Cincinnati he was foreman in the passenger car railroad shop of the finishing department in George Cake's and Davenport's shops. He had a natural talent for art and made many creditable drawings. As a wood workman he was somewhat remarkable, being a superior designer.

COL. ZEMRO A. SMITH, whose connection with the *Indianapolis Journal* covered a number of years, has established a reputation as a newspaper writer of the ability necessary for success in modern journalism. He was born in Weston, Maine, Aug. 26, 1837, son of D. C. and Maria (Small) Smith, natives of the same State. Joseph O. Smith, the father of D. C., was born in Maine, and came of English ancestry, the history of the family dating back to the early settlers of Standish, Mass. Joseph O. Smith was a physician. He died at about the age of eighty years. His family consisted of three sons and one daughter.

D. C. Smith, who was a farmer, died in Maine Jan. 31, 1881; his wife died in March, 1864. They were Baptists. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters: Col. Zemro A.; Joseph O., of Skowhegan, Maine; Susan, wife of Frank C. Nickerson, of Monticello, Minn.; Neil D., of Portland, Maine; Clara L., the wife of Frank S. Roberts, of Portland, Maine; and George A., who was killed May 19, 1864, at the battle of Spotsylvania Court House.

Samuel C. Small, the maternal grandfather of Col. Zemro A. Smith, was a native of Maine, of English descent, and was a master ship builder. He passed away at an advanced age, leaving a large family of children.

Colonel Smith was reared in Maine, where he was given a common school education. He attended the Waterville College, graduating in 1862. That year he enlisted in Company C, 18th Maine Volunteer Infantry, and afterward in the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery. He entered the service as a private, was made captain of Company C, and later, in turn, major, lieutenant-colonel, and brevet colonel, serving until the close of the war. This regiment sustained the heaviest loss of any in the army. Colonel Smith was wounded in the battle of Spotsylvania, where his brother George was killed only an hour before. Colonel Smith was on leave of absence while recovering from his wound, and returned to his regiment in

July. He was in the entire siege of Petersburg, participating in all the engagements of the 2d Army Corps, and was in many battles. It was his privilege to be in at the closing scenes of the great conflict and he was at Appomattox when Lee surrendered. He was mustered out at Bangor, Maine, Sept. 19, 1865.

Following his return from the war Colonel Smith engaged in the newspaper business at Ellsworth, Maine, for a short time, and was in the same line at Skowhegan for about two years, when he was made associate editor of the *Portland Press*, being thus employed for about six years. For eleven years he was with the *Boston Journal*, and in 1887 he went to Leavenworth, Kans., where he was connected with the *Times*. In 1899 Colonel Smith came to Indianapolis to take a position as editorial writer on the *Journal*. His office is in Room 64, When building.

Colonel Smith was married Oct. 8, 1889, to Miss Jane, daughter of William Steel. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church. Their home is in the "Blachurne," on Meridian street. The Colonel has been commander of George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, G. A. R., Department of Indiana, and he is also a prominent member of the Loyal Legion, of which he served as National Recorder. In politics he is a stanch Republican, though the only time he was ever willing to take a public position was when a combination of circumstances led him to serve as alderman, in Maine. He was secretary of the Maine Republican committee for eight years when Mr. Blaine was chairman.

RICHASON ALLEN YOKE (deceased), one of the pioneers of Marion county, Ind., who arrived here as early as the spring of 1828, was a native of Lexington, Kentucky, where he was born Oct. 11, 1808. Mr. Yoke's first American ancestor came to this country from Germany but a short time subsequent to the war of the Revolution.

Richason Allen Yoke came from Kentucky with his parents to Indiana when he was but a child, and lived at Bethel, where they settled. He was one of a family of nine children, all of whom became residents of this State, and all have passed away. Mr. Yoke came from Bethel to Marion county, and purchased a quarter section of wild land situated southeast of what was then Indianapolis, on the Shelbyville road, and which

is now included in the corporate limits of the Capitol City. Here he erected a log cabin, and began clearing the land, and as the years went by more and more of the heavy timber fell before the axe, and presently the heavily wooded land became beautiful fertile fields. The log cabin was replaced by a modern and commodious residence of comfort and convenience.

Richason Allen Yoke married Isabel J. Moore, a daughter of one of the pioneers of the State, Thomas Moore. She was a worthy and estimable woman, and together they began married life on the frontier, poor in purse but rich in their mutual affection, health, energy, and boundless determination to make for themselves and their children a comfortable home. Their laudable ambitions met with large success, and here they passed their declining years amid comforts which were the results of their own labor and energy. The husband and father died Oct. 27, 1868, and the wife and mother, in February, 1893. They were the parents of children as follows: Mrs. Sarah J. Smith, of Kansas City, Mo., died in December, 1904. Catherine, widow of Dr. Lewis Manker, a surgeon of the 7th Ind. V. I., in the War of the Rebellion, died in January, 1905. Prof. Nelson Yoke is mentioned below. George J., and his brother, Dr. Charles Yoke, are both residents of Indianapolis. John, Richason A., Mrs. Margaret M. Hill, and Ellen are deceased, the last named dying in childhood.

Richason Allen Yoke was a sturdy, upright and industrious man, a great lover of home, one of the chief desires of his heart being to make it bright and cheerful. Deprived of the advantages of education in early life by the conditions then existing, he realized its value, and encouraged his children to improve all opportunities offered them to secure an education. His earnestness in the establishment of schools is illustrated in the fact that he gave a building he had erected on his place to be used as a schoolhouse, and that when later, owing to the increasing number of settlers it was deemed best to remove the school to a more central site, he gave the building to be removed to the selected spot. Both he and his wife were long faithful and consistent members of the Methodist Church, in which both were earnest workers and liberal contributors. When he died he was past sixty years old, and his widow passed away at the age of eighty-one.

Mr. Yoke was a Whig in the early days and then became a Republican. His two sons, who served their country in the Civil war as soldiers gallant and true, were the only ones old enough to enter the service. John Yoke was a member of the 3d Indiana Cavalry, in which he served three years, and his comparatively early death, in 1880, was hastened by the effects of his army experience. He is survived by a widow and three children.

PROF. NELSON YOKE was born in the Marion homestead, May 14, 1844, and there was spent his boyhood. On Aug. 8, 1862, he was enrolled as a member of Company G, 70th Ind. V. I., Benjamin Harrison commanding. He served in the Army of the Cumberland during the war, being on the firing line most of the time at the very front. No time was passed by him in the hospital, and he was always ready for the duty of the hour. He was in the Atlanta campaign, and fought in all the principal battles of that struggle. After Harrison was made a general, Professor Yoke was named as his orderly, and his services were in demand until the return of peace, when he received an honorable discharge.

On his return home, in 1865, Professor Yoke resumed his farm work, and the fall of the same year entered DePauw University and was a student at that institution for two years. For a year he was a student at Butler College, and began teaching in 1869. From that time until his death, which occurred Nov. 27, 1905, he was continuously engaged in educational pursuits. From 1871 his connection was with the Indianapolis schools, where he occupied the position of supervising principal, and was recognized as a successful educator and a public spirited citizen. A Republican in politics, he served two terms in the city council. He belonged to George H. Chapman Post, No. 209, G. A. R., and in religion he was a member of the Fletcher Place Methodist Church.

Prof. Nelson Yoke married Isabella Catherine Chambers, a native of Broadalbin, N. Y., who went with her parents to Grant county, Wis. At one time the Chambers family was quite numerous, and its representatives were many in southwestern Wisconsin. Mrs. Yoke died in June, 1881. Professor Yoke and his wife had three sons: Charles Richason, Nelson, Jr., and Robert. The first two were formerly residents of Old Mexico, but both are now residents of the United States.

HENRY STOLTE, whose residence in the capital city of Indiana has extended over a long term of years, and who has been prominently identified with the business interests of the same, witnessing the development of Indianapolis from the status of a mere village to its present position as one of the most attractive and prosperous cities of the Union, is well deserving of recognition in a work of this kind.

Mr. Stolte is one of the sterling citizens whom the great German empire has contributed to the American republic, since he was born in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, Feb. 12, 1837, growing up under the sturdy discipline of the farm and having the advantages afforded by the excellent schools of his native place. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Honeur) Stolte, both of whom were born and reared in Westphalia, where their marriage was solemnized and where the former passed his entire life. He served seven years in the Franco-Prussian war, accompanying Napoleon's army on the long and weary march to Moscow, going through that historic campaign poorly clad and with the most meagre supply of food; during the winter many of the soldiers were frozen to death. Mr. Stolte, with many others, was taken a prisoner, being held in captivity about seven months, during which time he was well cared for. He was finally exchanged, after which he continued in active service until the close of the war, when he returned home, wasted in strength and vitality, so that two or three years elapsed ere he regained his wonted vigor. After his marriage he engaged in farming, being energetic and industrious and meeting with due success. He came of an honored family and was a man of inflexible integrity, respected by all who knew him. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Reformed Church. He died in 1850 and his loss was deeply felt in the community, for he had been helpful as a citizen, his advice being sought by those who knew him, and he was frequently called upon to arbitrate and settle minor difficulties among neighbors, who placed implicit confidence in his judgment and impartiality. His wife survived him and in 1854 came to Indianapolis, where she thereafter was cared for with true filial devotion by her children, her death here occurring in 1868. Of the children we enter brief record as follows: Elizabeth, who was married in her native land to H. Kruse, came to Indi-

anapolis, where she died in 1854; William is a resident of this city; Adolph resides in Fort Wayne on a farm; Henry is mentioned below; Christena is the wife of Rudolph Rogge, of Westphalia; and Sophia is the wife of Richart Brocking of Westphalia. The eldest son, William, was the first representative of the family in America, whither he came in 1850; Henry came in 1852, and two years later they were joined by their mother and the other members of the family. It is gratifying to note the fact that all have been successful in their adopted home, having come to the United States with but limited means but having gained prosperity through honorable and well directed effort.

Upon his arrival in America Henry Stolte came to Indianapolis, where he was employed for the first season in a brick yard. He then became an apprentice in Huey's chair factory and cabinet works, where he was employed three years, after which he was engaged for a number of years as clerk in a grocery. He had been careful in conserving his resources, and after resigning his clerkship he engaged in farming on his own responsibility, devoting himself to this vocation until 1859, when he went to Colorado, where the gold excitement was then at its height. There he remained for a few months, at the expiration of which he returned to Indianapolis, where he was again engaged in clerking until 1870, when he again made a tour through the West, being absent about six months, two of which were passed in Montana, where his fortunes reached the lowest ebb. He then returned to Indianapolis and resumed clerking, at which he continued two years, at the expiration of which he engaged in business for himself, continuing thus for a period of seventeen years and gaining a high degree of success through his energy, close application and honorable dealings, thereby providing a competency for his declining years. In 1889 he retired from active business and, secure in the confidence and esteem of all who know him, he is now enjoying the rewards of his earnest toil and endeavor, having an attractive and commodious residence, which is pleasantly located at No. 616 Stevens street. He is a distinctive type of the self-made man and so worthily has he achieved his success that none can begrudge him the same. Ever true to the duties of citizenship, he has been known as a progressive and public-spirited man and

has given his political support to the Democratic party, though he has never sought official preferment. He has, however, served as inspector of elections and has been a delegate to various conventions of his party, in whose cause he has ever maintained an active interest. He was reared in the Protestant faith and his religious views are in harmony with the tenets of the Reformed Church. He has become the owner of valuable realty in Indianapolis, including four dwelling houses and business property, while he also has charge of real estate owned by his wife, so that he finds ample demand upon his time and attention in looking after his interests, and is by no means idle, though he has retired from the more exacting and arduous labors of his earlier life.

In 1874 Mr. Stolte was united in marriage to Mrs. Minnie Jasper, widow of Frederick Jasper, both of whom were born in Westphalia, Prussia. The first marriage of Mrs. Stolte was solemnized in Indianapolis, where Mr. Jasper was a successful business man and where he died in 1872, leaving his wife and their six children well provided for. Mrs. Stolte is a daughter of William Showe, a representative of a sterling old family of Westphalia, and she and her brother were the first of the family to come to America, where they were joined by their father and the other members of the family two years later, the mother having died in her native land. They all settled in Indianapolis, where the father passed the residue of his life, finding a good home with his daughter, Mrs. Stolte, during the last nine years and entering into eternal rest in 1889, at the age of eighty years, a devoted member of the Reformed Church. His children were as follows: William, Frederick, Jacob and Minnie (wife of Mr. Stolte). By her first marriage Mrs. Stolte had six children, and they received the most devoted paternal care and guidance from Mr. Stolte, and the mutual affection and regard could not have been more marked had he been indeed their father, and he has ever shown the deepest interest in their welfare, having had no children of his own. Of the children of Frederick and Minnie Jasper we have the following record: Minnie is the wife of J. F. Reinecke, a coal dealer at Haughville, Marion county; Lizzie, the wife of J. Howard, died in 1896; Frederick died at the age of thirty-nine years; Emma is the widow of Eugene Curren; and William, formerly a suc-

cessful life-insurance agent of Indianapolis, is now working in a wholesale dry-goods house.

TURNER B. HORN, deceased, was a well-known and highly respected citizen of Indianapolis. When a small child, more than seventy years ago, he was brought by his parents to Indiana, and the family became pioneers of the State. His father, John Horn, was born in Virginia in 1792, the son of Philip Horn, of German ancestry. Philip Horn removed with his family from Virginia to Kentucky when John was a boy of about ten years, and there lived the remainder of his life. His wife lived to the age of ninety-one years, and the longevity of her family was remarkable, her mother living to the age of 127 years and other members of the family to an extreme old age.

John Horn grew to manhood in Kentucky. He enlisted in the war of 1812 and fought under General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. In 1813 he married Miss Margaret Bottom, and in 1831 with his wife and eight children, migrated from Kentucky to Johnson county, Ind. A daughter was born to the parents after they reached their new home. The family settled on a farm of 160 acres, which Mr. Horn purchased. Remaining here a number of years he sold the property, and removed to Bartholomew county, where he died in 1850, his wife preceding him to the grave by some years. John Horn was an industrious and esteemed citizen. His business through life was farming and milling. In politics he was a Whig and he and his wife were members of the Christian Church.

Turner B. Horn was born in Kentucky, Dec. 20, 1825, and was about six years of age when brought to Indiana by his parents. He was reared on the farm and at the age of seventeen years he began a three-years' apprenticeship at the carriagemaker's trade, at Columbus, Ind. At the completion of his apprenticeship, he followed his trade, and when the Civil war began he was engaged in business at Edinburg, Johnson Co., Ind. He enlisted Dec. 1, 1863, in Co. L, 10th Indiana Cavalry, serving in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi under Gen. Thomas, and participating in many important battles. Engaging Gen. Forrest at Pulaski, Tenn., the Tenth followed Gen. Wood to Decatur, Ala., engaged Gen. Wheeler at Athens, Ala., Gen. Hood's army at Franklin and participated in

the famous battle of Nashville. He was severely injured while under fire. While the Union forces were pursuing the Confederates, after the battle of Nashville his horse was struck and instantly killed and in falling fell upon Mr. Horn, breaking his hip and maiming him for life. He was honorably discharged from service Aug. 30, 1865, at Indianapolis.

Mr. Horn returned to his trade, working at Columbus and Jeffersonville. He was, at the latter city, inspector of the United States Depot for several years. He removed to Indianapolis about 1882. Later he engaged in the grocery business at Louisville, Ky., but his property there was destroyed by a cyclone. Returning to Indianapolis he there worked at his trade as much as he was able, until his death Oct. 9, 1904.

On Jan. 9, 1846, Mr. Horn married Mary Wayland, daughter of Joseph Wayland, and to them were born ten children, seven sons and three daughters. The wife and mother, who also represents a well known pioneer family of Indiana, was no less a patriot during the Civil war than her husband who was fighting at the front. Left at home with eight small children to care for, she, like many another brave wife and mother, struggled hard and faithfully for their support. Mr. Horn was a member of Anderson Post, G. A. R. Mr. Horn, as is his wife, was held in high esteem by his many friends. Their lives were severely tried in the struggles and privations of the old pioneer days, but their characters developed strongly under adverse circumstances. He was a typical representative of that strong fiber in American life, which has constructed this nation's greatness and won for it the respect of the entire world.

FRED HERGT. There is no one country that has contributed to the complex composition of our American social fabric an element of more sterling worth or of greater value in fostering and supporting our national institutions than has Germany. That great empire has given us men of sturdy integrity, indomitable perseverance, high intelligence and much business acumen, the result being the incorporation of a firm and strength-giving fiber through warp and woof. A man who may well look with pride upon his German lineage and upon his personal accomplishments as a citizen and business man is Fred Hergt, who has been long and prominently identified

with industrial activities in the city of Indianapolis, attaining a success worthy the name and ever holding the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Hergt is a native of Weimar, Province of Saxony, Germany, where he was born Dec. 5, 1842, a son of Anthony and Anna (Conrumpf) Hergt. Both the parents were likewise born in that Province, where their marriage was solemnized and where they reared their children. They were people of utmost integrity of character and made their lives count for good in all relations. Both the Conrumpf and Hergt families were influential and prominent in the social and business affairs of the Province of Saxony for many generations. Morris Conrumpf, the grandfather of Fred Hergt, was a successful farmer in that section of the empire.

Anthony Hergt was a stone mason by trade, and became one of the leading contractors and builders of Weimar. He completed a number of government contracts in his line and was concerned in the erection of many important buildings. A man of marked business ability, in addition to operations in the line noted he also conducted a successful meat-market for a number of years. As a young man he served in the German army, in harmony with the wise regulations of the government. He died in his native Province in 1849, at the age of fifty-three years, respected by all who knew him, and he was survived by his wife, who passed away in 1862, at the age of sixty-four years. Both were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church. Of their children we enter the following brief record: Dorothea, who became the wife of Christian Michael, still resides in Germany; Renatte is the wife of Gottlieb Mangold; Mary is the wife of Adolf Hollenstein; Teresa is the wife of William Hampf; Theodore still retains his residence in Germany; Christena is the wife of Theodore Doeffer; Carl is a well known stone mason and contractor of Syracuse, New York; Paulina is the wife of Karl Callenback and still resides in Germany; Martha is the wife of George Eckert, a successful farmer of Germany; and Fred is mentioned below.

Fred Hergt was but six years of age at the time of his father's death, but he was reared with the most solicitous and kindly care by his widowed mother, who gave him the best possible educational advantages in the excellent schools of his native place, while by

precept and example she trained all of her children to become honorable and useful members of society. At the age of fourteen years, in preparation for the personal responsibilities of life, Mr. Hergt entered upon an apprenticeship at the butcher's trade, devoting his attention to the same until he had completed a service of three years and had become thoroughly skilled in his chosen vocation. After completing his trade he continued to work at the same in his native Province for about one year, at the expiration of which, believing that America offered superior opportunities to the young man dependent upon his own exertions, he severed the ties that bound him to home and native land and in 1860 emigrated to the United States, landing in New York, whence he forthwith made his way direct to Indianapolis, which has thus been his home and the scene of his well directed efforts for a period of more than forty years. Like the average young man who thus emigrated from the Fatherland, Mr. Hergt had but little financial reinforcement, but he was well equipped for the battle of life, being of strong physique and animated by a spirit of inflexible integrity, industry and indomitable perseverance—the most salient characteristics of the true German type. Soon after his arrival in Indianapolis he found employment as a journeyman in a local butcher shop, and he continued in the service of others until 1865, when he gave inception to his independent business career by opening a market of his own. Two years later his marriage was solemnized and he then established both his home and place of business on East Washington street, where he continued to conduct a successful business until 1876, when he purchased an eligibly located lot, at No. 444 East Washington street, and there erected a substantial brick building to which he removed his market, and this building he still owns. Later on, as his financial resources justified, he purchased vacant lots at a point farther east on the same street and there erected a commodious and attractive two-story residence, where the family have since maintained their home—No. 1624 East Washington street. He also erected three stores at the corner of the same block, and these he rents. He has also accumulated other local real estate of distinctive value, including desirable residence properties, and his rent list is one of no inconsiderable importance, while his holdings represent the just rewards of his thrift, enterprise and unremit-



W. J. D.



Geo. J. Marshall

ning, and passed up through the various departments. In 1875, when sixteen years of age, he came to America with his father, for whom he clerked until 1884, in which year he opened a shoe store at No. 22 East Washington street, Indianapolis, going into business for himself with a cash capital of \$167. From this very small beginning he has enlarged his business until it has reached its present proportions, his patronage requiring the employment of thirty-seven clerks.

Mr. Marott is widely known as a shoe merchant, though his numerous other interests are much more important. He is president of and owns controlling interest in the Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Company, which has a system from Kokomo to Marion, Ind., with the railway system and electric light plant of Kokomo. He has been a prime mover in the formation of the Citizens Gas Company, which is being established as a "people's company," owned by the people of Indianapolis, to supply gas at a price not exceeding sixty cents per thousand feet. In 1890 Mr. Marott became proprietor and was made president of the Logansport Street Railway Company, but sold the road in 1902. He owns much interest in the Muncie Heat, Light and Power Company, which supplies natural gas to Muncie, and which has 110 miles of pipe line and 14,000 acres of gas and oil territory. Mr. Marott is vice-president of the Security Trust Company of Indianapolis; is vice-president of the "Claypool Hotel"; owns considerable Indianapolis real estate, and is interested in a large per cent of the business enterprises of the commonwealth. His realty holdings alone amount to over \$400,000 and he has mercantile interests to the value of more than one million dollars.

The opinion of some of Mr. Marott's associates regarding his career will be of interest. Mr. John L. Holliday, financier, president of the Union Trust Company, founder of the Indianapolis *News*, has this to say of him: "Mr. George J. Marott is one of our successful men and owes that success to his persistent energy, good judgment and close adherence to sound business principles and methods. As a merchant he has taken a comprehensive view of modern conditions and adapted his business accordingly. As an investor and promoter of enterprises he has been shrewd and daring, yet at the same time conservative, putting money only in such things as promised well in the future and managing those

concerns with extreme care and efficiency. He always calculates the cost, never goes beyond his depths, and makes no engagements that he does not keep."

Mr. Volney T. Malott, who is regarded as one of the greatest financiers of the West, writes under date of April 28, 1906: "George J. Marott is one of the leading business men of Indianapolis and through his native ability and foresight has placed himself in the foremost ranks of the merchants of the middle west. Starting with meager beginnings he has by the strict observance of good business principles accumulated a large fortune. His operations have not been entirely confined to mercantile pursuits, but he has also been a heavy investor in real estate and in public utilities within the State."

On Nov. 27, 1879, Mr. Marott married Miss Ella Meek, of Richmond, Ind., daughter of Jesse and Nancy (Meek) Meek. His comfortable home, which he erected in 1893, is located at No. 423 North Alabama street.

Truly Mr. Marott is a self-made man. His successful business career is but the logical sequence of earnest and forceful efforts, intelligently directed, and is indicative of his character, his life affording an example which every ambitious young man would do well to follow. Naturally he is recognized as one of the leading and public-spirited men of Indianapolis, and he takes a deep pride in his city. In politics he is a Democrat, and in his religious matters he is governed by the promptings of his conscience.

With all his business cares Mr. Marott finds time to be sociable, affable, polite and companionable, and not only does he enjoy high standing in the commercial world but he is very popular personally, his friends numbering legions.

JOHN W. APPLE, a Christian minister and farmer at Oaklandon, Ind., was born on the farm where he is now living in Lawrence township, Sept. 7, 1841, a son of Christopher and Catherine (Crumbaugh) Apple, both of whom were natives of Clermont county, Ohio.

Christopher Apple was a farmer all his life, and became very successful in that occupation. In 1837 he came into Indiana, settling on the farm where his son, John W., is now living, and there he died in 1871, when about sixty-five years old. His widow survived him five years, and died in 1876 at the age of sixty-nine years. Both were members

of the Christian (Disciples) Church. They had a family of eight children, five of whom were sons, and of this family five are still living: Eliza J., widow of A. J. Springer, of Lawrence township; Phoebe, the wife of David Springer, of Franklin township; John W.; Maillon, of Hancock county; and William M., of Lawrence township.

Christopher Apple, the grandfather of John W., was born in Pennsylvania, and came of German ancestry. He was an early settler in Clermont county, Ohio, and about 1833 came to Indiana, settling upon 240 acres of land in Lawrence township. He married Julia A. Shafer, a member of a large and distinguished family, widely scattered over the United States, many of whose members occupy prominent stations of life. He reared a large family, and died at an advanced age. Jacob Crumbaugh, the maternal grandfather of John W. Apple, was a native of Pennsylvania, and also came of German ancestry. His death occurred in middle life, and his widow lived to be over ninety years of age. Both husband and wife passed to their rest in Clermont county, Ohio.

John W. Apple has spent his entire life on the farm where he is found at the present time. His education began in the district school, and he made such progress that he was early qualified to teach, which he did for about two years. At the expiration of that period he attended the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, after which he resumed teaching, which was his occupation until 1878. He was ordained a preacher in 1868, and began preaching, at the same time carrying on his farming operations.

Mr. Apple was married March 10, 1872, to Miss Sarah A., born July 7, 1849, a daughter of John and Leah (Klepfer) Mock. To this union were born three children: Arthur V. is a farmer in Lawrence township, near Oaklandon; he married Clara Klepfer and they have one child, Edgar. Edward F. married Alice McCord, and lives on his farm in Lawrence township; they have two children, Beatrice and Howard. Mary Adelaide married Irvin Ellsworth, and has her home near Anderson, in Madison county; they have three children, Vennis, Bennett and Francis. The mother of these children died Jan. 25, 1879, and Mr. Apple married (second), Feb. 22, 1880, Margaret J. Mock, a sister of his first wife. To this union have come five children:

Demia A., Porter, Mina, Dorus and Freeman. Mrs. Apple's parents came to Indiana in 1831, and made their home in Lawrence township, where they lived until their death, the father passing to his rest, Jan. 28, 1894, at the age of seventy-four years, and the mother, who was born in 1824, dying in 1863. Both were stanch members of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Apple belongs to the I. O. G. T., and is a strong Prohibitionist. He has always taken a firm stand against the open saloon and the liquor traffic.

Mr. Apple has never held any regular pastorate, although he was ordained in 1868. His services are much in demand at weddings and funerals, and his acquaintance is extended throughout the county, where he is much respected and loved for his high character. All his life he has been a lover of farm work, and he has a fine and well improved farm just at the southwestern edge of the village of Oaklandon. Mr. Apple's parents having been among the earliest settlers in this county, he grew up with a knowledge of the hardships and privations that were incident to a life on the frontier. Well does he remember the trying experiences of those days of which the present generation knows nothing. It is well that the history of his parents, and many others, sturdy pioneers of their day, should be preserved in a fitting way, so that those to come may know something of what the making of the beautiful State of Indiana has cost.

JOHN C. TILFORD, a descendant of an honored pioneer family of Indiana, was born Feb. 18, 1850, near Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., where he attended the common schools. His parents were George and Minerva (Anderson) Tilford, both born in Indiana and married in Jefferson county. The grandparents on both sides were pioneers in the State. The Tilfords came from Kentucky and were of Scotch descent, Grandfather Tilford settling in Jefferson county, Ind., where he became a prominent farmer and valued citizen. He served in the war of 1812. His children were: Sarah, Mrs. Carr; George, father of John C.; and Sarelida, Mrs. Chambers. The mother of these children married (second), William Monroe, also a pioneer and prominent farmer of Indiana, and two children were born to this marriage: Susan,

who died unmarried; and Alexander, who served through the war of the Rebellion and resides in Jefferson county.

George Tilford was born and reared in Jefferson county, there passing his entire life, his death, the result of an accident, taking place in 1857. For many years he was a school teacher and later was a groceryman and huckster. In politics he was a Whig and filled many offices of honor and trust. In religious belief he was a Primitive Baptist, which he interpreted as being strictly honest and honorable in all his dealings with others. Mr. Tilford married Minerva Anderson, who was born in 1829, a daughter of Thomas Anderson, of Welsh descent, and a prominent and much respected merchant of Kent, Ind. Thomas Anderson was twice married and had two children by the first union: William, who died from the effects of a wound received in the war of the Rebellion; and Minerva, mother of John C. Tilford. Mr. Anderson married (second), Elizabeth Monroe and to them these children were born: Mrs. Kate Riker; Thomas; Susan, who died unmarried; Miss Nancy; and Mollie, Mrs. John Monroe. This family all belonged to the Baptist Church. The children of George and Minerva Tilford were: Geneva, who died unmarried; John C., of this sketch; Ione, Mrs. L. Johnston, who at death left two children; and Laura, Mrs. Dr. Dellett. After the death of her husband Mrs. Tilford married (second), William Campbell, a groceryman of Madison, Ind., but no children were born to this union; after his death his widow married (third), Hon. William Smith, a very prominent and widely known citizen of Vernon, Ind., who served his district in Congress with integrity and honor. His death took place at Vernon, where his widow resides with a grandson. She has always been a worthy and consistent member of the Baptist Church.

John C. Tilford was born and reared in Jefferson county. He learned the carpenter trade and was employed as a steamboat carpenter on boats running from Jeffersonville, and later he secured employment in the Indianapolis & Jeffersonville Railroad shops at the latter place, where he remained two years. In 1873 he was sent by the company to Indianapolis as car inspector at that end of the road and he held this important position until 1881, when he took service with the Indianapolis Union R. R. Co., as foreman of their car shops. This latter position he has held to

the present, a fact which reflects the greatest credit upon him. He is a practical, competent man and a first-class mechanic. During his long business career he has made but three changes and all of them have been by his own desire, and with satisfaction he remembers that the most cordial feelings have ever existed between himself and his employers. As he has never missed a pay day he has been able to accumulate quite a little money and is in very comfortable circumstances, owning his handsome residence on West Morris street. In politics he is a strong Republican and has served as police commissioner in West Indianapolis. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor and to the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

On Nov. 3, 1870, Mr. Tilford was married to Miss Mary E. Johnston, who was born near Richmond, Va., July 7, 1848, a daughter of Fountain and Winnifred (Moon) Johnston and a granddaughter of Abraham Johnston, who, with his brothers, Isaac and Jacob, all came from Scotland to Virginia and became prominent and wealthy planters. The children of Grandfather Abraham Johnston were: James; William, who settled in Tennessee and became very prominent, being elected Senator; Clifton; Jeremiah; Lucy, Mrs. James Wright; and Fountain. The late President Johnson, of Tennessee, was a representative of this family. Fountain Johnston, father of Mrs. Tilford, settled at Madison, Ind., where he followed the trade of cabinet-maker. He was a strong Democrat, but never desired office. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church in which he was long one of the elders and was a liberal supporter of it. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Tilford were: May, who married G. A. Brown, died in 1892, leaving one daughter, Lula P., who now has her home with her grandparents; George F. is at home; Opal, a most highly accomplished and cultured young lady, who was secretary to Senator Beveridge, died Feb. 19, 1901; Pearl W. married George F. Kohnle, who is with the Vancamp Hardware Co.; Elmore A. and Howard A. are both at home. Mrs. Tilford is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

STRANGE N. CRAGUN, the editor and proprietor of the *Patriot*, the oldest paper published in Lebanon, Boone county, comes originally of Irish descent, on both sides of the family. He was born July 24, 1857, and

is in the fourth generation from the first American ancestor of the family.

(I) The great-grandfather was born in Ireland and came to America settling in Virginia, where he became a wealthy man for those days, the owner of several plantations and of a large number of slaves. He was a soldier in the Revolution and died at an advanced age.

(II) Elisha Cragun was born in Virginia and was a farmer by occupation. He migrated from Virginia to Indiana, settled first in Rush county, near the Franklin county line, and then, in 1835, moved to Boone county, entered government land, and improved a farm. While on a journey west in the fifties he was taken sick, and died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, when well advanced in years. His wife had died some years previously and was buried on the home farm in Eagle township, Boone county. Her maiden name was Osborne. Four sons and three daughters were born to them.

(III) Hiram Cragun, born Dec. 8, 1816, passed his boyhood and youth in Rush county, and was nineteen years of age when the family moved to Boone county. He spent the remainder of his life there, in Eagle township, as a farmer. He was a man of great energy, and after helping his father clear a farm, he improved another of 245 acres for himself, working a good deal in the timber. He supported the Democratic party until the war of the Rebellion, but from the day the Confederates fired upon Fort Sumter, he was an ardent Republican. He was an enthusiast in the Masonic order, a master Mason, and so loyal that only matters of the greatest import were allowed to interfere with his regular attendance upon the lodge meetings. In church affiliation, Mr. Cragun was a Methodist, as also was his wife. He was one of the early members of the Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church in the east part of Boone county, and for a long time was a class leader. His death occurred in 1884, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The wife of Hiram Cragun was Miss Reiter Dooley, a native of Shelby county, Ky., who came to Indiana when she was nine years old. Her father, Robert Dooley, married a Miss Shelburn. Both parents were of Irish descent. They brought their family to Boone county in 1835, traveling in the old way by wagons and on horseback, and settled on a farm in Union township, where both died in middle life. Mrs. Reiter Dooley Cragun was

born Aug. 8, 1826, and was married to Mr. Cragun in 1842. She bore her husband nine children, six of them sons. Those still living are Josephine, wife of S. C. Peters, of Zionsville; Melvina, who married the late John St. Clair, of Zionsville; George of Center township; Hiram N., of Whitestown; Strange N., of Lebanon; and Lorenzo D., of Indianapolis. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Cragun married John Bowers, an old friend of the family. He was a farmer in Marion county and owned a farm in the vicinity of Bethel Church. For many years he was a class-leader of the Bethel Church, and was in every way a prominent resident of that region. He died in 1905.

(IV) Strange N. Cragun was born on the family homestead in Eagle township, near Zionsville, and there passed his youth. He attended the district schools, then the graded schools at Whitestown, and next the academy at Zionsville. At seventeen years of age he began teaching, and by so doing earned the money necessary to attend Purdue University for a time at Lafayette and the Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. During this period his attention had been gradually centering on the West Point Military Academy, in New York, where he was admitted with the class of 1883, but defective eyesight prevented his completing the course, and he returned to a civil life after two years. He resumed his former profession of teaching, was principal of the school at Whitestown, held a joint principalship at Zionsville, and later was principal of the high school at Lebanon for four years. He was then elected county superintendent of schools, first filling out the unexpired term of Harvey M. Lafollette, and afterwards being twice appointed his own successor.

With a leaning toward a business life, Mr. Cragun decided in May, 1891, to give up his school work, and enter the field of journalism. He bought the *Lebanon Patriot*, the oldest publication in the city, and has since devoted his entire attention to editing and publishing that paper. He supports the politics of the Republican party. In connection with the paper there is a job printing office, fully equipped for all kinds of commercial printing.

On June 17, 1883, Mr. Cragun was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide M. Booher, daughter of Benjamin, Sr., and Margaret (Beelar) Booher. Three children were born to this union, but only Dwight is living, a boy

of sixteen who is attending high school. Opal and Ethel, twins, died at the age of six and twelve years, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Cragun belong to the Methodist Church in Lebanon. The family resides at No. 404 West Main street, where Mr. Cragun has built a comfortable home. He and his wife are both interested in fraternal societies, and are members of Lebanon Chapter, No. 23, Eastern Star. He is a Thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason; is Past Eminent Commander of Lebanon Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar; belongs to Boone Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M.; to Lebanon Chapter, No. 39, R. A. M.; to Boone Council; to the Knights of Pythias; Modern Woodmen; the American Plowmen; and the Order of Ben Hur. Mr. Cragun is known as an editor and printer, and is also known as one of the business men of Lebanon, in financial circles. He is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Lebanon, and in the Citizens Loan and Trust Company, is a stockholder in the Lebanon National Bank; president of the Dairy Cream Separator Company; and a stockholder in The Indestructible Steel Wheel Company. In all the various phases of his life he is a man of firm convictions, and endeavors to stand for those things that make for good citizenship, and a prosperous and happy community.

WILLIAM M. BLYTHE, a descendant of an honored and prominent pioneer family of Indianapolis, was born in that city July 19, 1837, a son of Samuel and Ruth (Meredith) Blythe.

Samuel Blythe was a son of Samuel Blythe of Scotland, who with a brother came to the United States during colonial days, and both served through the Revolution, after which they settled in Pennsylvania near Chambersburg, where the grandfather owned and conducted a mill and farm, and there passed the remainder of his days. His children were as follows: Jemima, Mrs. Irvin; Benjamin I.; Abigail, wife of Judge Thompson, of Pittsburgh, and the mother of the late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and Samuel. Of these, Benjamin Blythe was a civil engineer, an early settler of Indiana and assisted Mr. Ralston in the survey and platting of Indianapolis; he was an enterprising and public-spirited man, was the pioneer pork packer of Indianapolis, and engaged in many enterprises, being an eminently successful business man, and he died in St.

Augustine, Fla., about 1858, leaving one daughter, Sarah, who married L. W. Graves, had three children, and is now deceased. In politics the father of the above family was a Whig, and in his religious affiliations he was a consistent and worthy Presbyterian.

Samuel Blythe, father of William M., was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and assisted his father upon the farm and about the mill, and there remained until his marriage, after which he drove a stage coach. About 1828 he came West, locating at Indianapolis, although later he settled at Greencastle, Ind., and engaged in the boot and shoe business for a number of years. He returned to Indianapolis, about 1843, at which time he embarked in a tannery and leather store, with his brother, Benjamin I., and was engaged in that line at the time of his death, Dec. 8, 1850. He was of a retiring disposition, and did not desire public office, preferring to devote his attention to his private interests, although he supported the candidates of the Whig party. For many years he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He married (first), Mrs. Ruth (Meredith) Scott, who died in 1837. He married (second), in 1840, Ruth Bennett, of New Jersey, who early settled in Shelbyville, Ind., where her family became widely and favorably known. By his first marriage he had a family as follows: Samuel, a locomotive engineer, who died and left two children; Benjamin, a pastry cook by trade, later a miner in Denver, Col., and now deceased; and William M. The children of the second marriage were: Abigail, died unmarried in December, 1896; James G., a bookkeeper and banker, died in 1896; Alexander, a soldier of the Civil war, died in the year 1900.

William M. Blythe remained at home attending school until he was twelve years of age, when he went to work for William N. Bennett upon a farm in Shelby county, Ind., but only remained two years when he returned to Indianapolis and went to live with his uncle, Benjamin Blythe, a business man who often made trips to New Orleans. Our subject remained with this uncle until 1855 when he engaged with the Lawrenceburg and Upper Mississippi railroad, first as a brakeman, but in six months he was made fireman and in 1862 was promoted to be engineer and run passenger trains. Later he was passenger engineer on the trains of the Big Four system between Indianapolis and Bellefontaine,

but in 1865 he resigned and engaged at Indianapolis in the grocery line, continuing in this business for three years. He then sold his interests and became an engineer on the Indianapolis & Cincinnati road, but in a short time was employed by Gen. Thomas A. Morris on his new road from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, now the I. & St. L., and he thus continued until the consolidation of the road, when he, in 1872, took service with John McKinna on the old Peru road, and there he remained two years, when he resigned and returned to Indianapolis, and engaged in handling real estate with Dan Martin until 1876. In that year he was appointed deputy sheriff under John Pressly, serving one full term and a portion of another. In 1880 he again returned to his engineering, engaging with the I. D. & W., and for ten years was one of the road's trusted employees. At the end of that time he retired from railroading. He next turned his attention once more toward a grocery business, but after two years sold his store and accepted the agency of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, he acting as secretary and general utility manager for the organization, and since 1894 he has retained this position, his wide experience and extensive acquaintance making him especially fitted for it. His office is known as Division No. 11, B. of L. E. During his long service he was never discharged or received a rebuke, and was so trusted that he was allowed to manage his engine to suit himself. Being a good friend to those under him, he gained their respect, and is very well known and highly esteemed among railroad men all over the country. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but while working to advance party interests, he does not seek office. During the time he was engaged in the real estate business he was very successful and gained a knowledge of realty values which proves of benefit to his friends even to this day. He is a member of the Foresters, Court No. 1820, and also of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 11.

Mr. Blythe was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1860, to Mrs. Ann E. (Jackson) Middaw, widow of J. W. Middaw, of Portsmouth, Ohio, who served in the Rebellion and later was a railroad man who was killed on the Big Four road. To Mr. and Mrs. Blythe has come one son, James M., born July 20, 1863, and now a salesman with the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis, being con-

signed to special territory; he has a son and a daughter, the former attending school at Oxford, Ohio. Mrs. Blythe died in 1896, firm in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Blythe is the last of the old stock, and he now looks back over many busy years of a well spent life.

JAMES McMURRY, who died at his home, No. 2222 College avenue, Indianapolis, July 2, 1903, had lived in Indiana since 1835. Born in Kentucky Dec. 6, 1817, he was a son of James McMurry, Sr., and came of Scotch ancestry.

Thomas McMurry, father of James, Sr., came from Scotland about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was a farmer and a practitioner of Thomsonian medicine, in which he was quite successful. By his first marriage he had two sons—William (who lived and died in Kentucky) and James—and two daughters.

James McMurry, Sr., was born May 13, 1788, and was reared to manhood in the Kentucky home. The tanner's trade became his occupation. Mary Goodnight, his wife, was born in Lincoln county, Ky., Dec. 30, 1792, daughter of Jacob Goodnight, who came of German ancestry. One of her brothers served in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. McMurry were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom lived to maturity. The first of this family to live in Indiana was a daughter, Elizabeth Billingsley, who settled with her husband in Putnam county in 1833. James McMurry, Jr., followed in February, 1836. The father, however, had visited the State in 1828, and was here several times before any of his children. He entered land in Putnam, Hendricks and Montgomery counties, securing in all about 2,400 acres. In 1834 he bought a farm on the south line of Montgomery county.

James McMurry, Jr., prepared for the coming of the family the following fall, when all except the parents, joined him, the latter coming in February, 1837. The father died on this farm Sept. 9, 1838, of a fever that prevailed in this section for many years. Hard work had probably shortened his life. His widow survived his loss about fifteen years, and died at the old Montgomery farm in 1855, aged sixty-seven years. Four of her nine children are living at this writing, two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Mary M. Patterson, of Chicago, and James McMurry, Jr., are

twins. Luke R. McMurry lives in Washington. Mrs. Sarah M. Claypool is a resident of Bowling Green, Ky. Those who have died are as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth Billingsley, of Indianapolis; Jacob Shelton, who died in 1839; Isaac, who died in Kentucky, in 1892; Henry Goodnight, who died in Kentucky in 1834. Thomas H. McMurry, the youngest son, was a member of an Illinois regiment in the war for the Union and was killed at Champion Hill, May 16, 1863. He was a brave soldier and fell while defending a battery.

James McMurry, whose name introduces this article, was reared a tanner and farmer, and for six years lived on the Montgomery homestead, giving devoted attention to his mother, and settling the family patrimony. When he left the homestead he located, in 1841, on land in the northeastern part of Putnam county, and it is worthy of note that he sowed a large acreage of blue grass, being among the first to do that. Before he left his mother's farm he seeded a hundred acres to this valuable grass, and later put in about six hundred acres for himself. His plan was to girdle the trees, and when they were dead to set fire to them, and sow grass seed, thus affording ample pasturage. In stock raising he was eminently successful, and after a time took up the raising of mules, and in that part of the State was known as one of the very largest stock raisers. For a period of twenty-nine years he lived on one farm. In 1872 he established a bank in Warsaw, which he sold in 1876, and since that time has lived in Indianapolis.

Mr. McMurry was married in February, 1843, to Livonia, a daughter of Turpin Darnell, of Putnam county. She was born in Montgomery county, in 1822, and died in Indianapolis, April 26, 1898, being remembered as a most estimable and worthy wife and mother. She left two sons and two daughters: Mrs. Mary L. Pratt; Joshua B.; Mrs. Sarah E. Lewis; and James T.

Mr. McMurry was reared a Democrat, and remained such through several campaigns. In 1852 he voted for Franklin Pierce. The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 estranged him completely from that party, and he assisted in the organization of the Republican party. In his business he was very successful, and had broad and upright views, and was a most estimable citizen.

A very remarkable gathering of a social character was held some years ago in the home

of Mr. and Mrs. McMurry, when a half dozen of the friends and neighbors, all of whom had passed the age of eighty years, were invited to spend an evening. The oldest of these guests was John E. Hines, who was born in North Carolina July 4, 1809, and came to Marion county, Ind., in 1831. Another was Christopher Tyler Arms, who was born in Franklin county, Mass., March 29, 1813. A third was John Losey, who was born in Delaware, Dec. 13, 1813, and who came to Indianapolis in 1862. John W. Griffith another of the guests on this occasion, was born in Frederick county, Va., Sept. 16, 1816. Dalphon Hutchings, also present was born in Clark county, Ind., in 1818; he came to Indianapolis in 1856. Rev. A. Goodwin, who was born in Brookville, Ind., Nov. 2, 1818, came to Indianapolis in 1857. A fine dinner was served, and a very enjoyable time was had.

WILLIAM G. YORK, late of No. 3611 North Meridian street, who entered into rest eternal Aug. 9, 1902, was a veteran of the war of the Rebellion, in which he served as a member of the 17th Iowa Volunteers. Mr. York was born in Decatur county, March 5, 1843, son of Jennings Thomas and Nancy Jane (McLung) York, the former born in Maysville, Ky., in 1816.

The paternal grandfather of William G. York was born in Kentucky, and was a contemporary of Daniel Boone and Simeon Kenton, being acquainted with these men. He was a soldier in the second war with England. His last years were spent in Indiana, and his widow located land in the northern part of the State on a warrant issued to her on account of her husband's military services.

Jennings T. York was one of quite a numerous family, but all have now passed away. In early life he learned the trade of a carpenter and cabinet maker, and following the family in its migration from Kentucky into Indiana, became one of the first carpenters in Indianapolis, as well as a well known citizen. Several of his brothers, as well as himself became well known citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity. Among these brothers were Cyrus and John York. With his brothers Jennings T. York put up many dwellings, and bought and sold much property, carrying on heavy operations in choice real estate. Finally he removed to Hamilton county, where he settled on 160 acres of land which his wife had

inherited, and which he had bought from the other heirs, and which soon became very valuable property. Mr. York married for his first wife Nancy Jane McLung, of Marion county, a daughter of one of the old pioneer families there. She died in Indianapolis, and Mr. York married a Miss Dorsey, who also died in this city. It was soon after her death that he removed to Hamilton county, and it was there that he married the third time. By his first marriage Mr. York had three sons and a daughter: William G.; Jennings Lyle, of Hamilton county; Mrs. Eliza Jane Potter, of Oakland, Cal.; and Robert B. F., of the same city. To the second marriage was born one child, who died at birth; and to the third union was born a family of four children, only one of whom is now living, Jennings Thomas, of Fortville, Hancock Co., Indiana.

William G. York was about four years of age when the family located in Hancock county, and was about thirteen years old when his father died. At the age of seventeen years he started out in life for himself, going to Monona county, Iowa, where he engaged in farm work. He enlisted March 15, 1862, at Onawa City, Iowa, in what became Company H, 17th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. During his connection with this command he took part in the siege and second battle of Corinth and for forty-seven days was in the rifle pits during the Siege of Vicksburg. He was at Missionary Ridge, in many important events of the Atlanta Campaign, and was captured with two companies of his regiment by the cavalry of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, near Dalton, Ga. Mr. York was paroled, but soon after returned to his regiment, which was entirely captured by Gen. Hardee, Oct. 13, 1864. Mr. York was kept a prisoner until the close of the war, first at Cahaba, near Selma, Ala., in the Milan prison, near Macon, Ga., and in the famous stockade at Andersonville, being confined six and a half months altogether. His final discharge was made out May 1, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. When he had somewhat recovered his health and strength, Mr. York returned to Indianapolis to make his home, and engage in business, and here he maintained his residence to the time of his death, Aug. 9, 1902. His remains were interred in Crown Hill cemetery August 11, the services being in charge of Joseph R. Gordon Post, G. A. R., of which the deceased was a comrade.

Mr. York was married Nov. 11, 1866, to Miss Belinda Garberick, who was born in

York county, Pa., in 1845, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Steffey) Garberick. The family came to Ohio in 1848, and two years later to Hamilton county, Ind., where they made a home for twenty-two years, at the end of that time returning to Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. York was one of eight children, who are living out of a family of twelve. She is herself the mother of seven children: Charles C.; Lulu Annetta; Edward Oscar; Nathaniel Webster; Elizabeth Jane; Sarah Florence; and Grace Irene. One member of this family died in infancy. Both Mr. York and his wife were numbered with the best people of the city.

ALEXANDER S. CAMPBELL, former county assessor of Boone county, comes of Scotch blood on both sides of the family, and has inherited many of the sterling virtues of that fine old race. His maternal grandfather, by name Scott, was a native of Scotland, while his father's father was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Josiah Campbell, grandfather of Alexander S., was a farmer and an early settler in Kentucky. His wife's name was Jane Tanner, and they were the parents of many children. Among them was James, the father of Alexander Campbell. He was born in Kentucky and there married Elizabeth Scott, who was born in Pennsylvania, but who had lived in Kentucky from the age of three years. After their marriage the young couple joined the pioneers who were settling in Indiana, and lived for some time in Putnam county. They returned to Kentucky for a brief stay, but soon went back to Indiana, and about 1835 took up land in Boone county, which became their permanent home. James Campbell died there several years after his wife passed away, she dying Jan. 8, 1864, in her sixty-fifth year. Both were Presbyterians. Nine children were born to them, four sons and five daughters, of whom only two are now living, Martha and Alexander S. The father of Mrs. Campbell came over to America with his father from Scotland, and both were soldiers in the Revolution. Mr. Scott was twice married, and Mrs. Campbell's mother was the second wife; her maiden name was Ramsey. Mr. Scott died in Pennsylvania in middle life, and left only a small family.

Alexander S. Campbell was born in Boone county, Nov. 3, 1840. His sister, Martha, who is older than he, was also born there and

the two were brought up on the farm and attended the old fashioned subscription schools. Later Alexander was sent to the public schools, and fitted himself to teach, a profession which he had followed only two terms when the Rebellion broke out. After the war was over he taught two terms more, but then devoted himself to farming. In April, 1861, at the first call for volunteers, Mr. Campbell enlisted in Company I, 10th Ind. V. I., for three months service. At the expiration of that time he entered the army again, joining Co. F, 40th regiment, as a non-commissioned officer. He became second lieutenant before he was mustered out. After very nearly three years of service, he was obliged to resign on account of wounds received at the battle of Missionary Ridge. He was also engaged in the battles of Rich Mountain, Shiloh and Stone River, and was in a number of skirmishes. After he returned home he turned his attention to farming settling in Boone county, which has since been his home except for one year spent in Kansas. His present homestead is a farm of eighty acres situated in Marion township.

Not long before leaving the army, on Jan. 25, 1864, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Margaret A. Caldwell, daughter of David and Nancy (Bradshaw) Caldwell. To them were born six children: Sheridan, the eldest, married Miss Leota Clark, and has three children—Dwight, Alva and Ruth. Bertha became the wife of Charles V. Neal, and the mother of Glenn and Annabel. Nannie B. married Joseph S. Clark, and has two daughters, Sylvia and Marie. Elizabeth lives at home. Ella I. lived only thirteen years. One child died in infancy. Mrs. Campbell belongs to the Presbyterian Church and her husband to the Baptist.

In his political convictions Mr. Campbell is a Populist. He has always taken considerable interest in politics, has been active in local work, and has many warm friends. In 1900 he was elected county assessor, an office which he resigned in 1904, and which he filled with the greatest efficiency.

CHRISTIAN F. WISHMIRE has been identified with the development and progress of Indiana's fair capital city from the days when it was but a village, and his interest in its welfare has been constant and vital during all the long intervening years. He is the pioneer of the sawmill industry in Indianapo-

lis, and through his well-ordered life he has gained and retained uniform confidence and esteem.

Mr. Wishmire was born in the village of Frille, Province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the 21st of August, 1822, and there he received excellent educational advantages in his youth. He is a son of Carl F. and Christena (Bussy) Wishmire, both of whom were likewise natives of Westphalia and representatives of fine old patrician stock. Carl F. Wishmire was a son of Carl Wishmire, a man of erudition and sterling character, and one who devoted his life to the pedagogic profession, having been an honored and successful teacher and having been a Protestant in his religious faith.

Carl F. Wishmire was reared in the village of Frille, where he learned the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trades, which he followed for many years. When eighteen years of age he was pressed into Napoleon's army, from which he deserted on three different occasions, his last attempt being effectual. He then resumed the work of his trade, and eventually married and continued his residence in Frille, where all of his children were born. In 1843 he emigrated with his family to America, landing in the city of Baltimore on the 8th of June, and within the same year going to Columbia, Pa., and thence by canal boat to Pittsburg, where they embarked on an Ohio river steamer for Cincinnati, Ohio. Arriving in the city mentioned, Mr. Wishmire hired teams, and thus effected the transportation of his family and effects to Indianapolis, where they arrived in the month of June, 1843. Shortly after his arrival the father purchased a tract of land on the Michigan road, and not far distant from the little capital town. No improvements had been made on the place with the exception of the erection of a small frame house, and the land was still covered with its heavy growth of native timber, so that the outlook was not one to tempt a man of sybaritic tendencies, but one which could not baffle the sturdy German emigrant who had the will to dare and to do. He at once began the work of clearing his land and making it eligible for cultivation, and as the years passed the results of his well-directed effort became evident, while he was not denied a due quota of prosperity. He there continued in agricultural pursuits until 1864, when he decided to retire from active labors, and in harmony with this idea bought property in the city, and in

1864, while hauling lumber with which to build a stable there he was accidentally killed. He was twice married, his first wife having died in Westphalia in 1824, while in the following year he consummated a second marriage, and his widow survived him and maintained her home in Indianapolis until her death, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. Both were devoted members of the Lutheran Church, and their lives were lived in harmony with its teachings. Of the first marriage three children were born, namely: Charles, who was a successful carpenter, died in Indianapolis at the age of seventy-three years; Christina became the wife of C. Reasoner; and Christian F. The second wife, in her maidenhood, was Miss Christina Nieman. By her marriage with Mr. Wishmire she had children as follows: Anton, who was a cooper by trade, was signally loyal to his adopted country, having served valiantly as a soldier in the Mexican war and also that of the Rebellion; Eleanora is the wife of William Peel, a starch manufacturer of Indianapolis; Louisa is the wife of Ernst Peel; Sophia is the wife of Fredrick Keager; Mary first married Carl Wylan and after his death became the wife of William Dader; and Henry is employed in railroad shops in Indianapolis.

Christian F. Wishmire was about three years of age at the time of his mother's death, but his step-mother gave him devoted care and attention during his childhood days, and ever retained his deep filial affection. After leaving school he learned the trades of carpenter and cabinet maker under the direction of his honored father, whom he accompanied on his emigration to America, being then in his twenty-first year. He aided his father in establishing the family in the new home and then came to Indianapolis to begin the battle of life on his own responsibility, his equipment being willing hands, a strong heart and an inflexible integrity of purpose. He worked at his trade for two years, being a natural mechanic, and being thus enabled to turn his attention to varied classes of work. Finally he went to Lafayette, Ind., where he found a chair manufacturer in need of a workman, and while he had never had experience in this special line he was given a trial, and so acceptable was his work that he was given a position in the making of the best class of chairs, proving himself as well qualified as the expert artisans of the factory. After one year Mr. Wishmire returned to Indianapolis, where

he entered the employ of J. F. Ramsey, who here conducted a cabinet and chair-manufacturing business, receiving in compensation half of the profits resulting from his work. He was thus employed for two and one-half years, when he withdrew to engage in contracting and building on his own responsibility, continuing in this line until 1853, when, in order to secure a ready supply of material at less cost, he built a sawmill in Indianapolis, this being the first mill of the sort in the city. Eventually he abandoned contracting and building, and devoted his attention exclusively to the manufacturing of lumber and building materials, having a well equipped plant with adequate yards. His first mill was destroyed by fire in 1858, and he then purchased a larger tract of land, upon which he erected a better plant and there he conducted a profitable and extensive business. To facilitate manufacture he purchased a tract of eight hundred acres of timber land in Tipton county, and from this reserve drew his stock for manufacturing, while incidentally he thus gave evidence of his progressive methods and marked business sagacity. He continued to hold the land after it was cleared, and the same has been developed into valuable farms, occupied by his three daughters. Mr. Wishmire continued to carry on his mill and lumber yard for eighteen years, and in 1873 he leased the mill and closed out his stock of lumber, the mill being later destroyed by fire. He still owns the land, a portion of which he leases, while the balance has been improved with buildings, which he rents.

In 1863 Mr. Wishmire purchased four eighty-acre tracts of land near Bridgeport, on the old National pike, and after renting the same for one year he there instituted farming operations upon his own responsibility, hiring men to do the practical work involved. He also erected a sawmill on the farm, utilizing same in working up the native timber on the place, and in making requisite improvements. In 1873, upon disposing of his business in Indianapolis, Mr. Wishmire removed to his Bridgeport farm, and here he has ever since continued to make his home. He manufactured brick on the farm very extensively for some time, and in 1873 erected a magnificent brick residence with slate roof and other model equipments, the residence occupying a natural building site and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, while the attractions of the home have been en-

hanced by effective landscape gardening and the retention of fine groves of native trees. On the farm are to be found fine orchards and various sorts of small fruits, and the demesne is one of the show places of the locality. A large brick barn, three tenement houses similarly constructed, and a fine array of other substantial buildings contribute to the attractions of this fine country seat, which now includes four hundred acres. Mr. Wishmire also continues to hold his real-estate in Indianapolis and also owns twenty acres at Mount Jackson, this place having a fine mineral well, the water having high remedial values, and here he has erected the substantial and commodious brick buildings of the Mount Jackson Sanitarium, a favorite health resort, and one in which are to be found all the modern improvements and accessories. The marked success which Mr. Wishmire has attained is the more gratifying to contemplate on the score that it represents entirely the result of his own efforts. He has been an indefatigable, able and conscientious business man; his education and inherent talent have enabled him to avoid mistakes, though he has, of course, had his quota of losses, but the lesson of his life and character stands out in bold letters and proclaims a sane and well-balanced personality, and an integrity and honor beyond question. He has a fine estate, and is one of the solid and honored men of Marion county, where he has lived and labored to goodly ends. He attributes his success in no small degree to the co-operation and devotion of his estimable wife, who has, indeed, proved a companion and helpmate to him, and their upright policy in all things has been dictated by counsel with each other at all times, so that theirs may be well said to have been an ideal union. Mr. Wishmire has had a high sense of his stewardship as his prosperity has increased, and has shown himself public-spirited and helpful along legitimate lines, while his benefactions have been many and invariably unostentatious. In 1850 he assisted in the construction of the Peru Railroad from Indianapolis to Fall Creek, and he has otherwise been prominently concerned in various enterprises and projects for the general good and the development of the resources of this section of the State. Such men honor humanity and the nation. In politics he has ever been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1860 he was actively concerned in promoting the cause of Stephen A.

Douglas, the presidential nominee of his party. His party colleagues have frequently urged him to become a candidate for responsible offices, but he has believed that his duty lay along other lines, and has invariably refused to permit his name to be used in such connection. For many years he and his wife were prominent in the work of the M. E. church, in which he served as trustee and class leader, and in the early days church services were customarily held in their home. As they are now at some distance from any church they are not actively affiliated with any religious organization.

In 1847 Mr. Wishmire was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Vailing, who was born in Prussia, Aug. 2, 1825, and who came to America with her brother Frederick in 1845. They took up their residence in Indianapolis, where they were later joined by their brother Charles, who was a carpenter. Frederick Vailing, who was a railroad man and also a grocer, lived to attain the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. For more than half a century our subject and his wife have journeyed side by side on the pathway of life, sharing its joys and sorrows, while they have reared their children to lives of honor and usefulness, and can look back with satisfaction on the years that have dropped into the abyss of time since their destinies became united. Of their children, Mary is the wife of Henry Neiman, a farmer of Tipton county; Martha is the wife of Louis Smith, likewise a farmer of that county, as is also Albert Shaver, the husband of Amelia, the third daughter; George died unmarried at the age of thirty-five years; and Charles remains on the homestead with his parents.

BENJAMIN JACKSON PEAKE, who passed away Dec. 17, 1903, one of the native sons of Indiana, who here passed practically his entire life and who attained a high degree of success through his energy, integrity and progressive methods, was recognized as a representative business man of the capital city of the State, where he conducted an important enterprise as a retail grocer. He also had the distinction of being a member of one of the pioneer families of the State, and he well upheld the standard of an honored name, while he gave evidence of his intrinsic loyalty and patriotism by going forth in defense of the nation when its integrity was menaced by armed rebellion. Such are the

men who are peculiarly worthy of consideration in a compilation of this nature, and we are pleased to offer at this point a resume of the life of this popular and honored citizen of Indianapolis.

Mr. Peake was born on a farm in Rush county, Indiana, April 21, 1838, and under the sturdy and invigorating discipline implied he waxed strong in mental and physical vigor as the days and years passed by. His preliminary educational training was secured in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and later he continued his studies in Princeton Academy, in Ohio, where he had as a teacher Professor Daniel Gary, who had likewise been an instructor to his father when the latter was a youth. Our subject was a young man at the time when he entered the academy, and he earned his tuition and board by work which he performed about the school, so that he has been dependent upon his own resources from an early age and has a true conception of the value and dignity of honest toil and endeavor.

Benjamin and Abigail (Murphy) Peake, the parents of our subject, were both born in Butler county, Ohio, where they were reared to maturity and where their marriage was solemnized. The former's father was one of the pioneers of Butler county, and one prominently identified with the development of that section of the Buckeye State, the family being of pure French extraction but having been for many generations identified with the annals of American history. The ancestors of Benjamin J. Peake in the maternal line were of Irish descent and the grandparents were likewise prominent pioneers of Butler county where both the Murphys and the Peakes were identified with agricultural pursuits from the period of original reclamation of the land. Grandfather Peake was thrice married, and two of the sons of the first marriage were active participants in the war of 1812, having been with Hull at the time of his surrender. Of the last marriage five children were born: Ruth became the wife of Jeremia Virgin; Cassie became the wife of Joel Peake, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Kentucky; Sarah is the wife of Thomas Van Swarngin; Ann died at the age of seventy-two years, unmarried; and Benjamin, the youngest, father of Benjamin J., was born in 1806, from which fact it becomes evident that the family settled in Ohio

in a very early epoch and long before it had been admitted to Statehood.

After his marriage Benjamin Peake came to Rush county, Ind., where he rented land and was engaged in farming until 1848, when his father-in-law, Mr. Murphy, purchased a tract of eighty acres of heavily timbered land in Shelby county, this State, and there Mr. Peake took up his abode, reclaiming the land from the forest wilds and developing a good farm, of which he became the owner. Eventually he added to the area of his landed estate, the homestead farm comprising two hundred acres, while he improved the same with substantial and commodious buildings and gained prestige as one of the most influential and successful farmers in that section, where he was a pioneer and where he took an active part in local affairs of a public nature, ever holding the uniform confidence and esteem of all who knew him. In politics he was originally arrayed with the Democratic party, but his sympathies were entirely with the cause of the Union during the days leading up to the Rebellion, and thus when the Republican party was organized in 1856, he forthwith transferred his allegiance to the same and ever afterward remained a staunch advocate of its principles. He never aspired to office or in any way courted notoriety, being a plain, honest farmer, a man of excellent judgment and high principles and one whose life, though not one of exaltation, was a power for good. During the Rebellion he was a zealous supporter of the Union, and three of his sons were in active service as soldiers in the federal armies. Benjamin Peake was a man of fine physique, being above the average height, and he was genial and kindly in his intercourse with his fellow man, while his spotless character gained to him unlimited respect. He and his wife were liberal in their personal aid and contribution to church work and their home was one in which a hospitable welcome was ever assured. When the final summons came for them to pass from the scene of life's activities they were mourned by a wide circle of devoted friends, while their memories are enshrined in the hearts of all who came within the immediate sphere of their gracious and kindly influence. Mrs. Peake died on the old homestead, in February, 1894, at the age of seventy-nine years, and in death she was not long separated from her loved companion, since he entered into eternal rest in the following July,

at the venerable age of eighty-five years. Both rest side by side in the Norristown cemetery, in Shelby county, where also repose the mortal remains of still older members of the family, including Grandmother Lucy Peake, who died at the age of ninety-five years; and her daughters Ann, who died at the age of seventy-two; Sarah, aged eighty-seven; and Ruth, aged ninety-four. Notable longevity has been shown in the family, and it may be noted that the maternal grandmother, Eunice (Seward) Murphy, was ninety-eight years of age at the time of her death.

The Murphy family was one of the most prominent in the early settlement and development of Rush county, Ind., where the name has been held in the highest honor during several generations. The maternal grandparents of our subject were James and Eunice (Seward) Murphy, the former of whom became a successful farmer and trader of Rush county, where he accumulated a large and valuable estate. In politics he was a Whig, and in religion both he and his wife held to the faith of the New Light church. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Jane, Mrs. Turner; Jessie; Peter; Abigail, mother of Benjamin J. Peake; Mary J., Mrs. Davis; Jackson; and Julia A., Mrs. Shanks.

Benjamin and Abigail (Murphy) Peake had children as follows: Lucy A., who resides in California, is the widow of David Vaughn, a soldier in the Civil war who was killed in the battle at Thompson's Station; Joseph died when a young man; Benjamin Jackson Peake is mentioned below; Frank, who served throughout the Civil war, is now a resident of Indianapolis; Charlotte, twin sister to Frank, is the wife of Thomas Conger, of Shelbyville, Ind.; Sarah is the wife of William Coleman, of Shelby county, a member of the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the war of the Rebellion; James T. is a successful grocer of Indianapolis; Albert N. is engaged in business at Waldron, Indiana.

Benjamin J. Peake, whose name initiates this review, was a mere child when his parents removed to Shelby county, and there he was reared to maturity on the old farmstead, being nineteen years of age at the time he went to Ohio to enter upon his course of academic study, as has been previously noted. He there continued his educational work until the winter of 1861, when he returned to Indiana and secured employment as clerk in the general store of Bill Bone & Son, at Lewis Creek Sta-

tion, Shelby county, and while thus engaged he was successful in his efforts to secure the establishing of a postoffice at that point and was made deputy postmaster, the office being in the store of the firm. He remained thus engaged until the summer of the following year, when his loyalty and patriotic ardor led him to respond to the call of higher duty, and in August, 1862, Mr. Peake enlisted as a private in Company D, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Coburn, who subsequently became commander of the brigade, which was comprised of this regiment, the Eighty-fifth Indiana, the Nineteenth Michigan and the Twenty-second Wisconsin. Mr. Peake was mustered into the service at Indianapolis and his command was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, with which it took part in many of the most notable engagements of the great civil conflict, having been on duty in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia and having accompanied Sherman on his ever memorable march to the sea and thence through the Carolinas. The first battle in which Mr. Peake participated was that of Thompson's Station, Ga. The entire brigade was sent on a scouting expedition and on March 5, 1863, the entire number were captured by the Confederate forces, the number thus taken being thirteen hundred men, all of whom were incarcerated in Libby Prison, at Richmond. On the 1st of the following April Mr. Peake was paroled, and on the 10th of June was exchanged, and forthwith rejoined his command at the front and thereafter took part in the Atlanta campaign, in which connection he participated in the hotly contested engagements at Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Snake Creek, Resaca, Cassville, Burnt Hickory, Pine Mountain, Golgotha, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peach Tree creek. In the last mentioned battle of the twenty-eight men of Mr. Peake's company who entered battle only ten were eligible for duty at the expiration of the engagement, four having been killed and fourteen wounded. From Atlanta the command marched to Savannah and thence to Sisters' Ferry, on the Savannah river, whence it started on the campaign of the Carolinas, having a brisk engagement with the enemy in North Carolina, March 16, 1864, and another on the 19th, and at the time of Lee's surrender the regiment was stationed at Rolla, N. C. Soon afterward it started on the march to Richmond and thence proceeded to the city of Washing-

ton, where it participated in the grand review of the victorious armies. A few days after this memorable event the regiment was sent to Louisville, Ky., and there Mr. Peake received his honorable discharge, on June 25, 1865, having proved himself a leal and loyal son of the republic and a soldier ever at the post of duty.

After the close of the war Mr. Peake returned to Shelby county, Ind., where he was married in the following year, and he then purchased a farm, which he successfully conducted until 1873, when he disposed of the property and came to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the flour, feed and grain business, on Virginia avenue, and he conducted a successful enterprise in this line until 1881, when he disposed of his interests in the business and engaged in the commission trade, in company with a partner. At the end of one year he retired from this business and assumed charge of the grocery business of J. Madden, being thus employed until 1884, when he embarked in the grocery trade upon his own responsibility, opening a well equipped grocery and meat market at 1630 East Washington street, where he continued operations; his business career in the one location to the time of his death, Dec. 17, 1903, covered a period of twenty-one years, within which, by fair and honorable dealing and by progressive and well directed methods he built up a profitable enterprise and secured a representative patronage, the establishment being one of the most important of the sort in the city. To a large extent before his death Mr. Peake laid aside the more exacting duties of business and enjoyed the rewards of his years of toil and earnest application. He erected a beautiful residence in the city and was there able to enjoy the comforts and attractions of an ideal home. Though well preserved, Mr. Peake felt to a certain extent the effect of the privations and hardships of his army days, and as the shadows of his life began to lengthen he willingly shifted a portion of the active responsibilities upon younger shoulders and rested from his labors in a degree. In politics he ever gave stalwart support to the Republican party, but never sought the honors or emoluments of official preferment. He advanced to high distinction in the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he was also a member of the Mystic Shrine and the Order of the Eastern Star. The more grateful associations of the

military days were perpetuated through his membership in George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and in the Veteran Legion, and he was held in the highest esteem in both business and social circles.

On Feb. 24, 1866, Mr. Peake was united in marriage to Mrs. Zelpha Ann (Walker) Trimble, who was born in West Chester, Butler Co., Ohio, in 1844, a representative of a prominent pioneer family of that section, and widow of Henry Trimble, who died seven weeks after their marriage. She was a daughter of Liberty and Sarah (Bone) Walker, who were numbered among the early settlers of Shelby county, Ind., where they located in 1852, and where the father devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits, being one of the honored and influential men of the community. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Church. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Elizabeth, who married J. Hill, and after his death became the wife of John Good, died in Kansas; Thomas died in youth; Ollie died in childhood; Abigail is the wife of David Fateley, who was a soldier in the Civil war; Emma is the wife of F. Howell, who was likewise a Union soldier; Zelpha was the wife of Mr. Peake; Taylor is a farmer of Shelby county; and Florence is the wife of Thomas Harker, a commercial salesman.

Mr. and Mrs. Peake became the parents of seven children, of whom two, Benjamin Peake and Ople May Peake, died in childhood, each when three years old. The others, all still living are: Clara Belle married Oscar L. Crockett. Arie married E. E. Dildine. Sarah Evaline married John C. Miller. William Burton is now proprietor of his father's store, which is of many years standing and which now ranks as one of the largest grocery and meat markets in the city of Indianapolis; it is located at the same old stand, Nos. 1628 and 1630 East Washington street. Alonzo Walker Peake is a machinist.

Benjamin J. Peake passed away Dec. 17, 1903, and his funeral was in charge of the Scottish Rite Masons. The Rev. Lewis Brown, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a member of that order, conducted the services at the old homestead, No. 222 N. State avenue. The music was by the Scottish Rite quartette, and he was buried in the beautiful family lot in Crown Hill cemetery. Mrs. Zelpha Ann Peake, his wife, died April 25, 1906. Services at the old home-

stead were conducted by Rev. Brown also, and the Order of Eastern Star held their beautiful services at the grave. They chartered a car to the cemetery and marched in the grounds at the head of the procession. At both funerals the floral designs from the different orders and friends and business men of the city were many and most beautiful. Mrs. Peake was a member of the Womans Relief Corps, George H. Thomas Post, U. V. L., Queen Esther Chapter, No. 3, O. E. S., and was chaplain of same at the time of her death. Besides, she was very prominent in different literary societies and in charitable work among the poor.

WILLIAM OLIVER DARNALL, an attorney-at-law and a loan agent in Lebanon, Boone county, was born in that county Jan. 23, 1851, the son of Harvey B. and Jane (Turner) Darnall.

The Darnall family was originally of Welsh stock, and the founder of the family came over with Lord Baltimore and settled in Maryland. The earlier generations were Catholics. The great-grandfather of William O. Darnall, was named John; he was a native of Maryland and one of the pioneers of Kentucky, where he died. His son, James, was born in the latter State, and seemed to inherit his father's venturesome spirit, for he moved on from Kentucky to Indiana in the very early days, and encountered all the hardships of frontier life. He was a large land owner and followed farming first in Decatur and then in Boone county. He did military service in the war of 1812. He died when about seventy years of age leaving a family of six children, born to him by his wife, Jane (Bridges) Darnall.

Harvey B. Darnall was born in Decatur county. By trade a carpenter, he followed his calling there for some years, and then went to Boone county in 1849, locating in the southern part. There he worked as a carpenter and also taught singing school until his marriage, when he abandoned the latter calling and settled down to steady work at his trade. In 1863 he moved to Lebanon and added contracting to his carpenter work. He died in Lebanon in September, 1902, aged seventy-seven years. He was for many years an elder in the Christian Church, and at one time served on the school board. Harvey B. Darnall was twice married; his first wife, whose maiden name was Jane Turner, died

in 1874, aged forty-five, a devout believer in the teachings of the Christian Church. She was the mother of two sons: William O.; and James S., freight agent at Lebanon for the Big Four railroad. For his second wife Mr. Darnall married Miss Ursula Kernodle, who still survives him.

The maternal grandfather of William O. Darnall was William Turner, a native of North Carolina. He was one of the early settlers of Indiana and entered land in Boone county which is still owned by the family. Previously to his settling in Boone county he had spent a brief period in Hendricks county. He died in Boone county well advanced in years. He was an Old School Baptist. By his wife, Matilda Roark, he had a large family, but all but two of their children died during an epidemic of yellow fever. The Turner family is believed to be of English descent.

William Oliver Darnall grew up in Boone county and received his education in the public schools. Since 1863 he has made his home in the city of Lebanon. When only seventeen years old he began to learn the printer's trade, and followed that as long as his health permitted. He became a half owner in the Lebanon *Patriot*, and was editor of that sheet until his health failed, and he was obliged to give up that business. For some time he did out of door work, teaming, etc., and then for four years served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Reynolds. During the succeeding term he was deputy recorder under Samuel S. Heath, and it was while he was there in the recorder's office that he prepared his set of abstract books and made preparation for his later occupation. When his term of deputy recorder was completed he went into the abstract and loan business, and up to 1902 devoted his attention to that. In 1885 he was admitted to the Bar, and has used his legal knowledge mainly as an assistance in his abstract business.

In 1870 Mr. Darnall was married to Miss Flora C. Scott, daughter of John M. and Mary (Bliss) Scott. One son was born to them, Harry H., now deputy postmaster in his home city. Mrs. Flora Darnall died in her native city in 1873, and on March 1, 1876, Mr. Darnall married Miss Sarah E. Kemp, daughter of Christopher C. and Elizabeth (Davenport) Kemp. Of the five children born to this union, one died in infancy. Herbert O. is a homeopathic physician of St.

Mary's, Idano; he married Miss Edna Jenkins, and they have one child, Dorothy Dale. James C. is associated with his father in the loan business and also runs an abstract business. The two other children are Nora E. and William L. The family residence is at No. 324 E. South street, where Mr. Darnall owns a fine home. Mr. and Mrs. Darnall and their children are all members of the Christian Church, and he has been an elder in the Central Church at Lebanon for several years. In politics Mr. Darnall is a Republican. He is much interested in the work of the fraternal orders and is a member of several, including Boone Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M.; Lebanon Chapter, R. A. M.; Lebanon Commandery, Knights Templar; and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Indianapolis Valley Consistory.

LAURENCE LOGSDON, one of the honored pioneer residents of Indianapolis and Marion county, and one who has been prominently identified with the industrial and material development and progress of this favored section of our great commonwealth, was born in Madison county, Ky., March 15, 1833, son of William and Ann (Warland) Logsdon, both of whom were born in Kentucky, in the year 1799.

William Logsdon was a son of Joseph and Ellen (Hayden) Logsdon, the former of French and the latter of Scotch lineage. The original ancestors in the agnatic line came from France and became members of a French colony in Maryland, the land having been ceded to France by the English government. In the same vicinity was a Scotch settlement, and frequent intermarriages occurred, so that throughout the Union may now be found many descendants bearing the two strains of blood, and tracing their lineage back to the sturdy pioneers of these settlements of the colonial days. Joseph Logsdon was born in Maryland, and after attaining maturity he emigrated to the wilds of Kentucky, where he took up a tract of land, erected a primitive log cabin and began the work of reclaiming a farm. After remaining a year he returned to Maryland to claim his bride, with whom he soon afterward came to the pioneer home which he had established, both trips having been made on horseback. On the return trip he and his wife each had a saddle horse, while all their worldly goods were transported on one pack animal. Mr. Logsdon

manufactured all his own furniture with the rude tools available, and he and his wife endured all the hardships and deprivations incidental to life on the frontier, earnestly working to reclaim their land and develop a good home, while the settlers were compelled to dispute dominion with the Indians and wild beasts, both of which were numerous. About 1795, while clearing his first patch of ground and living in his first cabin, he walked out through a dense forest on his farm and found where a large body of Indians had been camping. He knew nothing of the Indians, and they knew nothing of him or they would have killed him. Joseph Logsdon succeeded in developing a fine farm, being the owner of 200 acres, and he became one of the prominent and influential men of Madison county, where he died, honored by all who knew him, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. He enlisted for the war of 1812, but the conflict closed before his command started for the front. He was a staunch admirer of Henry Clay, and thus supported the Whig party, and he was conscientiously opposed to human slavery and never held any negroes in bondage. He was a man of high principles and his life was worthy in all its relations. His wife survived him and died when more than four score years of age. Their six children were as follows: William, father of our subject; Laurence; James; Basil; Diana, Mrs. Boga; and one whose name cannot be recalled.

Joseph Logsdon was a first cousin of Brig.-Gen. Joe Logsdon, the great Indian fighter, who lived in Madison Co., Ky., and fought Indians until the land became settled, and then he went to Shawnee Town, Ill., where all trace of him was lost.

William Logsdon was reared to maturity in Madison Co., Ky. He married there, and remained a number of years afterward, nine children being added to the family circle. He then removed to Washington Co., Ky., where he purchased 212 acres of land, upon which slight improvements had been made, and there he developed a fine property, eventually increasing the area of his estate to 400 acres, and making the best of permanent improvements in the way of buildings. He prospered and became one of the most influential men of the locality, owning a large number of slaves and devoting his attention to general farming and stock-growing, while he was known as a broad-minded, progressive

and able business man, and as one whose integrity was beyond reproach. He was a leader in the local ranks of the Whig party, but never sought personal advancement in an official way. He died in 1882, at the age of eighty-two years. Though a slave-owner he was most loyal to the Union during the Civil war, and he sent two of his slaves to enlist in the federal army. He was not personally molested by the Confederate forces, but met with heavy losses of live stock, produce, etc. His first wife, Ann (Warland) Logsdon, was a daughter of Jack Warland, who was born in Virginia, and who became a prominent pioneer farmer and slave-owner of Kentucky, and whose children were: Henry, a mechanic; William, a prominent turfman; James, a manufacturing hatter; Ann, mother of our subject; Rebecca, Mrs. Weatherton; Mrs. Durbin; Ellen, Mrs. Kinnary. William and Ann Logsdon became the parents of the following named children: James, of Louisville, Ky.; Joseph, deceased; Franklin B., a teacher, now deceased; Basil and William, who are deceased; Diana (Mrs. Smith), residing at Thompsonville, Ky.; Laurence, subject of this sketch; Mary E., who died unmarried, as did also the youngest child, Catherine. The devoted wife and mother died in August, 1838, and one year later William Logsdon married Miss Alice McIlvoy, who was born in Ireland and who was a child of three years at the time of her parents' emigration to America, the family settling in Kentucky, where she was reared. Of this union were born nine children, namely: Thomas, a farmer in Kentucky; Maggie, Mrs. G. Nunan; Amanda, deceased; Emma, Mrs. Clements; Miss Lulu; Alice, deceased; Eliza, Mrs. Cameron; Charles, of Kentucky; and Josephine, Mrs. Bevan. The mother of these children died in 1903, aged eighty-seven years.

Laurence Logsdon was about four years old at the time of his parents' removal from Madison to Washington county, Ky., and in the latter he was reared to manhood, receiving his early scholastic training in the local schools, while he remained at the parental home until twenty-two years of age, assisting in the work and management of the home farm. In 1854 he came to Indiana and took up his abode in Marion county, being here employed at farm work until 1857, when he was married and forthwith settled on a rented farm, to whose cultivation he devoted his attention until 1862, when he purchased

two acres of land on the outskirts of the city of Indianapolis, and there established his home. He has made excellent improvements on this land, having erected a commodious and attractive residence, and here he has continuously resided during the long intervening period of forty years, within which the city has extended in every direction, and his home is now far inside the municipal limits. After locating here Mr. Logsdon began contracting on public work in the way of grading and graveling streets and roads, and also in connection with the construction of various railroad lines in this State, while his energy, executive ability and honorable methods conspired to render him successful in his various undertakings, and he continued to follow general contracting for a number of years. During the war of the Rebellion he was a member of the State militia and was in service in pursuit of Morgan for twelve days during the time that doughty general made his celebrated raid through Ohio and Indiana. He held himself in readiness to respond to the call for regular service in the Federal army, but the services of his regiment were not demanded.

In 1872 Mr. Logsdon purchased land, and there established himself in business as a brick manufacturer, continuing this enterprise about seven years, when he closed out the business and disposed of the land. In 1879-80 he gave efficient service as superintendent and manager of the county infirmary, and he then resumed contracting, in the line of constructing gravel roads, and macadamized roads and bridges, and he carried the business successfully forward until 1899, when he retired from active business, having accumulated a competence through his assiduous and well-directed efforts. His pleasant home, which is located on Churchman avenue, is an attractive brick residence, and is surrounded with well-kept grounds, on which are to be found a variety of fine fruit trees and ornamental trees and shrubbery. He is essentially a self-made man, and in all the relations of life he has so ordered his course as to retain the implicit confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His first use of his franchise was in support of John C. Fremont for the Presidency, in 1856, and he has ever since been a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party, having been an active worker in the cause, but never having been an aspirant for office, the only one of which he has ever been in-

cumbent being that of infirmary superintendent. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

In 1857 Mr. Logsdon was united in marriage to Miss Catherine H. Denny, who was born in Marion Co., Ind., Sept. 20, 1838, being a daughter of Theodore B. and Elizabeth Denny, the former born and reared in Massachusetts. Elizabeth Denny was born in Washington Co., Ky., and came to Indiana when four or five years old. Her marriage to Mr. Denny occurred in Indiana about 1824. Mr. Denny bought his land of the government, and was numbered among the pioneer settlers of Marion county, where he improved a good farm. His death occurred in January, 1854, his wife surviving him many years, passing away in 1892, in Indianapolis, having been tenderly cared for by her children during her declining days. Both she and her husband were devoted members of the Baptist Church, in which the latter held various official positions, while both were most zealous workers in the church. Mrs. Denny retained the old homestead until her children had attained maturity and established themselves independently, after which she sold the property. Her children were as follows: Martha, Mrs. J. W. Thompson; Catherine, who became the wife of our subject; Joseph A., a resident of Iowa; William C.; Lucinda, the wife of J. H. Vandeman; Austin, a prominent attorney of Indianapolis; and Albert, who is here engaged in the real-estate business. Mr. and Mrs. Logsdon became the parents of five children, namely: Charles E., a civil engineer by profession; Elizabeth, wife of W. J. Prindle, of Chicago; Frank F., a farmer in Iowa; Edwin D., a member of the board of public works in Indianapolis; and Martha, a teacher in the public schools at Menomonie, Wis. Mrs. Logsdon was summoned into eternal rest Jan. 30, 1881, and on the 25th of Feb., 1886, our subject was united in marriage to Mrs. Louisa M. Hannah, who was born at Lyons, N. Y., a daughter of Lorenzo Lawrence, who was born in Germany, whence he emigrated to America when a young man, locating in the State of New York, where he remained until 1863, when he removed with his children to California his wife having passed away prior to this time and there he passed the remainder of his life. His children were as follows: Augusta, wife of J. Creighton; Netta, wife of Henry Nelson; Louisa, wife of our subject; William, a resident of California; Raymond, a

traveling salesman; and Lorenzo, a physician, now deceased. Mrs. Logsdon's first marriage occurred in California, where she wedded George Hannah, son of the late Gen. Robert Hannah, of Indianapolis, and they became the parents of one child, Madison, who died at the age of six years. Mr. Hannah had been in poor health for some time and finally left California to return to his old home in Indianapolis, but he died while enroute, his remains being brought here for interment. Mr. and Mrs. Logsdon have no children. Mr. Logsdon is a member of the Masonic fraternity, as are also his sons.

MILTON LEE CLAWSON, an attorney-at-law, whose office is at No. 803-4 Traction building, Indianapolis, has attained to an enviable position in his chosen profession for so young a man, and gives much promise of a brilliant career at the Bar. Mr. Clawson was born at Greenville, Ohio, July 31, 1872, only child of Columbus S. and Louise (Fitzgerald) Clawson.

Isaac Clawson, the grandfather of Milton L., was born in Greenville, Ohio, where he died at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a veterinary surgeon. His ancestry was English and Pennsylvania-Dutch. His was a numerous family.

Columbus S. Clawson was born in Richmond, Ind. He followed contracting in Ohio, and in 1899 came to Indianapolis. He married Louise Fitzgerald, who was born in Lebanon, Ohio, and who died June 17, 1900. Mr. Clawson has remarried and now lives in Dayton.

George Fitzgerald, maternal grandfather of Milton L. Clawson, was born and bred a farmer in Ohio. His ancestry was English and he died in his native State well-advanced in years. His wife died when almost ninety years of age.

Milton L. Clawson was born and reared in Greenville, where he attended the public schools, and was graduated as valedictorian from the Union high school in 1892. For four years he was a student in the University of Michigan, from which he has received the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M. Here he was also valedictorian. In 1895 he was admitted to the Ohio Bar, and began his professional career in Greenville, Ohio, where he practiced for about a year. About the same length of time he had an office and a practice in Alexandria, Ind., and in 1897 he

came to Indianapolis to open an office, and engage in the practice of his profession. Here he has been signally successful and has won many friends and patrons, and is now engaged in corporation work.

Mr. Clawson was married Nov. 21, 1900, to Miss Keturah Hunt. She belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Clawson is a prominent Republican, and has been one of the campaign speakers of that party for the last ten years. While still a young man he stands high in the councils of the Republican party, and has a creditable reputation throughout the Central West as a platform speaker. During the year 1900 he spent eight weeks in continuous campaigning, and was by far the youngest speaker the State committee employed, and he has done so each campaign since.

His pleasant and attractive home at No. 1210 Newman street affords evidence of taste and refinement.

WILLIAM H. JONES, one of the honored veterans who rendered to the nation the valiant service of a loyal son of the republic at the time of the war of the Rebellion, is now living practically retired in Indianapolis, where he has maintained his home for many years, and where he is known as a representative citizen.

Mr. Jones was born in New York City Dec. 11, 1841, son of Edward E. and Elizabeth (Campbell) Jones, the former of whom was born in Wales, and the latter in the city of New York.

Edward E. Jones was reared to the age of eleven years in his native land, and then came to America with an uncle who was a sea captain. He remained in New York City, where he served a thorough apprenticeship at the printer's trade, to which he devoted his attention for a number of years, finally becoming a publisher on his own responsibility. He became the editor and publisher of the *Spirit of the Times*, a factional paper, and one which received a strong support and patronage in the South. He continued this publication for a number of years, disposing of his interests in the same at the outbreak of the Civil war, his sympathies being with the cause of the Confederacy. He thus went to the South at the time of this crucial epoch, drifting into the city of Nashville prior to its occupation by the Federal troops, and there becoming correspondent for two New York

papers—the *Watchman* and the *New York Journal*. In this connection he wrote articles for the *Journal* which were pronounced treasonable, resulting in his being taken prisoner and confined in Nashville, which was now under Northern rule, and he continued to be held a prisoner until reprieved by President Johnson, who was at that time military governor of Tennessee. After his release Mr. Jones formed a partnership, under the firm name of Bell, Jones & Co., and established a newspaper in Nashville. He became manager and chief editor, and so continued until the close of the war, when he sold his interests to Mr. Bell, in whose employ he continued as local editor of the paper for many years. In 1863, before Nashville had been taken by the Union forces, his family joined him, and there they all remained until after his death, in 1876, his sympathy having ever continued to be enlisted in the Southern cause. His editorial career in New York had been very successful, and he had accumulated a handsome fortune, the greater portion of which was sacrificed through his zeal in behalf of what became known as "the lost cause," though his marked business ability enabled him always to provide amply for his family, and he in a degree recouped his finances. As an editor he had marked ability and attained a high reputation, while his sincerity and integrity gained for him the esteem of all who knew him, even though differing with him in matters of grave import. His name is held in grateful memory by reason of his charity and invariable kindness, for he was ever ready to extend a helping hand to the sick and afflicted, the orphans and the needy, and held a warm place in the hearts of the poor of Nashville.

The mother of our subject was a daughter of John Campbell, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, in which he was killed in battle, and but little is known concerning the family history. There were only two children, John, who is a manufacturing tailor; and Elizabeth, mother of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Jones came to Indianapolis after the death of her husband, and here she remained until she was summoned into eternal rest, in 1896, at the venerable age of eighty-five years. Both she and her husband were devoted members of the Catholic Church, and he was familiarly known in Nashville as "Father Jones."

William H. Jones, subject of this sketch, passed his youth in New York City, receiving his early educational discipline in the public

schools, and at the age of thirteen years entering upon an apprenticeship at the printing trade. Later he was employed as clerk in a local dry-goods establishment, where he remained until 1862, when the great conflict which had indeed made a man's foes "they of his own household," caused him to tender his services in defense of the cause which he believed to be right, even though his father was strongly arrayed on the opposing side, and he enlisted in Brooklyn, for a term of three years, or until the close of the war, as a member of Company C, 84th New York Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, under General McClellan. Mr. Jones was an active participant in many important and hotly contested engagements, and saw a full measure of hard service, ever being at the post of duty and proving a true and loyal soldier. He received only slight wounds, and was never captured, but the exposure, hard service and improper food finally so seriously affected his health that he was compelled to enter the regimental hospital, later being sent to the national capital, and still later to hospitals in Philadelphia, where he remained until he received his honorable discharge, on account of physical disability, having served for nearly three years. After his discharge Mr. Jones returned to New York City, and when he had sufficiently recuperated he entered the employ of a photographic supply house, with which he remained about a year. His father then sent for him to join the family in Nashville, the war having now closed, and he went there and became united once more with the family. He here secured employment as clerk for a government contractor, who had been furnishing wood, and held this position about one year, when the government abandoned most of the business and discharged the greater number of clerks. Mr. Jones then conducted a grocery in Nashville about four months, after which he again entered government employ, being assigned to the work of cleaning up their wood business at this point. He took charge of the sales, and closed out the business with marked ability, after which he resumed his grocery business, in which he continued two years, at the expiration of which he disposed of the same and engaged in the cigar trade in Nashville, continuing this enterprise about eight years, while during the ensuing five years he was employed by a Chicago firm which published a literary newspaper. He then located

in Memphis, Tenn., where he was employed until he left the place on account of the yellow fever epidemic. After the scourge had abated he returned to Nashville, where he remained until 1879, when he came to Indianapolis and engaged in the meat-market business on North East street, where he remained one year. He then took a stand at the Market House, and there he built up a large and successful business, continuing his operations for nearly twenty years, and accumulating a competence which now enables him to live retired from active business, and to enjoy the ease and comfort which constitute a just reward for his years of toil and endeavor. He erected, in 1892, his present attractive residence, at No. 15 Bevil avenue, and his home life is one of ideal character, while he has the respect and esteem of all who know him.

In politics Mr. Jones maintains an independent attitude, giving his support to men and measures rather than being guided along strict partisan lines. He has never sought or desired official preferment, though he has at all times been known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

At Nashville, Tenn., in 1875, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Carrie C. Longhurst, who was born in that city, Oct. 6, 1858, daughter of John and Anna (McDonald) Longhurst, the former of whom was born in County Kent, England, and the latter in Canada, their marriage having been solemnized in New York City, whence they removed to Nashville prior to the Civil war. There they passed the remainder of their lives, both consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Longhurst had been previously married, and two children were born of this union—Charles, and Sarah (who became the wife of P. Harris). Seven children were born of the second marriage, namely: Laurence, now a resident of Georgia; Richard and John, both deceased; William, of Nashville; Carrie C., wife of our subject; Annie, wife of E. Leckey; and Russell, of Nashville. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two children, namely: Lottie L., the wife of Fred Zick, who is engaged in the cigar business in Indianapolis; and Carrie, the wife of Walter Ruske, a traveling salesman.

SPAFFORD E. TYLER, who entered into rest June 2, 1902, in his ninetieth year, at his pleasant and attractive home at No. 810

North East street, Indianapolis, was one of the few remaining pioneers of this important city, and it is fitting that his last years should have such charming setting. He was born in Worcester county, Mass., Jan. 2, 1813, son of Phineas and Tabathy (Hartwell) Tyler.

Phineas Tyler was a son of Moses Tyler. It is said that two Tylers were banished from England for some political offense, and one of these settled in Virginia. From him that John Tyler, who was once President of the United States, is descended. The other Tyler settled in New England, and from him descends the Indianapolis family whose history forms the theme of this article. Dr. Hartwell, the maternal grandfather of S. E. Tyler, served in the war of the Revolution, and is remembered as a man of vigorous and potential personality.

Spafford E. Tyler was the youngest member of a family of twelve children. He had eight brothers and three sisters, and was the last survivor of his family, having attained a greater age than that reached by any of the others. After leaving school he became a book binder. He left Boston May 1, 1836, in a company of young men, who were bound for St. Louis by way of Cincinnati. In this journey he fulfilled one great ambition of his youthful days to look upon the Mississippi, and, satisfied, he started for home. At Cincinnati, planning to stop for a time, he called at a book bindery for work. The river had closed, and winter was upon him. At the office of the bindery he was told that William Stacey had written for a journeyman book binder. Mr. Tyler determined to respond to the demand, and started at once for Indianapolis, where Mr. Stacey had his establishment. The journey, which was made by stage over rough roads, through deep mud, was toilsome in the extreme, though it was completed in the surprisingly quick time of two days. He at once went to work, and this city was his home to the end of his days, for many years being actively engaged in the book binding business. His last years he lived retired.

Spafford E. Tyler married Martha Faquar for his first wife, but she did not live long after marriage. He married (second), Kate Kenzell, and they had a son and a daughter, Frank and Katie, both of whom are deceased. Their granddaughter, Ethel Tyler Hutchinson, was born Dec. 13, 1887.

Mr. Tyler was one of the oldest citizens of Indianapolis, where he lived for so many

years, and he saw it emerge from an almost wilderness and attain its present metropolitan proportions.

THOMAS A. MCCLINTOCK was born in Marion county, Ind., Jan. 9, 1844, son of William H. and Sarah (Mattox) McClintock, both natives of Kentucky.

William H. McClintock was a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Holiday) McClintock, both of whom were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. In an early day there emigrated to America five brothers, three locating in Pennsylvania, and two in Kentucky. The Holidays served in the Indian wars. Thomas McClintock settled in the vicinity of Indianapolis in 1827, where he cleared land for a farm on which he resided many years. He was a plain and honest farmer, a good citizen and a consistent and worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. His children were as follows: William H.; Joseph, who died in California; Thomas, who died at the old homestead; Martha married (first), a Mr. Nesbitt, and (second), J. R. Patton; Rebecca, who died unmarried.

William H. McClintock was seventeen years old when his parents came to Indiana in 1827, and his were the usual experiences of life on the frontier. He assisted his father in the improvement of the family homestead, assisted the neighbors in building log cabins and rolling logs, remaining at home until a grown man, and then starting out for himself. Indianapolis was then a village of log cabins, and when the desire for better buildings became active, he worked as a hod carrier at eight dollars a month, being compelled to take a portion of that in trade. At that time he knew everybody in the city and the surrounding country. His father had settled some three and a half miles north of Indianapolis, and north of Fall Creek. When the waters of the creek ran high communication with Indianapolis was cut off, as there were no bridges at that time.

When William H. McClintock was thirty years of age he was married, after which he settled on the old homestead, one-half of which eventually passed into his possession, and there he reared his family. After his children had all grown to maturity he sold the farm, and moving to the city, he bought a small tract of land between Illinois street and Capitol avenue. There he made a good home, and there his wife died in 1895, after a wedded companionship of more than fifty years. In

June of the same year he died in the home of his son, whither he had removed after the death of Mrs. McClintock. In early life he was a deacon of the Presbyterian Church. Later he and his wife united with the Methodist Church, in which he served as a steward. In 1856 he assisted in the organization of the Methodist Church at Mapleton, and contributed largely to the erection of the building. He was a Republican, but was content to let others seek the places of honor and profit, and the height of his ambition was to be a useful and successful farmer. His was a spirit of charity and kindness to all, and hatred and malice to none. A good neighbor and friend, he had no difficulties with his neighbors. In times of distress and sickness he was ever ready to help, and he was known far and wide as a man of fine feeling, sympathetic nature, generous disposition, and of the most unblemished reputation. His wife's people were residents of Kentucky, where she was born, and they came to Indiana at a very early day, making their home in Union county, where the father was a well known and much respected farmer. In Kentucky he owned slaves, but becoming disgusted with the institution, left the State to escape it. An old family servant, who was not willing to be turned adrift, came with him to Indiana, and remained with him throughout life. He had a large family, and the names of some of his children were as follows: Asberry; Mary, better known as Polly, married a Mr. Laflin; Lydia; Josiah; Sarah was the mother of T. A. McClintock, and was among the younger children; and Thomas. The others are not now known.

The children of William H. McClintock and his wife were as follows: Thomas A., whose name appears at the beginning of this article; Edmund A., of San Jose, Cal.; William D., a physician, who died in Kansas.

Thomas A. McClintock was born and reared in Marion county, where he has always lived. Remaining under the parental roof until he was of age, he took a course in a commercial college, that he might better prepare himself for life. For a time he was employed in a general store at Arcadia, Ind., but its promiscuous dealing did not agree with him, and he threw up his position to return home, and do job work for the neighboring farmers. Mr. McClintock enlisted in 1864, for one hundred days, as a member of Company C, 132d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, un-

der Col. Sam Vance. The regiment was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, and served in that State and at Stevenson, Alabama, where it was engaged in guard duty on the railroad, and in care of Union deserters. After four months' service Mr. McClintock returned to Indianapolis, where he received an honorable discharge, and resumed his job contracting with the farmers. In 1867 he bought five acres of land on credit, which he managed to pay for by hard work. The following year he married, and for a time lived on the old homestead. In 1871 he established his home on the five-acre tract, where he had made extensive improvements. For a number of years he was engaged in farming rented land as well as his own. In 1892 he platted a portion of his land, and sold it out as lots. Since that time he has made a second addition to the city, his land lying between Illinois street and Senate avenue. His attention has been very largely given to selling lots and building houses, owning at this time several valuable rental properties. Elsewhere he owns four acres, which he devotes to truck farming. His career shows the value of preparation, and slow but sure progress. In politics he is a Republican, and a strong temperance man, never having been in a saloon, and never having used tobacco in any way. In 1866 he united with the Methodist Church.

Mr. McClintock was first married to Miss Mary C. Carter, who was born in Hendricks county, a daughter of Elwood and Maria (Hodson) Carter, natives of North Carolina, and early settlers in this State. They were members of the Friends' Society. Her father is now living retired at Plainfield, Ind., at a ripe old age. His children were as follows: Mary C., who was Mrs. McClintock; Cynthia A., who was Mrs. Millice; Nathan P., a physician of Indianapolis. To Mr. and Mrs. McClintock were born the following children: Maud, who is Mrs. Roach, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Frances E., who is Mrs. Bourne; Bessie, now Mrs. Schoub; and Edward, a lumber inspector. Mrs. McClintock died Feb. 1, 1895, in the faith of the Methodist Church.

Mr. McClintock was married Jan. 1, 1896, to Miss Dovey Baliff, who was born and reared in Indiana. Her parents were early settlers of the State, and her father, who was a farmer by occupation, served though the Civil War as a private. He died in 1894, leaving behind him precious memories of an honorable, upright and kind-hearted man. His

widow yet survives on the old homestead. She was mother to the following children: Emma, who is Mrs. Long; Winthrop; Uzilla, who married a Mr. Baker; Zerilda, the wife of J. Quick; Dovey, Mrs. McClintock. The parents and family are all Methodists.

Mr. and Mrs. McClintock have had two children, Willard T., born Sept. 19, 1901; and Esther, March 20, 1904.

ASA TOUT. This esteemed representative of the early settlers of Indianapolis was a veteran of the Civil war, serving for three years and enduring, in addition to the usual privations of soldier life and the dangers of the battle field, the sufferings of long imprisonment. He was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the banks of the famous Licking river, May 6, 1826, son of Isaac W. and Elizabeth (Foster) Tout, both natives of Kentucky, grandson of Bazel Tout and great-grandson of Bazel Tout, Sr. The latter was born and reared in London, England. Bazel, Jr., the grandfather of our subject, emigrated to America and became one of the early settlers of Kentucky.

Isaac W. Tout, his son, was born in Kentucky in 1802. He acquired the trade of brick mason, and in the fall of 1831 migrated to Indiana, settling in Danville, Hendricks county. He brought his family and household goods the entire distance by wagon, passing through Indianapolis on his way to his new home. For several years he worked at his trade at Danville and assisted in building many of the first substantial structures of that city. He then purchased a farm on which he resided until his removal to Indianapolis in 1847. He first leased what is now the State farm and operated it for two years, working meanwhile at his trade and turning over to his boys a large share of the farm work. In 1849 the family moved to the city proper, and here Isaac W. Tout continued steadily at his trade until his death, which occurred in 1874. His wife was born in 1805, and passed away Aug. 2, 1889. Of the children born to Isaac W. and Elizabeth (Foster) Tout two now survive, Wilkinson M. and Jane (wife of Martin Comerford, of Peoria, Ill.). All the deceased children attained to mature years. They were Emily, Margaret, Sarah, Henry, William, Asa and Zenas F. Most of the children married and left families.

Asa Tout was four years of age when he was brought to Indiana by his parents in 1831.

He acquired from his father the trade of brick mason, which he followed nearly all his life. He enlisted Sept. 22, 1861, for three years or during the war in Company I, 26th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many important engagements. He was in the battle of Lone Jack, Missouri, and the battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 8, 1862, and to reach that hard fought battlefield, his regiment marched 112 miles in two nights and one day. With about four hundred of his regiment he was taken prisoner near Morganza Bend, La., Sept. 29, 1863. They were taken to Camp Ford, Tex., and there imprisoned for about ten months, in one of the worst prisons in the South. The fare of Mr. Tout while there was a pint of coarse corn meal and a quarter of a pound of the poorest kind of beef per day. Each prisoner was allowed one tablespoonful of salt once in ten days. The meal Mr. Tout would mix with water and dry on a chip or piece of bark before the fire, and it often had to be eaten half raw. He was exchanged July 22, 1864, at the mouth of Red river, and was taken to New Orleans. His term of enlistment expired soon after, and he came home for discharge.

Mr. Tout resumed work at his trade, which he afterward followed. He married Nov. 29, 1866, Miss Harriet Winnan, daughter of Jasper and Mary (Jackson) Winnan. Mrs. Tout was born in Toronto, Canada, March 5, 1840. Her mother died in Canada, when she was quite young. The father removed to Michigan, and there the daughter went, in 1861, to keep house for him. The father died from the effects of an accident, and in 1863 Mrs. Tout came to Indianapolis. Two children were born to Asa and Mary Tout, Asa B., who died at the age of eight years and six months, and William A., who was born July 9, 1879, in the house at No. 1011 Fayette street, where he still lives with his mother, a comfort to her in her declining years. Mr. Tout was an honored member of Gordon Post, No. 281, G. A. R., and also Camp 80, Union Veterans League. He was a member of the Christian Church, while his wife holds allegiance to the Methodist Episcopal faith. He was highly respected, and his long residence in the city won for him many close friends, who were attracted by his sterling and lovable traits of character.

Mr. Tout died June 12, 1906, at the age of eighty years, from paralysis, superinduced by rheumatism contracted at Camp Ford,

where he was without shelter. Three years of invalidism followed his army life, and the devoted and watchful care of his faithful wife did much to prolong his useful life.

DALPHON HUTCHINGS, who was born eight miles from Charleston, Clark county, Ind., Oct. 5, 1818, spent all his life in his native State.

Francis Hutchings, his father, was born in Maryland, but was reared in Virginia, where he married Elizabeth Turner, a member of an old Virginia family. Soon after their marriage they removed to Kentucky, where their first child, Bushrod, was born in 1812. A few years later they entered what was then the Territory of Indiana, where, in Clark county, Mr. Hutchings cleared a farm; later, however, they removed to Hendricks county, where they spent the rest of their lives on a farm, Mr. Hutchings passing away in his sixty-sixth year. His widow long survived, and died at the age of ninety-two. Mr. Hutchings was a man of high character, and though born and reared in a slave community, was a Whig, and a pronounced opponent of slavery as a great moral wrong. In religion both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church in their later days, and still later were members of the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hutchings were the parents of fourteen children, the last two survivors having been Dalphon; and Mrs. Lucinda Robeson, of Iowa, who died in 1903.

Dalphon Hutchings lived at the homestead until 1839. On Oct. 22, 1840, he married Elizabeth Anderson, who died April 2, 1856. Mr. Hutchings was again married Nov. 5, 1857, to Nancy Star, who died Feb. 24, 1861. He was married (third) to Mrs. Ellen (Greenled) Markin, who died several years ago. Mr. Hutchings's children were: Martha E.; John D.; Sarah E.; Mary E.; Maria; Emma (deceased), and Nellie (twins); and William Hampton (died in infancy).

Dalphon Hutchings spent the active years of his life in farming, and after 1856 he lived in Indianapolis. Well did he remember Indiana when it was very largely a howling wilderness, and he watched its slow growth and development into an inland empire, becoming one of the wealthiest, proudest and most prosperous of the sisterhood of States. Indiana was admitted into the Union but two years before he was born, so that the story of his life would run close with the development and

progress of the State. Mr. Hutchings had his troubles, but was remarkably well-preserved for a man of his advanced years. In the early days he was a Whig and voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, but after the formation of the party he was a Republican. Like his parents he was a Baptist in the early days, but for many years before his death he was a Methodist. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, and passed his declining years in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Billingsley, of Indianapolis. His death occurred in February, 1904, when he was aged eighty-five years.

MILTON S. RANDOLPH, whose pleasant residence is at No. 833 Elm street, Indianapolis, was born in Preble county, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1844, a son of Isaac Moore and Sarah (Bennett) Randolph. The father was born in Ohio, and his father came from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early day. Isaac Moore and his wife spent their entire lives in Ohio, where both died and were buried, with memories of good and useful lives to follow them.

Milton S. Randolph was the oldest of eight children born to his parents, and was reared to early manhood in the Ohio home, where he enlisted in May, 1864, in Company E, 156th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assembled and organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio. For some two months the regiment was encamped at Cincinnati, and for three weeks the regiment was waiting at Paris, Ky., when it was sent to Cumberland, Md., being finally returned to Camp Dennison, Ohio, for mustering out. The health of Mr. Randolph was much broken by his military experiences, and he has never recovered from the effects of his soldier life.

Mr. Randolph was married April 5, 1870, to Mary Spurrier, born in Shelby county, in July, 1849, daughter of Joseph G. Spurrier. They have a family of four children: Harry M.; Pearl and Earl (twins); and Edith. Mr. Randolph is a member of the Joseph R. Gordon Post, G. A. R., where he has many warm and intimate friends. In politics he is a Republican, and he is universally known as a valuable citizen, and useful member of the community.

ROBERT D. BACON was born in Indianapolis in 1830, and has been a resident of this city all his life, his absences being of the

most temporary character. Mr. Bacon belongs to one of the well-known pioneer families of Indianapolis, his parents, Elisha W. and Eliza Jane (Conn) Bacon, having located here at a very early day. A sketch of their career and that of other members of the Bacon family appears elsewhere.

As a boy Robert D. Bacon attended the early schools of Indianapolis, and his preceptor for some time was Dr. Patrick Henry Jameson, and also the Rev. Dr. Holliday. For some time he attended the public schools. Mr. Bacon learned the trade of a silversmith, and followed that work until 1858, though he had also become expert as a house painter. For many years he has been connected with the Merchants' Detective Police Association of the city, and has been president of that body.

Mrs. Bacon was formerly Miss Elizabeth Kirk, a daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Kirk, a preacher of the Methodist Church in the pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have five children: William T.; Kirk D.; Charles Wesley; Mrs. Etta B. Carlin; and Mrs. Emma L. George. Mr. Bacon is a well-known citizen, and his high character and varied accomplishments are alike known and recognized in Indianapolis.

EDGAR JEROME HICKS, well known in the land of mechanics and invention, having inherited much of the genius of his grandfather, R. E. Poindexter, was born on a farm in Madison county, Ind., not far from Columbus, Aug. 26, 1873.

When Mr. Hicks's ancestors came to America from England, in the early part of the eighteenth century, they first settled in Bucks county, Pa. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Hicks, moved from Lebanon county, Pa., to Madison county, Ind., where he was one of the early settlers, and where Jeremiah Hicks, father of Edgar Jerome, was born. Mr. Hicks's maternal ancestors, the Poindexters, are mentioned elsewhere.

Mr. Hicks received his education in the public schools of Indianapolis, Ind., after which he entered the factory of his grandfather, where he learned the machinist's trade. A natural aptitude for the handling of tools made this comparatively easy, and in a short time he was made foreman. For about ten years before his grandfather sold the factory to E. C. Atkins & Co., Mr. Hicks had had sole charge of it, and after the sale was consummated he became foreman for the new firm, a

position he still holds. He has a number of inventions to his credit, several of which he has patented.

Mr. Hicks takes quite an interest in athletics, and was a member of the prize team of the Indianapolis Light Artillery, the champions of the world. His fraternal connections are extensive, he being a member of Monument Masonic Lodge; Marion Lodge, K. of P.; Red Cloud Tribe, I. O. R. M.; the Maccabees; and Forest Camp, Woodmen.

On Feb. 1, 1896, Mr. Hicks was united in marriage with Miss Laura Katherine Spurgeon, daughter of William and Missouri Marguerite (Murphy) Spurgeon. Four children have blessed this union, namely: Robert Lewis; Marguerite Katherine; Edgar Warren; and Jeremiah Donovan. Mr. Hicks casts his ballot in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party. Besides his inventions Mr. Hicks has become interested in real estate, and is the owner of some good property.

CHARLES E. BRUMMING. The practice of medicine is the life work to which this well known resident of Indianapolis has devoted himself. The profession had for him a fascination, while he was yet in his youth, and it was then that he began its study. Dr. Brumming is a native of Germany, but when four years of age he was brought to America by his father. He received his first education in the city of Buffalo, and it was while he was yet a resident of that city that he entered upon the study of medicine. He received instruction in the best medical schools of Germany, France and England. Returning to the United States, he for many years engaged in medical practice in accordance with the general systems in vogue. From long study and practical experience he has evolved his present business, preparing medicines from his own prescriptions. He has become widely known, not only throughout Indiana but in many other States, for the excellence of his medicines. "Brumming's Medical Compound" has attained a wide reputation, and is said to have accomplished many remarkable cures. Dr. Brumming came to Indianapolis in September, 1892, and now resides at No. 504 East Morris street. His work is confined exclusively to office practice and to the sale of medicines, which has attained to large proportions and is constantly on the increase. Dr. Brumming is an associate member of the "Century Asso-

ciation," an organization which has the indorsement of leading educators and literary authorities throughout the United States.

JOHN B. WILKINSON was born July 20, 1834, at Orange, N. J., son of Joseph W. and Mariah (Baldwin) Wilkinson, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, where they were married. The father was a son of John Wilkinson, also of New Jersey, a member of an honored pioneer family of Colonial days which located in that State before the Revolution. Various representatives have settled in different States and engaged in agricultural, mechanical, industrial and commercial life.

Joseph W. Wilkinson was born in New Jersey, where he lived and died and is buried. During a long life he pursued the trade of shoemaker, and he was a plain, honest mechanic, and never sought any public office. In religious belief he was a consistent and active member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife was a daughter of Stephen Baldwin, also of New Jersey, and the latter's father, John Baldwin, was also born in New Jersey. The wife of John Baldwin came from the family of Kitchell, and her father served all through the war of the Revolution. Stephen Baldwin was a prominent farmer and land owner, and died in his native State. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The children of Stephen Baldwin were: John; Ira; Stephen; Aaron, who was a detective of wide reputation; Lydia, Mrs. J. Young; Mariah, mother of John B. Wilkinson; Sally, Mrs. Anderson; and Julia, Mrs. J. Wilkinson. The following children were born to Joseph W. Wilkinson and his wife: John B.; Elizabeth, unmarried; Hannah, Mrs. Lyman Young; and Mary, unmarried.

The early life of John B. Wilkinson was spent in his native place, and he was educated in the public schools. When at the proper age he was apprenticed to the harness-making trade, and after he had served his time began working as a journeyman, moving from place to place, and finally settling in Indiana in 1859, finding employment first at Liberty, Union county, where he followed his trade for a few months. His next change was to Indianapolis, where he worked in the same line for John Heath. An opportunity offering itself at Brazil, Ind., he went there and formed the plan of working his way through to Oregon, this being the time when the gold excitement was very high. His next for-

ward movement was to Worthington, Ind., where he gave up his plan of working to the coast. In 1860 he was a salesman for W. M. Oborn, at Worthington, and the following year, fired with patriotism, he enlisted for three years, or during the war, in Company H, 31st Ind. V. I., with Colonel Kruft in command. They were mustered in at Terre Haute, being attached to the Army of Tennessee, and while at Calhoun, Ky., he was detailed as hospital nurse. Performing heavy duties with untiring zeal, he was prostrated with typhoid fever and for ten weeks was almost at the point of death. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered he was sent to the Evansville (Ind.) hospital, and complications set in which resulted in heart trouble from which he has never recovered. The many painful results of his gallant services to his country are a constant reminder of the days when he gave all he had for the flag which still is so dear an emblem to him of all that is highest and best in our country. Mr. Wilkinson remained at the Evansville hospital until his honorable discharge, Feb. 5, 1863, on account of disability. One little incident of Mr. Wilkinson's hospital life will give an excellent insight into the noble character of the man. The report was started that the enemy was going to attack the town, and Mr. Wilkinson, although in a very critical condition, was with difficulty prevented from attempting to march in defense of the government stores.

After receiving his discharge Mr. Wilkinson returned to Worthington, Ind., and resumed work at his trade, although rheumatism, superinduced by various complications, made this difficult. He made a visit to his old home in New Jersey, and for a short time appeared to have benefited by the change, but grew worse and worse. After remaining at Worthington until 1873, he purchased a home at Vincennes, Ind., which he still owns, but as he had become so crippled with rheumatism and disabled with other complications, it was deemed best for him to discontinue house-keeping, and for a short time he lived at Washington, Ind., with a son. In 1899 he moved to Indianapolis, where he now resides, highly respected by all who know him.

In 1865 Mr. Wilkinson was married, at Washington, Ind., to Mrs. Mary A. Harman, widow of Daniel Harman, who died while in the service of his country. Mrs. Harman had one son by that marriage, George E. Harman, a mechanic of Washington, Daviess county.

Mrs. Harman was born in Greene county, Ind., Aug. 11, 1843, a member of an honorable pioneer family, being a daughter of Elijah and Matilda (McCoy) Lumsford, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, who were married in Greene county, Ind. The latter's mother was reared in Tennessee, where she was married to Mr. McCoy, and after his death she removed to Indiana, and there married twice. Her family was as follows: Nettie, Mrs. J. Carroll; William, a farmer; and Matilda, Mrs. Lumsford. Elijah Lumsford was born and reared in North Carolina, where he first married, and in 1837 removed to Indiana, locating in Greene county, where his wife died, leaving him with a family of three children: John, James, and Alexander. Later he married Mrs. McCoy, by whom he had the following children: Mary A., wife of Mr. Wilkinson; William, a farmer; Asenath, Mrs. Stergeon; Alvin, a farmer; Marguerite, who died young; and Isaac, who died young. Elijah Lumsford was a pioneer farmer of Greene county, well and favorably known. In politics he was a prominent Republican, but while always taking a deep interest in local affairs did not aspire to office. His wife was a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson: William, who is a detective of note in service at Washington, Daviess Co., Ind.; John, a painter by trade, who makes his home with his parents in Indianapolis; and Mary E. and Mariah E. who died in infancy. Mr. Wilkinson is a Catholic, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church. Fraternally he is a member of Captain Gray Post, G. A. R., Indianapolis.

THEODORE WILES, of No. 623 East Pratt street, Indianapolis, is a son of Akan A. Wiles, who migrated to Indiana in 1821, and was one of the pioneers of the State. He made his home at Columbus.

Akan A. Wiles was born and reared in Ohio, learned the potter's trade, and in 1821 established a pottery in Columbus, which he operated for many years. His death occurred in 1845. He was married in Ohio to Maria Stansbury, a native of New Jersey, who long survived him, and a family of ten children was born to them, three dying before reaching maturity. Only three of the ten children are now living. Five of the sons served in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion: Samuel Wiles was a member of the 22d Indi-

ana Volunteer Infantry, and died after the close of the war, as did his brother George, who fought in the same regiment. Theodore belonged to this command, at whose head was Col. William McKinley Wiles, the fourth of the brothers. Robert Wiles was the fifth member of the family to unite with the 22d. Of the soldier brothers only Robert and Theodore are living, Robert being a resident of Atlanta, Ga., where he has been for many years. The only surviving sister, Miss Maria, has her home with Theodore.

Theodore Wiles was born in Columbus, Ind., in 1832, and while still a boy assisted his father in the pottery. He had but little opportunity for schooling, though during the mid-winter season he would for a brief time walk four miles to attend the nearest subscription school. When he was thirteen years old he began to earn his own living, and while he was still a youth became proficient in the house painting trade, which has been his main business in life.

Mr. Wiles was married April 13, 1858, to Margaret Benson, of Jefferson county, Ind., and to this union came two children, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Wiles was called to the better life in 1868, and Mr. Wiles was married in 1870 to Mrs. Nancy (Johnson) Tout. She was born in Marion county in 1838, a daughter of Samuel Johnson, who was a pioneer of that county, and died when Mrs. Wiles was a small girl; his widow survived many years. Mrs. Wiles was the youngest of a family of six children, four of whom are now living: Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, Mrs. Rachel Coverdale (widow of Thomas), Mrs. Mary Shearer, and Mrs. Wiles. All are residents of Center township, Marion county, excepting Mrs. Shearer, whose home is in Warren township. The only son of the family, John, died at the age of ten years. Elizabeth, the eldest, died in early childhood. Mrs. Wiles was first married in 1856 to Henry Tout, who died Aug. 23, 1868.

Mr. Wiles enlisted Sept. 19, 1861, in the 7th Indiana Battery, served in the Army of the Cumberland, and was discharged on account of disability Nov. 26, 1862. His health was badly broken by the exposure incident to his army career, and he has never fully recovered from the effects of the life. He is a member of Major Robert Anderson Post, No. 369, G. A. R. Mrs. Wiles belongs to the Central Avenue Methodist Church, and was reared in that faith.

JOHN W. MILNER, late of Indianapolis, was born in Ohio Dec. 26, 1837, son of Joseph and Mary (Stephenson) Milner.

John Milner, grandfather of John W., a tailor and farmer by occupation, passed his early life in England. As a preparation for life's activities he learned the tailor's trade. Hoping to better his prospects, at an early date he broke home ties and came to America, first settling in Philadelphia, where he experienced no difficulty in securing work, and for many years followed his trade there with much success. Impressed with the exceptional business openings for a man of energy farther west, he later moved to Ohio, and there purchased a fine farm, whereon he settled and engaged in agriculture for the rest of his active life. Though this was comparatively new work for him he soon familiarized himself with the best methods of farming, and being a man of excellent judgment applied his knowledge to his work with excellent results. He improved his farm, and became in time one of the solid farmers of the county. He married before coming to Ohio and most of his children were born during his residence in Philadelphia. There were eight in all. Joseph, William, John, Philip, Leroy, Jessie, Elizabeth and Rachel. The father was a good business man, and an intelligent, public-spirited citizen, widely known and highly respected for his marked integrity of character. The Methodist Church counted him among its most worthy and respected as well as substantial members.

Joseph Milner, father of John W., achieved marked success as a farmer in Ohio. Born in Philadelphia, he there passed his earlier days, and when still a boy came with his parents to Ohio, where, on his father's well conducted farm, he grew to manhood. Reared to agriculture, upon reaching manhood he naturally continued in that occupation, and settling upon a farm of his own began conducting a flourishing industry, following this pursuit throughout his business life. In time he won for himself a very solid prosperity. He always kept himself well informed upon the best methods of agriculture, and, being very successful in applying them to the practical work of his farm, he won for himself a leading place among the agriculturists of his county. A large framed, vigorous man, he was hard-working throughout his life, especially in his younger days. He died in Ohio in 1890.

During his young manhood, Mr. Milner married, at Hebron, Ohio, Mary Stephenson, who was born in Baltimore, Md., daughter of George Stephenson, who in the early days carried on a large team freighting business over the old national turnpike between Baltimore, Md., and Zanesville, Ohio. After the opening up of the railroads he moved to Licking county, Ohio, and found work at canal boating, a business in which he was engaged for several years. He passed his last days with his children. He married and had eight children: Ruth, Sarah, Mary (Mrs. Milner), Rebecca, Arabel, Isaac, Wesley, and Pierce. Mr. Stephenson was a man of marked prominence in his day, and occupied a most responsible position. He was widely known, and as a man of sterling worth was most highly respected. Mary (Stephenson) Milner survived her husband, dying in 1895. Of this union there were seven children: John W., who is mentioned below; Nathan, who served in the Civil war; Henry; Joseph T., who served in the Civil war; Phillip F.; Oliver, and William N.

Mr. Milner possessed all the hardier virtues, eminently fitting him for life in a sparsely settled region. He was strong, energetic, fearless in venturing upon new enterprises, and persevering in the pursuit of any object. Honest, large-hearted, and hospitable, he won friends for himself far and near. He was one of the pillars of the Methodist Episcopal Church, acting as class leader and filling many other important offices, and giving liberally to the support of the institution.

John W. Milner passed his early life in Ohio. Reared on his father's farm, he there had some early training in agriculture, forming habits of industry and thrift of much value to him in later years. At the age of eighteen years he apprenticed himself to a cabinetmaker, but seeing a better opening in the carpentry line, he later applied himself to that craft, which he mastered in a short time, and soon began following it as a regular business. The building up of his section of the country enabled him to find plenty of work in his line, and commanding good wages he continued the business until the opening of the Civil war, in which he enlisted at Pickerington, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1861, for three years or during the war. As a member of Company F, 1st Ohio Cavalry, with Colonel Millikin in command, he was soon consigned to the 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and went to

the front. After a few preliminary skirmishes in Kentucky he participated in many of the harder battles of the war, including the engagements at Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing), the first hot one, and Corinth. At Stone River, Jan. 11, 1863, he received a flesh wound in the leg, but bravely kept his horse, refusing to be taken to the hospital. The battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Shelbyville (Tenn.), Brown's Ferry and many others are listed among his engagements, and in all of them he acquitted himself with marked credit, and was usually found in the thickest of the fighting. He served his full time without once receiving a furlough or being taken prisoner. During a hot skirmish at McMinnville, while in pursuit of Wheeler, he fell from his horse and received a severe injury, which caused him to be laid up in the hospital at Nashville for about two months. He received his honorable discharge at that place, Sept. 5, 1864. He never entirely recovered from his accident, and drew a small pension.

After the war Mr. Milner returned to Ohio, locating at Lancaster, where he resumed his carpenter business, and continued there for about twelve years. Then, in 1876, finding a better opening in his line in Indianapolis, he moved to that city, where he remained to the close of his life. An expert workman, skilled in directing affairs, he found no difficulty in securing plenty of work, and his services were employed upon many of the large buildings of the place. Finally, on account of impaired health as a result of his army service, Mr. Milner, in 1901, retired from active work. He was a good business manager, and in the steady pursuit of his trade won for himself a good livelihood.

In Lancaster, Ohio, in 1875, Mr. Milner married Mary A. Benner, who was born and reared in Ohio, daughter of John Benner, who served as a teamster in the Mexican war, in which he was killed. He married a Mrs. Stover, and they had one child, Mary A., who was born shortly after his death. By her first marriage Mrs. Benner had four children, of whom the three sons served in the Civil war, Henry, Edward (who was taken prisoner), and John (who died in Andersonville prison); Elizabeth was the only daughter by this union.

Mr. and Mrs. Milner had two sons: John E., who is engaged in the insurance and real estate business in Indianapolis; and William E., an engineer for the Big Four Railroad Company, who lives at home in Indianapolis.

Mr. Milner became well informed upon general topics, having by extensive reading and by contact with the world greatly supplemented his early common school education. In politics a staunch Republican, he always gave his support to that party. He was an honored member of Chapman Post, G. A. R., of Indianapolis.

DAVID H. FREEMAN is one of the native sons of Indiana who lent honor to the State by his valiant services as a soldier of the Union during the war of the Rebellion, and he is also a member of one of the pioneer families of this Commonwealth, which has been his home practically throughout his life. For two-score years he has been identified with railway interests, and he enjoys marked popularity in the capital city, where he has long maintained his home. Mr. Freeman is a native of the town of Greenwood, Johnson Co., Ind., born April 15, 1842.

That the Freeman family has been ever loyal and patriotic can not be doubted when we revert to the fact that it had representatives in the Revolution, the war of 1812 and the Civil war. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Freeman was a soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution and was one of the pioneer settlers of Tennessee, where he died. In the second conflict with England, Thomas Freeman, father of David H., was a valiant soldier, as was also his brother Johnson, who made his home in Tennessee until he died.

Thomas Monahan, maternal grandfather of Mr. Freeman, was born in Ireland, and his wife was a native of Germany. They were numbered among the pioneers of Tennessee, where Mr. Monahan was extensively engaged in farming and where he also owned and operated a distillery. He died on the old homestead when well advanced in years. Of his children, Samuel, who became a very influential planter and slaveholder in the South, owned all the land surrounding the town of Warm Springs, Ala., where he died; Nancy was the mother of David H. Freeman.

Thomas Freeman, father of David H., was married in Hancock county, Tenn., to Nancy Monahan, like himself a native of that county. After that event he continued to devote his attention to farming in Tennessee for a number of years, and there eleven of his children were born. In 1840 he came to Indiana, locating in Johnson county, where he rented land

and engaged in farming, while he was also identified with the construction of the canal from Broad Ripple to the South. He had made preparations to purchase a fine farm south of Indianapolis, but his death occurred before the deal was consummated, he passing away in 1847, at the age of forty-five years. In politics he was a Democrat, and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was also a member. Thomas Freeman was a man of impregnable integrity and honor and commanded uniform respect and confidence. Three children were born after the removal to Indiana, and the care of the large family devolved upon the widowed mother, who spared neither her strength nor personal comfort to provide for her children and to rear them to lives of usefulness and honor. She labored faithfully and zealously, making innumerable sacrifices, and no word of complaint or protest came to impair the noble beauty of her self-abnegating life. After her sons had attained sufficient age to undertake the work involved she rented a farm, and there the entire family found a home, the mother acting as financier and manager while her sons carried on the farm work. In time the younger sons found employment elsewhere in the vicinity, but always brought their earnings to their devoted mother, thus showing their trust and appreciation. In 1858, when an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out, David H. was the first of the family to be attacked with the disease, and within one week the loving mother and two of her sons were consigned to the grave, entailing the greatest possible bereavement and loss to the children who survived. The subject of this review, with the aid of his eldest surviving brother and sister, assumed charge of the farm, paid all debts and continued to follow agricultural pursuits until he responded to the call of higher duty and tendered his services in defense of the nation's honor and integrity, leaving the farm in charge of his brother John, who died of smallpox in 1864. Of the other children who lived to years of maturity we enter the following brief record: Mary, who became the housekeeper after the death of her mother, became the wife of George Taylor, and died in 1891, leaving three children; Eliza J., wife of John Wright, died in 1885, leaving five children; Jonathan and Rufus died in 1858 of typhoid fever, in the same week as did their mother; David H. was next in the order of birth; Margaret became the wife of John

Tilton, their residence when Mr. Freeman last heard from them being near Houston, Texas.

David H. Freeman was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools. In September, 1862, he enlisted at Indianapolis, becoming a private in Company E, 29th Ind. V. I., which was first commanded by Colonel Brown and later by Col. Benjamin Gregory. The regiment was assigned to the 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and proceeded to Chattanooga, where it became a part of General Thomas's command, participating in the various campaigns conducted by him and taking part in many hotly contested battles and numerous skirmishes. Mr. Freeman recalls that on one occasion he went sixteen days without removing his shoes or clothing, while scant rations was the rule and the ordeal at all times severe, since death and victory hung in the opposite sides of the balance. He continued in active service until victory crowned the Union arms, ever being found at the post of duty, and having been incapacitated by illness for one day only. He was never wounded or captured and never received a furlough, being on active duty from the time of his enlistment until he was mustered out, at the close of the war. He started with Sherman on the march to the sea, but was sent back to Nashville to assist in the pursuit of Hood, and was at Chattanooga when Lee surrendered. From that point he went to Dalton, Ga., where he was mustered out, thence proceeding to Nashville, where he received his honorable discharge in June, 1865.

After his loyal and gallant service as a soldier Mr. Freeman returned to Indianapolis and then went to the home of his sister, Mrs. Taylor, in Perry township, Marion county, where he remained one year. In May, 1867, he entered the employ of the Pan Handle Railroad Company, in the capacity of section hand, and in the same year married and established his home in Indianapolis. After eight years' service as a section worker he became a helper in the blacksmith shops of the company, in Indianapolis, and also assisted in the repairing of cars, being thus engaged until 1876, when he became switchman with the same corporation, still serving as such. His long retention in the service of the Pan Handle stands as the best evidence of his faithfulness and ability. He has the confidence and esteem of all who know him and is one of the well known railroad men of the

capital city. He has resided in Indianapolis since 1867, and now has a commodious and attractive home on Iowa street. Mr. Freeman is a Republican in politics and his religious faith is that of the M. E. Church; his wife is a member of the Baptist Church. He is fraternally identified with George H. Chapman Post, No. 209, G. A. R., and with the I. O. O. F.

On Aug. 11, 1867, Mr. Freeman married Miss Anna Sauley, who was born in Madison, Ind., in 1848, a daughter of Samuel and Cynthia (Smith) Sauley, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Indiana, where they were married. Mr. Sauley died in Madison, where he was a well known carpenter and contractor, and his wife later came to Indianapolis, where she passed the remainder of her life. He was a member of the Lutheran and she of the Baptist Church, as was also her father, Barney Smith, who came from Kentucky to Indiana in an early day, becoming a successful farmer and distiller of Jefferson county, where he died. His children were as follows: Cynthia, mother of Mrs. Freeman; Elizabeth; Viana; Millie; Sarah; Mary; Nancy; and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Sauley became the parents of six children, namely: John, a resident of Madison; Daniel, deceased; Elizabeth, Mrs. Turpin; Anna, Mrs. Freeman; Sarah, Mrs. Jordan; and Louisa, Mrs. Lombard. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman had two children: Louis W., who died at the age of two years; and William A., a skilled machinist, who is foreman in the shops of Dean Brothers, in Indianapolis.

NORBERT LANDGRAF, one of the leading merchant tailors of Indianapolis, was born in Maysville, Mason Co., Ky., April 7, 1858, son of Jacob and Bertha (Nathanson) Landgraf. The parents were both born in Germany, the father in Munich, Bavaria, March 31, 1831, and the mother near Hessen-Darmstadt, in 1829. They were married in New York, and located in Kentucky about 1856. The father was a merchant tailor, as were also his father and grandfather, and thus four generations of the family have been in the same line of business. The mother now makes her home in California; the father died in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1882. Their family consisted of two sons and five daughters, two daughters dying in infancy; Josephine, the eldest, is now Mrs. Stebbins, of Riverside, Cal.; Hattie, who married Will G. Elliott,

of Richmond, Ind., is now a widow, residing in Riverside, Cal.; Lillie married George Frost, and also lives in Riverside; Norbert is mentioned below; George W., a resident of Indianapolis, who long held the responsible and profitable position of head cutter for the Kahn Tailoring Company, died June 8, 1901, leaving a widow and two daughters, who live in Indianapolis.

Norbert Landgraf received his education in the Indianapolis city schools, and began his business career when a child, selling papers on the street. He entered the German and English pay school, where he continued his studies some years, and then took a course at Kennedy's Academy, Lafayette, attending the night school at the same time. In 1868 he was a messenger boy, and continued at that work until 1872, when he was engaged as an errand boy in a merchant tailoring establishment. After this he was a salesman of dry goods and notions until 1876, when he took up his present business on a basis of trust and confidence in his friends and associates to furnish him the required patronage that would make it a success. His ability as a tailor had already been demonstrated. In 1877, out of a class of sixteen competitors, he was chosen head cutter and manager of a large business, a position he held for ten years. His own shop was established in the Y. M. C. A. building on Illinois street, whence he moved to North Pennsylvania street, and thence to Washington street, finally bringing up at his present location in the Grand Opera House building, at Nos. 119-121-123 North Pennsylvania street. He is on the fourth floor. He has about fifteen helpers and assistants, and is rated as one of the leading men in the merchant tailoring business in the capital city.

Mr. Landgraf was married April 11, 1882, at Vincennes, Ind., to Miss Jessie Beard, a native of Springville, Ind., though reared in Vincennes, where she graduated from the local high school; she is an intelligent lady, highly cultivated and very attractive. To this union has come one son, Ferdinand, born May 24, 1883, a graduate of the city high school, and now a student at Purdue University, where he is devoting himself to mechanical engineering.

Mr. Landgraf belongs to the B. P. O. E., the Deutsche Haus, the Commercial Travelers Association and the Columbia Club. In political matters he is independent, though with strong Republican sympathies. He attends the

services of the First Baptist Church. His parents were Methodists, though at one time his father studied theology in preparation for the Catholic priesthood.

JOHN F. BARNHILL, M. D., of Indianapolis, has been in practice in that city since 1888, and from 1895 to the present has confined his attention to the study and treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat. Dr. Barnhill is an enthusiast in his particular branch of medical science. In the pursuit of exhaustive studies along these special lines he has become more and more impressed with their importance, so that of late he has not only been active as a practitioner, but also as an advocate of a more thorough and general knowledge of ear diseases among the profession. The Doctor has been identified with Indianapolis throughout his professional career, and though not a native of that city is a member of the fourth generation of his family resident there. His great-grandfather, grandfather and father all bore the name of Robert Barnhill; the first two were among the pioneers of Indianapolis, coming here in 1820.

Judge John H. Barnhill, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, wrote the following regarding the Barnhills in America:

"The Barnhill ancestry is ancient and Irish; the first knowledge of it that has reached me by legend or otherwise is away back about the time of the union of crowns of England and Ireland. * * * There was then in Dublin a young man whose name I think was John, yet my recollection of this is not clear, although my source of information is reliable, because it was written by his wife, as she certified in the paper, which I once saw at Pittsburg, Pa., which she had written at the remarkable age of 107 years, at Baltimore, to her grandson, who was in the General Land Office at Washington, D. C. It was a wonderful paper to emanate from one of that age. The paper stated that he was a man of manly worth, remotely of Scotch ancestry, a carpenter, joiner and ingenious inventor; that she was a lady of high station, as they called it, she being highly educated, as this letter clearly showed, when I first read it, because it was a literary wonder in style and execution. They were rebel patriots and abused Castlereughs and were denounced as such by the Union party. Her husband went to London, bought type and printing office, then came back, built

a printing press of Irish oak, and wrote and published rebel articles. The Union government charged sedition and treason and confiscated their property. They hid the printing press, and her husband became a fugitive, and in the hold of a ship reached Baltimore, Md. John Barnhill soon sent money for his wife, their four sons and the printing press, and they came to this country to join him. This is her story of their oppression and sufferings, which she wrote and published in Baltimore and sent the paper to Dublin for circulation. A copy of that paper, pasted on silk, like her letter written at the age of 107 years, she sent to her grandson, John Barnhill, at Washington, D. C. In 1832 he came West on a bachelor vacation, died of cholera in Pittsburg at the house of William Barnhill, boiler and chain welder, largest manufacturer then in Pittsburg. He had all these papers when I saw them—a very interesting and complete family history to 1863. They were afterward destroyed by his second wife, who burned them to spite his sons—her stepchildren. So perished this Barnhill record from 1691 to 1863, in these grand old writings of our grand-grandmother."

The Judge was an interested student of the family history, and the following account of the direct ancestry of Dr. John F. Barnhill was obtained from memoranda gathered by him:

(I) John Barnhill and his wife had children as follows: John, who married and moved to North Carolina, his children moving to Kentucky; a son who moved to Loudoun county, Va., and who has descendants in Ohio and Tennessee; Joseph, who was the father of the William Barnhill, boiler maker, of Pittsburg, referred to in the foregoing; a son who remained in Maryland, and who was the father of the John Barnhill (born 1772, died 1832) who received the letter mentioned previously as written by his grandmother at the age of 107 years; and Hugh, who removed from Baltimore to Washington county, Pennsylvania.

(II) John Barnhill (2), son of John, married and moved to North Carolina, his children, Samuel and Robert, moving to Kentucky. Of these, Samuel had three sons, of whom little is known, there being record only of one, born in 1788, who died in 1888, at Kansas City, Mo. He had two sons: John who formerly lived in Kansas City, moving thence to Texas in 1889 or 1890; and



John F. Barnhill M.D.

Dr. J. W., of Pleasant Ridge, Kentucky.

(III) Robert Barnhill, son of John (2), married Sarah Morrison, and they lived in Georgetown, Ky., Butler county, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind. Their children were as follows: Samuel, who had three sons; William; John, father of Rev. J. C. Barnhill, mentioned elsewhere in this work; Jane; one whose name is not given; Robert, grandfather of Dr. John F. Barnhill; Catherine; Mary; Hugh. Robert Barnhill, the father of this family, died a few years after his arrival at Indianapolis, but he is remembered as a man of fine mind and strong character, and educated for his day—recognized as an intelligent and responsible citizen. He was a most conscientious Christian, and so devout in his observance of the Sabbath that he even closed the front door of his house on that day. His reputation for kind-heartedness and generosity was equally good.

(IV) Robert Barnhill (2), son of Robert, was a native of Kentucky, and came to Indianapolis with his father in 1820, in which year he purchased government lands here, and helped to erect the first cabin in the future capital of Indiana. He bought a tract of land now in the heart of the city. He married Jane Stoops, through which union their descendants trace relationship with President Roosevelt, and they had a family of eight children. He lived in and about Indianapolis, dying at the age of ninety-two years.

(V) Robert Barnhill (3), son of Robert (2), and father of Dr. John F. Barnhill, was born in Indianapolis. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife, Angeline (Shirts), was a native of Noblesville, Ind., and her parents were among the first settlers at that place. They had eight children, namely: Henry, George, Nannie, Melissa, John F., James, Sarah and Charles.

(VI) John F. Barnhill was born at Flora, Ill., Jan. 2, 1865. He was reared in Indiana, received his early education at the public schools, later attended the Central Normal College and finally graduated from the Union high school of Indiana, during the presidency of Prof. A. Rosenberger, a noted Quaker instructor. He then taught public school for six years before commencing special preparation for his chosen profession. He began the study of medicine with Dr. H. S. Herr, of Cleveland, Ohio, afterward continuing under Dr. Joseph Eastman, of Indianapolis, in whose hospital he remained three

years, during that time assisting in many operations. In 1888 he graduated from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, won the faculty gold medal for the highest average scholarship, and the same year passed the competitive examination for internship at the Indianapolis City Hospital, securing a choice of the places. His first year as a physician was spent in the Indianapolis City Dispensary, after which he located in Irvington, the college section of Indianapolis, where he remained for eight years. During that period he acquired a large private and consultation practice, but in 1895 he decided to abandon the practice of general medicine in order to give proper attention to the branches in which he had become specially interested. The subsequent year was spent in study in New York City and London—six months at the New York Polyclinic, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, and six months at the Central London Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. Returning to Indianapolis he practiced these specialties for three years, in 1899 going abroad again for further research. He took a course in Operative Ear Diseases under Dr. Jansen, of Berlin, in the winter of 1899-1900. Thence he went to Vienna, where he took a special course under Prof. Adam Politzer, receiving certificates for special work; at various times he also studied in London, under Drs. Lennox, Browne and Dundas Grant. He attended the work of other eminent specialists, but his investigations were carried on principally with those mentioned. Since his return to Indianapolis in 1900 he has been busily occupied as a practitioner, consultant, medical teacher and writer on medical subjects.

For three years Dr. Barnhill was a lecturer in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, was then for several years Professor of Physiology, and from 1898 to 1905 held the chair of Diseases of the Ear. He was also secretary of the college. In 1906 the State College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized and affiliated with Indiana University, and in this he accepted and still fills the chair of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology. He is a member and vice-president (1903) of the Indianapolis Medical Society; a member of the Indiana State Medical Society; a member of the American Medical Association, for two years—1901 to 1903—secretary of the Section on Laryngology and Otology, and in 1903 was elected chairman of the same, acting as

such at the Atlantic City meeting, 1904; a Fellow of the American Society of Otolaryngology and Rhinology and Laryngology; a fellow of the Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. Dr. Barnhill is the author of a complete text-book on Diseases of the Ear, as well as of many papers pertaining to the diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He is consultant in diseases of the ear, nose and throat at the various hospitals of Indianapolis, and has appeared before many county societies to lecture and exhibit specimens and drawings in order to further his plan of disseminating special knowledge of those organs among the members of the profession. His reputation and standing rest upon his work, which is recognized by those who have had an opportunity of observing his devotion and the practical value of his methods.

In February, 1889, Dr. Barnhill married Miss Celeste Terrell, of Lynchburg, Ohio. They have no children. Mrs. Barnhill was born in Ohio in 1864, daughter of Benjamin West Terrell (a relative of the famous artist, Benjamin West) and his wife Asenath Johnson, and is a descendant of three old and distinguished families, the Wests, Stanleys and Terrells of North Carolina and Virginia. Dr. Barnhill and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. The Doctor is a Republican in political sentiment, but not a politician in any degree, and has never sought or held a public position.

EDWIN D. YORK, an early settler of Indiana, a veteran of the Civil war, and who in his business life was identified with the American Express Company for more than forty years, is a well-known and most highly valued resident of Indianapolis.

Mr. York was born July 2, 1835, at Brookfield, Vt., was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. His parents, Samuel W. and Esther (Hyde) York, were both natives of Vermont, where they were married, and the former was a son of Gersham and Lois (Williams) York, of Vermont and Connecticut, respectively. The York family is of English descent, its founders coming to America in Colonial days. Gersham York fought through the Revolutionary war and afterward settled in Vermont, where he became a prominent farmer and died at his home when aged ninety-one years. His children were: Esther, Mrs. Stone; Lois, Mrs. Clark;

Lydia, Mrs. Davis; Anna, Mrs. Whitney; Miss Minerva; and Samuel W. Mrs. Lois (Williams) York was a descendant of an old and honored family of New England. Both she and husband were consistent members of the Universalist Church.

Samuel W. York was reared to the honest and laborious life of a farmer, and after his marriage he settled on a farm and continued in the peaceful pursuit of that calling all his life. A good man, a staunch Whig, an example of industry and integrity, and a very liberal supporter of the Universalist Church. His useful life was brought to an end by accident, in 1873, an unruly young horse being the cause. He was seventy-three years of age, having been born in 1800. His memory still lives as that of one of the most estimable men of his neighborhood. His wife, who died in 1867, was a daughter of Asahel Hyde, one of the reliable and conservative men of Massachusetts, a representative of that class which has made the Bay State so notable in history. His children were: David, who died in Massachusetts; Dolly, Mrs. Gould; Calvin, who was a mechanic; Esther, the mother of Edwin D. York; Asahel, a carriagemaker; Lucinda, who married; Alpheus, a merchant; and Sarah, Mrs. King. Asahel Hyde died at the age of eighty-one years and nine months, and his wife at the age of eighty-nine years.

Children as follows were born to Samuel W. and Esther (Hyde) York: Hiram, who died young; Henry, for many years an agent for the Fairbanks Scales Company, who resides in Harrisburg, one of her wealthy retired citizens; Lydia, who died unmarried in 1894; Edwin D.; Joseph, who died while in the service during the Civil war; George, who died at Morehead City, N. C., also in the service of his country; and Misses Lois and Maria.

Until he had reached his twenty-second year Edwin D. York remained under the paternal roof and then coming West in 1856 to Indianapolis. Later he went to Lafayette, two years afterward returning to Indianapolis, and in 1860 entering the employ of the American Express Company, as a member of the office force. Later he was made messenger on the railroad route between Indianapolis and St. Louis and was so employed when the company encouraged its men to enlist for service in the Civil war. Mr. York was enrolled in 1862, in Indianapolis, in the 20th Battery of Light Artillery, and assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He entered upon his en-

listment for three years as a private, was soon advanced to the rank of lieutenant, and at the close of the war wore the straps of a first lieutenant, earned by gallantry and those qualities which distinguish a brave and efficient officer. At Nashville, Tenn., he was wounded in the elbow of his right arm, and being unfitted for duty was sent to the hospital and then sent on leave to his home in Vermont. When recovered enough to return to duty he joined the regiment at Chattanooga and belonged to the army which engaged in the successful campaign against General Hood. He was at Chattanooga at the time of General Lee's surrender. He was mustered out and discharged finally in June, 1865.

Soon after Mr. York resumed work with the Express Company, and in July of that year was married, at Lafayette, where he lived until 1875, when he moved to Indianapolis, bought a desirable lot, and erected the comfortable residence in which he still resides. For more than forty years his best energies were given to the interests of the Express Company, and several years ago he was retired with a pension. His exposure during army life brought on complications which resulted in a stroke of paralysis, and his health at present is rather feeble.

The marriage of Mr. York was to Miss Anna M. Kline, who was born in 1844, in Concord, Ind., daughter of Samuel and Anna (Wolf) Kline, both natives of Virginia. The father of Mrs. Kline, Mr. Wolf, inherited a number of slaves in Virginia, but as he was opposed to slavery he gave them their freedom, and some of them, in their attachment, followed the family to Indiana and lived about their kind old master until they died. Mr. Wolf located at Romney, where he died in old age; he was always a fine-spirited man, of the old-fashioned type of Southern gentleman. Samuel Kline was a carpenter by trade and followed the same in Romney, Tippecanoe county, where he located in 1840, dying there in 1846. He was a most estimable man, a strong Whig, and one who won respect through his integrity of character. His wife survived him many years, dying in April, 1895. They were most worthy members of the Presbyterian Church. Four of their children died young, the survivors being: Fernando, who is a resident of Winamac, Ind.; and Anna M., the wife of Mr. York. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. York are: Thaddeus, a stenographer; and Harry W., formerly an

express messenger, and now engaged as a city salesman.

REUBEN J. BUTLER, of No. 619 Stevens street, Indianapolis, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 27, 1831, son of I. Z. and Mary (Starbuck) Butler, the latter also a native of Belmont county, while the former was born in Jefferson county, in 1806.

Azoph Butler, the grandfather of Reuben J., was born in Vermont, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, his death, which occurred in Ohio, resulting from a wound received in that conflict.

I. Z. Butler was long a resident of Ohio, and there his children grew to maturity, and there, too, his wife passed to her rest. He later removed to Louisville, where he died many years ago. Reuben J. Butler was one of ten children, two of whom died in childhood, and the others lived to mature years. Two are living at this writing: J. B. B., a resident of Pensacola, Fla.; and Reuben J. One sister, Mrs. Huldah Metton, of Indianapolis, died May 4, 1906.

Reuben J. Butler was reared in his native town in Ohio, where he learned the cooper's trade. In 1852 he was married to Elizabeth Sutton, who died in 1861, leaving five children, four of whom are living: Abraham, Reader, Mary and George.

Mr. Butler enlisted Aug. 15, 1861, in Company A, 12th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in that regiment for a period of three years, doing his first military duties in West Virginia. Later Mr. Butler took part in the second battle of Bull Run under the command of Gen. Pope, and was also in the hard-fought battles of South Mountain and Antietam, under Gen. McClellan. His command was returned to West Virginia, and there Mr. Butler did a soldier's duty until May, 1864, when he passed through what was perhaps his most arduous duty on the battle line, being detailed to take part in Gen. Hunter's Raid on Lynchburg. Mr. Butler had re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863, in Company C, 23d Ohio Volunteers, and his last services noted above were rendered with the 23d. After this Mr. Butler served in the Shenandoah Valley, where he was captured near Winchester, July 24, 1864. Taken to Libby Prison, he was paroled Sept. 2, 1864. Mr. Butler was stationed at College Green Barracks, Annapolis, Md., until his exchange, Jan. 1, 1864. His final discharge was given him July 26, 1865, at Cumberland, Maryland.

Coming back from the war Mr. Butler settled in Indiana, and for a number of years has lived in Indianapolis. He engaged in farming and other occupations, and is now practically retired.

Mr. Butler was married Sept. 28, 1865, to Miss Ann Maria, born and reared in Hancock county, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Shearer) Haines. Mrs. Haines is a sister of Daniel Shearer, of Indianapolis, whose sketch appears elsewhere. To Mr. and Mrs. Butler have come nine children, seven of whom are living: Charles, Olivia, Edwin, Oscar, Carrie, Sylvester, and Harry. The two who died passed away in childhood.

The health of Mr. Butler was badly broken by his long experience in the army, and from its effect he has never fully recovered. He is a member of the Joseph R. Gordon Post, G. A. R. His record during the war was in every way creditable, and his standing as a citizen is high. In politics he is a Republican.

John Butler, his brother, enlisted with him in Company A, 12th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was badly wounded at South Mountain, dying soon after from the effects.

JOHN RUPP is one of the citizens of foreign birth who have been prominently identified with the development and progress of the fair capital city of Indiana. He settled there in the early days and is accounted one of the honored pioneers of the city, where he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits and gained success as the result of well directed effort and honorable methods. He has become the owner of valuable real estate in Indianapolis, where he has made his home for nearly half a century. Mr. Rupp came to America as a youth of seventeen, without money or influence, and equipped for the stern battle of life only with the enthusiasm of youth, honesty of purpose and a determination to succeed. Thus he has been essentially the architect of his own fortune, and his career is the more interesting and gratifying to consider, for it offers both lesson and incentive to the youth of the present and future generations.

Mr. Rupp was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Jan. 13, 1837, and his early educational discipline was received in the schools of his native village. His father, Jacob Rupp, passed his entire life in Hesse-Darmstadt, as did also the mother, who died when John

Rupp was but five years old. At the age of twelve he was also deprived of a father's care and guidance, so that he has been dependent upon his own resources from early boyhood. He was youngest of a family of three children, the others being Margaret and Charles. Margaret married a man named Harmony, with whom she came to America, her brother, John Rupp, furnishing them the money with which to make the journey, and here she died, leaving three children. Charles came to America with John and located on a farm in Marion county, Ind., becoming one of the successful agriculturists and honored citizens of the county, where he died. The parents were consistent and worthy members of the Catholic Church and commanded uniform esteem in the Fatherland.

As has already been stated, John Rupp was doubly orphaned when he was but twelve years of age, and from that time to the present has been self-dependent. Soon after the death of his father he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of shoemaking, a portion of the expense being paid by the government, as was customary in such cases. The boy was unfortunate in being placed in charge of a severe and tyrannical taskmaster, at whose hands he suffered much for a period of two and one-half years, when he felt that he could no longer endure the conditions, and he departed without the knowledge or consent of his master, making his way to Frankfort on the Main, where he was employed around a liquor establishment for about six months. Scrupulously hoarding his small earnings, with a small amount received from his father's estate, he applied his means toward securing passage for America, in which venture he was joined by his brother Charles, both feeling that in the New World they might find better opportunities for advancement. The voyage was a long and weary one, but on May 5, 1854, the two young emigrants duly landed at Castle Garden. We may dimly conjecture what must have been their first impression when landing as strangers in a strange land, far from friends and native land, and without resources save as they worked out their own salvation. At the time of his arrival Mr. Rupp was twenty-five dollars in debt, having borrowed this amount from a friend, who thus kindly aided him in making his way to America. The two brothers soon started westward, making their way to Middlebury, Ohio, where John found employment in a

woolen mill, his first duties being in the carding department, while later he learned to spin, applying himself diligently and faithfully, though he received only six dollars a month and board in recompense for his services. He continued to be thus employed for a period of eleven months, and then the situation became even more discouraging, for he received only thirty dollars, losing the balance due him. He then changed to another mill, where he remained for some time, receiving eleven dollars a month, and finally he went to Westerville, Ohio, where he obtained similar work at fifteen dollars a month, remaining there for seven months and being careful not to allow his earnings to get away from him. Thereafter he made his way to various towns in the old Buckeye State, going much of the time on foot, and in 1856 he made his advent in Indianapolis, where he secured employment in the woolen mill of Coofin & Merritt. As he was not an expert workman the firm assigned to him various duties not included in the specific work of the mill. Thus they gave him the work at one time of hauling cordwood, in which connection he utilized a two-wheeled dray drawn by a single horse, with this equipment delivering one hundred cords to the asylum for the blind. In the meantime he boarded with Mr. Merritt, one of his employers. Later he went to Stilesville, where he was employed in a woolen mill for a brief period, after which he again engaged with Coofin & Merritt, being this time assigned to work in the mill. He remained in the employ of this firm for a period of eight years, and during the war of the Rebellion applied himself with exceeding diligence, the demand for woolen goods being very insistent. Thus he was able to earn from eighteen to twenty dollars a week, having become a skilled workman in this line of industry. His habits of economy and correct living remained unchanged as prosperity began to smile upon him, and, having taken to himself a wife in 1861, he put his money to good use by purchasing a lot and erecting thereon a small house. Later, as the Civil war was in progress, this portion of the city was utilized as a camping place for the soldiers, and as the recruits increased in numbers Mr. Rupp's modest home became surrounded by tents and shanties erected for the use of the troops. Eventually his property was fenced in the camp enclosure, so that at times he encountered no little difficulty in effecting an entrance to his home,

the sentinels refusing to let him pass. The conditions were such that he finally rented his house and lot to the government, but when he called upon the quartermaster for his rent at the time it was due he found it impossible to secure the money, and after he had made numerous requests for the same the officers became indignant and threatened to put him in the guard-house if he re-appeared. He heeded this strenuous advice and after a time received his pay, this being a cause of much gratification to him, as he had about decided that he was out both house and rent. In 1863 he purchased another lot, upon which he erected a somewhat larger house, and in 1865 he effected the purchase of the land upon which stands his present attractive home. Here he has had his place of abode during all the intervening years. The lot is a corner location at No. 401 Kentucky avenue, and here he originally erected a frame house, where he engaged in the grocery business on a small scale, though he ran quite heavily in debt in starting the enterprise. However, the same self-reliance which led him to leave the Fatherland and start out on his own responsibility stood him well in hand, and his courage never faltered, while he worked early and late, never sparing himself and doing all in his power to win success. That his efforts were not in vain is evident from the independent position which is his to-day. He continued buying lots and building houses and made money rapidly, his real estate investments being conducted with marked sagacity, and it should be noted that he has averaged the purchase of a lot and the erection of a house for every year of his residence in Indianapolis—a fact which shows that he has contributed in no small degree to the development and material advancement of the city.

During the panic of 1872 Mr. Rupp met with some reverses, as did business men in all sections of the Union, but he managed to hold his property and eventually to advance still further his successful real estate investments and improvements. Mr. Rupp purchased one ten-acre tract of land at a consideration of \$8,000, with the expectation of platting the same into city lots as an addition to Indianapolis, but owing to a depreciation of values he never platted the land, which he still owns and which he expects soon to place upon the market in harmony with his original plans. In 1873 Mr. Rupp removed from his present home premises the frame house which he had

originally erected thereon, and in its place erected a substantial brick block, two stories in height, where he continued his grocery business, which showed a constant expansion in scope under his able management, so that the enterprise proved a profitable one. He continued in active charge of the same until 1900, when he turned the business over to his son, who is ably maintaining the prestige gained by his father and who is recognized as an able and enterprising business man. Mr. Rupp is the owner of a large number of houses in Indianapolis, from which he receives good rental returns, and since his retirement from the grocery business he has given his attention to the management of his various real estate and financial interests, being known as one of the solid men of the city and one who has won his success by worthy means, for his honesty and integrity have ever been such as to retain for him uniform confidence and esteem.

In politics Mr. Rupp originally gave his support to the Democratic party, but when he felt that the party was wandering aside from correct principles on the financial question, in the advocacy of free silver, he identified himself with the Republican party, his views being in harmony with its fiscal policy. He has never aspired to office, having found the exactions of practical duty and business all that he could attend to. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally he is identified with the order of Druids and the Pioneer Society, while he also holds membership in the Indianapolis Target Shooting Society.

Mr. Rupp believes that the success he has attained has been due in no minor degree to the sympathy, co-operation and encouragement of his devoted wife, who has proved a true helpmate. In 1861 he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Bauker, who was born in Germany, whence she came to America with her parents when a child, the family having emigrated hither in 1853 and located in Ohio, where her father died while she was still a young girl. She was the only child. After the death of her father her mother became the wife of Frank Cook, and in 1856 they removed from Ohio to Indianapolis, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Cook had two children, John and Mary.

The union of John and Louisa Rupp has been blessed with four children, of whom we

offer a brief record, as follows: Louisa is the wife of William Hedges, who was a grocer in Indianapolis; Mary is the wife of Herman Gaeth, of Indianapolis; Theodore, who is unmarried, is engaged in the grocery business, as the successor of his father; and Frank is in Quincy, Ill., engaged in the manufacture of incubators with his father-in-law.

ANTHONY WATTERS, a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served long and well, was born in France Feb. 17, 1843, a son of Anthony and Catherine (Lutwig) Watters. The father of Anthony Watters, Sr., was a native of Switzerland, where he entered the army of Napoleon the Great. When his military experiences were ended he made his home in the southern part of France, where he followed farming and general teaming, and where he reared his children, a family of two sons and four daughters. The father died in France. The children were as follows: Joseph, Anthony, Nancy (Mrs. Nibrout), Barbara (Mrs. J. Miller), Catherine (Mrs. Mesmer), and Lucy (who died in the old country).

Anthony Watters, Sr., was reared in France, where he became a weaver, after serving three years in the French army. He was married in his native land to Catherine Lutwig, also a native of France, and for some years carried on weaving in connection with farming. In February, 1846, he first set foot on the soil of the United States at New Orleans, making his way directly to Cincinnati, where he did farm labor for a time. After making a journey to St. Louis and from there to Dubuque, Iowa, he went back to Cincinnati, and in 1847 removed to Dearborn county, Ind., where he leased a farm with the privilege of purchase. There he died of cholera July 2, 1850. He had become well pleased with his prospects, and was glad he could leave his family in a land of freedom and opportunity. His widow kept the family together until her marriage with F. Diver, after which they were obliged to shift for themselves. Mr. and Mrs. Diver lived in Decatur county, where she died at the age of seventy-two years. She was a hard-working and energetic woman. To her first marriage were born the following children: Anthony, whose career forms the theme of this writing; Lena, the wife of G. Smith; Catherine, who married G. Luthur; and John, who served two years in the Union army as a member of the 123d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was a railroad

man, and was accidentally killed in the Pan Handle yards at Indianapolis in May, 1892. By her marriage to Mr. Diver she had the following children: Frank, James and George, all of whom are railroad men.

Anthony Watters, Jr., passed his third birthday on the ocean en route for America, where he followed the family fortunes until after his mother's second marriage. Then he struck out into the world for himself, at the age of thirteen years, and until he was sixteen was employed as a farm hand. In 1859 he went to Cincinnati, where he learned the barber's trade.

Mr. Watters, true to the martial blood of his race, enlisted in the Union army on Aug. 6, 1861, as a member of Company K, 26th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. William N. Whitley. From St. Louis the regiment was sent to reinforce Mulligan, at Lexington. Through an unfortunate mistake in the night they encountered another detachment of the Union forces, and each, thinking the other was the enemy, fired at close range. Many were killed and wounded before the mistake was discovered, Major Warner being among them. The command then proceeded as far as Arrow Rock, where they buried their dead and learned of Mulligan's surrender. They fell back, and at Sedalia joined the command of General Fremont, with which they proceeded to Springfield, having some sharp skirmishing by the way with the Rebels under General Price. Soon after General Fremont gave way to General Hunter, and the discouraged army fell back to Sedalia, where winter quarters were established. From this point a detail was sent into Bates county, where they captured a Rebel general and 1,500 men. The 26th Indiana had winter quarters at Otterville, and in the spring of 1862 returned to Sedalia, from which point a forward movement of the army was made in June to Rolla and Springfield, where the 26th was sent in pursuit of Generals Marmaduke and Homes. At Newtontia they had a sharp conflict with the Confederates, who retired as they advanced, and again fought them at Huntsville. There the 26th captured and shot nine guerrillas. At Prairie Grove they encountered Rebel forces again, and there Mr. Watters received a wound in the left temple which uncoupled his jaw, throwing him into the army hospital at Fayetteville, where he remained for three months before he could report for duty. His eye was

seriously affected, and his health badly impaired. Indeed, he has never been a well man since. His command was at Van Buren, Ark., when he rejoined it. In the spring of 1863 he went to St. Genevieve, and from there to Vicksburg, where his regiment became a part of General Grant's beleaguering army. After the fall of that Rebel stronghold the 26th went to Port Hudson, and from there to New Orleans. Coming North, most of this regiment was captured at Morganza Bend, La., but Mr. Watters and a few others escaped, and reporting at New Orleans were sent to Brownsville, Texas. They captured Point Isabel, and remained at Brownsville until March, 1864. There the entire command reenlisted. The men were furloughed in May, 1864, and after pleasant home visiting gathered at Cairo, and were sent by river to New Orleans. At Thibodaux, La., the regiment was divided, and Mr. Watters accompanied that portion sent to Donelson, where he spent the winter. During this time he came very near losing his eyesight, spending the time from November to March in the hospital. Mr. Watters was in the assault on Mobile, and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeslee. He was with a detachment marching to Montgomery, Ala., when news of the surrender of Lee was received. For some months he was engaged in peacefully guarding government stores at Columbus, Miss., which were disposed of by public auction. In January, 1866, he was mustered out at Vicksburg, and received an honorable discharge at Indianapolis Jan. 25, 1866. In consideration of his broken health he now receives a small pension from the government.

Mr. Watters returned home and joined his wife, whom he had married while home on a furlough. He made his living at the barber's trade and such other work as he could find to do. After several removals and a brief location in Missouri, they located on a small farm in Ripley county, Ind., where they farmed ten years, at the end of that time leaving the farm and removing to New Albany, where Mr. Watters followed his trade for some time. At North Vernon he had his home and barber shop for a time, and in July, 1900, came to Indianapolis, where he is still engaged at his trade.

Mr. Watters married Alice Ehler, who was born at Cincinnati Feb. 19, 1846, daughter of John and Lavina (Bellows) Ehler. Her father was born in Rising Sun, Ind., her

mother in Pennsylvania, and they were married in Cincinnati, where Mr. Ehler was engaged as a boat builder. During the Civil war he was employed by the government in building gunboats and transports. Leaving his family in Dearborn county, Ind., he went to Cairo, where he worked for the government. His wife outlived him and died in Beaver county, Pa., Dec. 19, 1869. Their children were: James, now of Pennsylvania, who served four years as a member of the 5th Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Alice, Mrs. Watters; Joseph; and William, who is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Waters have had fifteen children, fourteen of whom are now living: Lavina, who died at the age of six years; Catherine, the wife of George Wutmire; John, of North Vernon; William, of Danville, Ill.; Anna, now Mrs. C. Murphy; Rosa and Clara, both unmarried; Frank, of Chicago; Minnie, unmarried; Addie, Mrs. C. Maley; Louis G., who has served as a soldier in the Philippines; Lizzie, unmarried; Edward, a barber in Indianapolis; Emma, at home; and Maggie, at school. The family belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. Watters belongs to McKeehan Post, No. 36, G. A. R., and is very popular with his comrades of the old war times.

BENNAJAH U. WEESNER, a prominent and successful contractor, builder and practical architect of Indianapolis, was born in Morgan county, Ind., near Monrovia, Oct. 20, 1841, son of Micajah and Jenima E. (Tomlinson) Weesner.

William Weesner, the grandfather of Bennajah U., was a native of North Carolina, and came of German descent. He was a cripple, but he conducted a saddlery business and a farm, and for several years operated a tannery.

An able financier, and a thorough business man, he left a good property for his children. He was one of the very early settlers in Morgan county, Ind., where he died at the age of ninety-one years. There were twelve children in his family.

Micajah Weesner was born in 1817 in Chatham county, N. C., and was reared a farmer boy, but after reaching early manhood he worked in a tannery for some years. His later years have been spent on a farm. His home was in North Carolina until he became of age, when he came to Morgan county, Ind., and there he has passed most of his life.

Until 1899 he was engaged in farming and since that time has lived retired, having now reached a ripe old age. Mr. Weesner married Jenima E. Tomlinson a native of Bartholomew county, Ind., who died in 1895. Both Mr. and Mrs. Weesner were born and reared in the faith of the Society of Friends. Three of the four children born to them are now living: Bennajah U.; Anna M., who first married Clark D. Thomas, to whom she bore five children, and later became the wife of Linley T. Craven, by whom she had two children; and Almeda, the wife of Frank Tompkin, of Valley Mills, Indiana.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Weesner was James C. Tomlinson, a native of North Carolina, of English descent. Born and reared a Friend, his life was peaceable and honorable. He came to Indiana at an early day, and hewed out a farm for himself from the green woods of Hendricks county, where he died at the age of ninety-two years. In his family were twelve children. Though he held no office, he was a man of ability and note in the community, writing many deeds and legal documents.

Bennajah U. Weesner received his early schooling in the old-fashioned subscription schools. When he was fourteen years old he took up the carpenter's trade, and two years later was contracting and building on his own account, earning money enough to put him through the high school. Ever since that time he has been a contractor, though he has also been engaged in farming. He lived in Morgan county until he was twenty-six years of age, when he removed to Iowa. Locating in Dallas county, he followed his trade and ran a farm. After a residence of eleven years in Iowa he lived twelve years in Kansas and thence returned to Indiana, in 1890, coming to Indianapolis to care for his parents. Here he has since continued to live. He owns a good home in the city. He now resides at No. 5728 Rawles avenue, Irvington Place.

Mr. Weesner was married Oct. 5, 1865, to Alice Pierce, a daughter of Levi and Eliza (Gregar) Pierce, and by this union he became the father of five children: (1) Walter died in infancy. (2) Lizzie married Frank D. Hoffman, lives at Ragan, Neb., and has two children, Charlie and Mildred. (3) Charlie lives in Whitman county, Wash., where he is a wheat grower on an extensive scale; though a natural mechanic, he is making farming his life business. He married Cora

Phillips, and has one son and two daughters, Orville, Verdi and Fern Alice. (4) Otie died when young. (5) Willie died in infancy. Mrs. Alice Weesner died in 1883. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church (her church membership being in Beloit, Kans.) and a woman of fine character.

Mr. Weesner married for his second wife, Oct. 17, 1886, Kate F. Hammond, and to this union has come one child, W. Jay. Mr. and Mrs. Weesner are members of Grace Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, of which he is one of the trustees. He is a member of the Masons, and the Odd Fellows, in the latter organization belonging to both lodge and encampment. In politics he is a Republican.

During his residence in Iowa Mr. Weesner filled the offices of town trustee, road commissioner, clerk of the school board, and town clerk. In Kansas he held various places of trust and responsibility, and wherever he has been his honesty, ability and candor have commanded respect and confidence.

REV. RICE V. HUNTER, D. D., for several years pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, was born in Cumberland, Guernsey Co., Ohio, June 22, 1851, son of John S. and Mary L. (Barton) Hunter.

James Hunter, the grandfather of Rev. Dr. Hunter, was a native of Ohio, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was known as Colonel Hunter, and served as a soldier in the Mexican war. Mr. Hunter was engaged as a farmer at Cumberland, Ohio, where he died at the age of sixty-six years. In his family were eight children. His father was a native of Ireland, and coming to this country first settled in Pennsylvania, later moving to Ohio and making his home at Cumberland, on what was known for more than a hundred years as Hunter's Ridge.

John S. Hunter was born in Ohio and was a miller and grain dealer at Cumberland for some years, when he sold out and moved to Bellefontaine, Ohio. There he spent the remainder of his life, engaged in farming, and died in 1888, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow survived until 1894, dying at the age of sixty-six years. She was a native of western Pennsylvania. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hunter were Presbyterians, and he was an elder of the church for a quarter of a century. They were parents of three sons and five daughters: Rev. Rice V.; Constance L., wife

of Rev. John Edwards, of San Jose, Cal.; Ella, wife of James E. Milroy, a farmer of Huntsville, Ohio; Jeannette R., wife of Lee Wilson, a druggist, of Fillmore, Ill.; Anna Theresa, of Tucson, Ariz., where she is a teacher in charge of a seminary; George Chester, a farmer, of Alliance, Ohio; Arthur, a farmer, of Belle Center, Ohio; and Martha, who is teaching with her sister.

Robert Barton, the maternal grandfather of Rev. Dr. Hunter, settled in Ohio when a young man. Coming from Scotch-Irish ancestry, he possessed the characteristic habits of his race, and became prosperous, making a success of milling at Cumberland, where he lived to be eighty-two years of age. In his family there were eight children.

Rice V. Hunter lived at Cumberland until he was twelve years of age, and was then taken by his parents to a farm near Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. His education was begun in the district school, continued in the school called Geneva College, and completed in the Wooster (Ohio) University, from which he was graduated in 1877. For some two years he had charge of the Waveland Collegiate Institute in Montgomery county, Ind., and then, to prepare for the ministry, entered the Western Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1882. His first pastoral charge, upon which he entered very shortly after graduating, was over the churches at Philo and Homer, Ill., and after being there a year and a half he was called to the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. This pulpit he occupied for eight years, and for four years was pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church at Terre Haute. During his last year there he filled the position of superintendent of the Winona (Ind.) Assembly and Summer School at Winona Lake, resigning from the Terre Haute Church on that account. This same year he received the honorary title of D. D. from Hanover College. In 1896 he was called back to the Seventh Church, resuming his hold upon the work in the city in even larger measure, and it is not too much to say that he was widely recognized as both eloquent and scholarly, and that his deep devotion to his sacred calling gave him great influence in the city of Indianapolis. He remained here until January, 1902, when he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., to become pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, where he is yet stationed.

Rev. Rice V. Hunter was married, June 2, 1882, to Stella, daughter of Prof. H. S. Kritz, who held a professor's chair for twenty-five years in Wabash College; her mother was Mary Brush. To Dr. and Mrs. Hunter have come three children: Grace, Raymond Vernon and Lawrence Doyno.

Mr. Hunter is an independent Republican in political sentiment. He served as superintendent of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League, for two years was president of the Indiana Christian Endeavor Union, and was chairman of the International Christian Endeavor Committee on the closing of the gates of the World's Fair on Sunday. At the present time he is a trustee of Hanover College. This is but a brief and imperfect recapitulation of a useful and busy life, and the story of a sincere and industrious worker for "Christ and the Church."

JOHN W. WOODS. An honored soldier of the greatest civil war known in the annals of history, and a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Indiana, this well known citizen is peculiarly deserving of consideration. He is a native son of Marion county, Ind., born May 25, 1838, son of John and Nancy (Thompson) Woods, both of whom were born in Kentucky, where their marriage was solemnized. The father was a son of Isaac Woods, and the latter's father was a native of England, whence, in company with a brother, he emigrated to America in the Colonial epoch, one settling in Virginia and the other in Florida. Their father was a man of wealth and influence in England, where he owned an entire parish, besides city property, and from this large estate, which has never been settled, the American heirs have thus far received nothing.

Isaac Woods was an early settler in Kentucky, where he became a successful and prominent farmer and where his death occurred when he was well advanced in years. A number of his descendants still reside in Owen county, Ky. The children of Isaac Woods of whom we have record, were Abner, Jesse, Samuel and John, and it is probable there were others, concerning whom the subject of this sketch has no definite information.

In his youth John Woods learned the carpenter's trade, to which he devoted his attention after coming to Indiana, where he died in 1838, the year in which his son John W. was

born. His wife was a daughter of John Thompson, who was a prominent farmer of Kentucky, where he died. Mr. Thompson and his wife were consistent members of the Baptist Church. Their children were as follows: Mitchell, Lett, Reaves, John W., Nancy (mother of John W. Woods), Jesse, Patsy (Mrs. K. Noe), Naomi (Mrs. J. Hobart), and Jane (Mrs. Noe). John and Nancy (Thompson) Woods became the parents of two children, Sarah and John W. The former became the wife of Isaac Clark, of whom specific mention is made elsewhere. The mother had been previously married to Jesse Woods, brother of her second husband, and of this union was born one daughter, Jessie, wife of Samuel Weeks. After the death of her second husband Mrs. Woods became the wife of Simon Peters, a wagonmaker, of Indianapolis, and they became the parents of three children: Missouri, Mrs. Greenwood; Mary, Mrs. Dr. Cameron; and Thomas, now deceased, who was a brickmaker by vocation. The mother entered into eternal rest in 1849, at the age of forty-five years. She was a devout member of the Baptist Church.

John W. Woods was but two weeks old at the time of his father's death, and he remained with his mother until he was about eleven years of age. He then found a home with a farmer, with whom he remained until he had attained the age of seventeen, his scholastic privileges meantime having been limited to a desultory attendance upon the district schools. He then passed one year in the home of his sister, after which he went to Kentucky in company with his uncles, Reaves Thompson and John Wade, the latter of whom eventually returned to Indiana. While in Kentucky Mr. Woods learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his cousin, James Noe, and to this vocation he devoted his attention during his residence in that State. About 1861 he returned to Indiana, where he soon afterward tendered his services in support of the Union, enlisting, for "three years or during the war," in Company H, 13th Ind. V. I., in which he was forthwith made first corporal of his company. The regiment, under command of Col. Jerry Sullivan, was attached to the Army of the Potomac and left Indianapolis for Virginia, the first battle in which it participated being that of Rich Mountain, where Mr. Woods received a severe injury in the left groin by falling on a rock; the result was a severe

rupture, from which he has never recovered. He continued with his regiment for some time afterward, but eventually received a furlough and returned to his home, where his recuperation was slow and tedious. When partially recovered he was commissioned second lieutenant in a company of the Home Guards, which he drilled every day, continuing thus until May, 1863, when he re-enlisted, having in the meanwhile received an honorable discharge. On again entering the service he became a private in Company I, 26th Ind. V. I., joining his regiment at Pilot Knob. It was commanded by Col. J. D. Clark and formed a portion of General Herndon's division. The command started on the march to St. Genevieve, having frequent skirmishes, and then proceeded on the Vicksburg campaign, taking part in the forty-one days' siege of that city and later capturing Yazoo City and Port Hudson, whence they proceeded to Milliken's Bend, where they engaged with the enemy, and thence marched seven miles to Sterling's plantation, where another fight occurred. There a part of the 26th Indiana and 19th Iowa Regiments engaged with General Greene's force of 8,000, and though the two Union regiments had but six hundred men they continued the fight for two hours. They were eventually taken prisoners, Sept. 29, 1863, and taken to Camp Ford, at Tyler, Texas, and an exchange was not effected until July 22, following. The prisoners subsisted on a ration of one pint of meal each per day, and after seven months had been thus passed in duress Mr. Woods and five others plotted an escape. They appointed a place of meeting and succeeded in slipping away, traveling a distance of 110 miles and living on such meager fare as they could secure by foraging. Finally farmers put bloodhounds on their trail and they were recaptured and sent back to Marshall, Texas, where they were imprisoned in the courthouse. In an adjoining room were a number of conscript Confederate prisoners, with whom the Union men soon entered into a controversy which eventuated in a genuine riot, the six Federal prisoners entering into a hand-to-hand fight with the forty other prisoners. The riot was finally quelled and Mr. Woods and his companions were then taken to a camp ten miles distant, where they were placed in charge of twelve Confederate soldiers. They were well treated by the man in command, and after three weeks they were returned, by forced

march, to the prison at Tyler, whence all the prisoners were later marched to Shreveport, La., and retained a month in that place. Mr. Woods and a comrade again attempted to escape, but in attempting to cross the Red river fell into the stream and were again captured, being returned to Shreveport the next day. The two comrades were placed in a veritable dungeon, which was alive with vermin, but a few days later they broke out and joined the other prisoners, and shortly afterward all were returned to Tyler, where an exchange was finally effected. There were originally about 4,500 prisoners, but the death rate was high, often reaching twenty a day. After his exchange Mr. Woods went to New Orleans, where he received twelve months' pay, and then went to Fort Donelson, where he passed three months in recruiting service and in manning the siege guns. After the regiment was filled it returned to New Orleans, where it embarked on a boat for Lake Pontchartrain, having a fight with the enemy at Spanish Fort. Thirteen days later the regiment joined General Steele and participated in the battle of Fort Blakeslee, thence proceeding to Selma, Ala., where it took part in the engagement, and then continued on to Macon, Ga., where it remained some time, the captain of Mr. Woods' company having been detailed as provost marshal, while Mr. Woods acted as jailer for four months. The command was then ordered to Montgomery, Ala., and while on the way the news of Lee's surrender was received. The regiment remained some time in Montgomery, gathering conscript goods, cotton, etc., and then returned to Vicksburg, where the men were mustered out, proceeding thence to Indianapolis, where Mr. Woods received his second honorable discharge. He endured his full share of the vicissitudes and hardships of war and made the record of a loyal and gallant soldier. He received his discharge in January, 1866, and then resumed the work of his trade, later being identified with the construction of railroad bridges and eventually assuming the position of foreman of a corps of men engaged in the building of county bridges. In this position he continued until the spring of 1902, when he was appointed guard at the city workhouse, in which incumbency he remained until retiring on account of disability.

In politics Mr. Woods is a Republican, and fraternally he is identified with George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, G. A. R., and with

Camp No. 80, of the Union Veteran Legion. He was formerly a member of Gordon Post, G. A. R., which he served as commander, as he did later of Phil H. Sheridan Post, of whose auxiliary relief corps his wife was senior vice; she was a charter member thereof, and their daughter, Mrs. Metivier, is past secretary of the same corps.

In January, 1867, Mr. Woods married Miss Nancy F. Helms, who was born in Marion county, Ind., a daughter of William and Fannie Helms, the former of whom was an honored pioneer and prominent farmer of the county, whither he came from Virginia. Mr. Helms was a soldier in the war of 1812. His children were as follows: Harriet, Mrs. H. Adams; Amanda, Mrs. Hickman; Mary, Mrs. J. Adams; Eliza, Mrs. W. Toon; Eddis, Mrs. J. Rice; Nancy, wife of Mr. Woods; William; Charles; and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Woods became the parents of five children, namely: Arminnie, Mrs. E. R. Metivier; Sarah F., Mrs. H. F. Hare; Albert O., of Indianapolis; Emma E., who is married to Charles Hare; and William, who died in childhood. Mrs. Woods died in 1881, a devoted member of the Baptist Church. In 1883 Mr. Woods married Mrs. Clara Jordan, widow of John Jordan, to whom she bore one son, Harry, while of her second union one son was also born, Walter E., who is at present a city fireman. At the time of her death, which occurred in 1887, Mrs. Woods was senior vice-president of J. R. Gordon Corps, W. R. C. She was a member of the Methodist Church. In 1891 Mr. Woods consummated a third marriage, being then united to Mrs. Amanda S. Owen, widow of David Owen, and daughter of Henry F. Clymer, of Clay City, Ind., who was a member of the 21st Indiana Heavy Artillery in the Civil war and still survives. Mr. Clymer married Catherine Cook, and they had children as follows: Amanda S., wife of John W. Woods; and John, of Brazil, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Woods have had no children. Both are zealous members of the United Brethren Church.

Mr. Woods is the grandfather of three grandsons, Roy Rusk, Joe Jordan and Frank Hare, and six granddaughters, Goldia Rusk, Hazel, Helen and Gertrude Woods, and Marie and Hyacinth Hare.

ALEXANDER G. GREEN, whose home is at No. 410 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, was born at New Albany, Ind., March

30, 1844. His parents, John Jacob and Barbara (Tobias) Green, were both born abroad, the father in Wurtemberg, Germany, and the mother in Paris, France. His grandfather, Jacob Green, was born in Germany and there passed his entire life, dying at an advanced age. He was the father of seven children.

John Jacob Green came to America in 1811, and after his marriage located in Mooresville, Floyd Co., Ind., in the very early days of Indiana settlement. He took up government land on which he made his home for many years, though he was at one time the owner of vessels plying between Liverpool and Cuba and the United States. With two of his brothers he owned sugar plantations in Cuba to which they attended, though he was a frequent visitor to and intimately acquainted with the entire island. His death occurred in Floyd county about 1876, when he had reached the age of seventy-four years. He was a justice of the peace at Mooresville, and was generally known as 'Squire Green. In 1852 he lost his first wife, who died from an attack of cholera at the early age of forty years. In early life she was a Catholic and Mr. Green was a Lutheran, but in their maturer years they attached themselves to the Methodist Church. They were the parents of three sons and five daughters, six of whom are now living: Charles, of New Albany, Ind.; George, of Jeffersonville, Ind.; Alexander G.; Anna, the wife of William Hadfield, of Louisville, Ky.; Mary, the wife of Charles Shan, of New Albany, Ind.; and Sophia, the wife of James P. Sharp, of Chattanooga, Tenn. For his second wife 'Squire Green married Mrs. Anna Catharine Kellar, by whom he had one child, Jacob, who now lives on the old homestead. By her first husband Mrs. Green had two children, one of whom, Lewis Kellar, is now living at Louisville, Kentucky.

Peter Tobias, the father of Barbara, was a native of France, and was an early settler in Floyd county, where he followed farming and where he died at the age of eighty years. His family consisted of three children.

Alexander G. Green spent the first fourteen years of his life on the Floyd county farm, where he attended the district school, and enjoyed such educational opportunities as were afforded the farm lads of his day. When he was eighteen years old he enlisted in 1862 in Company B, 81st Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years as a corporal. On the way from Chickamauga to Chattanooga he

lost the use of his right eye, which was injured by the branch of a tree, and on the battlefield of Atlanta he received a sunstroke from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. In the following battles Mr. Green played the part of a manful and loyal soldier: Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Nashville, Franklin, Resaca, Lookout Mountain, and many other less important though fiercely contested conflicts.

When he returned from the war Mr. Green took up the blacksmith's trade at Jeffersonville, and for eight years was employed in the Ohio Falls Car Works. At the end of that time he came to Indianapolis to take a position in the blacksmith shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where he worked for some five years, until he started a shop of his own in North Indianapolis. After carrying this on for some three years he gave it up on account of poor health. He is a Republican, and for the last two years he has been employed in University Park, by the city. He receives a pension in recognition of his services in the Civil war.

Mr. Green was married in 1869 to Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Cooper, widow of Dr. Cooper, and daughter of David and Katherine LaRue. To this union have come two children, Jessie and Edna F. Jessie married Harry Von Kellar, and they live in New York and have a family of three children, Lucile, Alice and Harry. Edna F. is attending the high school in Indianapolis. By her first husband Mrs. Green had one daughter, Cora E., who married Preston Woodbury, and it the mother of one son, Grayson C. Mrs. Green belongs to the Plymouth Congregational Church. Mr. Green is a member of George H. Chapman Post, G. A. R., and the Union Veteran League.

DAVID W. BROUSE, late of Indianapolis, whither his parents came at an early day, was born in this city Aug. 29, 1836, a son of Andrew and Mary A. (Wilkins) Brouse.

Adam Brouse, grandfather of David W., brought his family to Highland county, Ohio, to escape the blight of slavery, and there he took high standing as a man of integrity and a farmer of industry and character. In 1828 he followed the wave of western settlement still farther toward the frontier, and made his home in Indianapolis, where he passed his remaining years in retirement. He is remembered as a plain, honest man, ambi-

tious only to earn a living and leave a good name and example to those who should come after him. Among the earliest workers for the Methodist Church in the city, his life was in accordance with his religious faith, and he lived as a man and a Christian should live. Both he and his wife, Sarah, died in Indianapolis, Mr. Brouse reaching the age of eighty-nine years. Their children were as follows: Andrew, the father of David W. Brouse; John A., a prominent Methodist clergyman, well known throughout the State; William, who died when a young man; Eleanor, who became Mrs. Wilkins, and died at the age of eighty-two years; Mary, Mrs. Williams, who died in Indianapolis; and Elizabeth, Mrs. Cherry, also deceased.

Andrew Brouse was born in Virginia, and while still a lad accompanied his parents in their removal to Highland county, Ohio, where he attained manhood and was married. Having learned the carpenter's trade, he followed it for many years. In 1828 he went with his parents to Indianapolis, where he found a good field for his labors. As his sons grew up he taught them this honorable and useful calling, and after a time they all formed the firm of A. Brouse & Sons, contractors and builders, in which Mr. Brouse continued as an active member until 1875. That year he retired from active labors, afterward living quietly in Indianapolis until his death, in 1888, when he was eighty-five years of age. Mr. Brouse was a man of medium size and pleasant address, and though somewhat conservative he was charitable in his disposition and a good neighbor and friend. In the Methodist Church he was a hard-working member, long being associated with Roberts Chapel, now known as Roberts Park Church; he was Sunday-school superintendent for many years, and long served as trustee, and his hand and his heart were ever open to the needs of this organization. Mrs. Brouse passed to her rest in 1876. She was a lady of much character, and in every way a fit associate for her husband, a devoted member of the Methodist Church and one who stood well with all the good people of the city. Early in life Andrew Brouse was a Democrat, but in 1856 he united with the newly formed Republican party. In the early history of the county he served as deputy real estate appraiser.

Mr. Brouse was married in Ohio to Mary A. Wilkins, like himself a native of Virginia,

and to them were born the following children: Henry W., who was born Oct. 24, 1824, who lived in California, and died Oct. 23, 1906, aged eighty-two years; Sarah I., who married a Mr. Lockwood, a farmer in Marion county; David W.; and Thomas W., for years a prominent and successful business man, now living retired in Indianapolis.

David W. Brouse was born in Indianapolis, where he was reared and educated, and in due time he became a carpenter under his father's instruction, joining with the firm of A. Brouse & Sons. This was a noted firm in the old days, and did much construction work in Indianapolis. Mr. Brouse well remembered Indianapolis when it was confined to its original plats and all beyond North, South, East and West streets was timber land, broken by a few farms. Dog fennel was plenty. The streets abounded in mud holes, and there were many stumps from the original clearings. There were no sidewalks, and journeying about town was difficult and often dangerous. The marks of newness were on everything then, but the entire city was transformed and redeemed in his time.

Mr. Brouse served for years as a member of the old volunteer fire department, and when John Morgan swept through the southern part of the State, in 1863, he enlisted in the 132d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, though his military services were confined to the term of ten days, as the danger had then passed. In 1867 he entered the employ of the firm of Tutewiler & Brothers, prominent stove men in the city at that time, remaining with them until 1871, in which year he was made township assessor, and succeeded himself three times. For some years he worked at his trade following the expiration of his official career, and in 1885 became assistant to Mr. Blanchard in his undertaking business, in which position he continued during the remainder of his active life. A strong Republican, he was never an aspirant for any official position, having clearly been called by the people to such positions in the public service as he held. He died Dec. 27, 1905, at the age of sixty-nine years, four months.

Mr. Brouse was married, June 7, 1859, to Miss Lucy E. Jenkins, a daughter of A. W. and Sarah (Barbee) Jenkins, early settlers of Indianapolis, where Mrs. Brouse was born March 3, 1838. As her mother died when she was only two years old she was reared by her grandparents, the Barbees. Her father was

a pioneer foundryman in Indianapolis, later engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for some twenty years was assistant and bookkeeper for Aaron Clem. He lived to be eighty-two years of age, and was long a devoted member of the Methodist Church. His children were: Jane, wife of Judge Napoleon B. Taylor; Lucy E., Mrs. Brouse; Col. W. S. Jenkins, of St. Louis; and George, who died in Indianapolis, leaving a wife and two children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brouse came three children: William A., born Dec. 26, 1860, is now a resident of Kansas; Mamie G. has been twice married, her first husband, F. M. Reeder, leaving her at his death with two children, George M. and Frank B. Reeder, and she is now the wife of M. K. Alexander; Hattie E. is the wife of John D. Day, of Indianapolis. All the family are members of the Methodist Church, and are leading honorable and useful lives.

FRED TRUCKSESS, an old and prominent citizen of Indianapolis, noted for his industry, integrity and manliness of character, was born in that city, at the corner of South street and Capitol avenue, in 1848, son of John and Lucinda (Cool) Trucksess.

The great-grandparents of Mr. Trucksess were born in Paris, France. They were Huguenots, and were compelled to leave their native land on account of religious persecutions, making a home in Wittenberg, Germany, which for many years was the seat of the family. There Jacob Trucksess, grandfather of Fred, was born, reared and married, and there most of his children were born. Jacob Trucksess emigrated to the United States and settled on a farm near Eaton, Ohio, about 1832. There he became prominent and successful, and after a long and useful career passed away in peace and honor. His children were as follows: Frederick, a resident of Indianapolis for many years; Dorothy, Mrs. Young; Mary, who became Mrs. Ashing; John, the father of Fred Trucksess; Catherine, Mrs. J. Wilson, of Tuscola, Ill.; Sabina; Christ, a farmer; and William, a blacksmith. Jacob Trucksess and his wife were Protestants.

John Trucksess, the father of Fred, was born and reared in Wittenberg, Germany, where he learned the blacksmith's trade; he also became a miller. Accompanying his parents to this country, and to their home in Ohio, he very soon afterward made his way

to Indianapolis, arriving here in 1835, and engaging at once in blacksmithing on Kentucky avenue and Washington street, following that occupation for many years. After this he ran a mill at Plainfield, making his home on Kentucky avenue, where he owned a farm, and here he died in 1867. In his early days Mr. Trucksess raised corn and other vegetables where now the city is solidly built.

Mr. Trucksess was a member of the Baptist Church, while his wife was a Presbyterian. In politics he was a leading and influential Democrat, and during his residence in Indianapolis took an important part in the politics of the "Bloody 5th Ward." When resolute men were needed for any emergency he was always called upon, always proving equal to the occasion. At the time of the "Big Riot" he was one of the bodyguard for President Johnson, and received a bullet wound in the nose near the left eye. At this time he was arrested but never punished. His eye was saved. Large and strong, and enjoying the reputation of being the strongest man in Marion county at one time, he was utterly fearless, but he was clever and social, and his friends were numbered by the score. He was widely known for his integrity and industry.

Mrs. Trucksess survived until 1888. The Cools were among the pioneers of Indianapolis, settling there at a time when the surrounding country was still filled with bands of roving Indians. Mrs. Trucksess often related to her children stories of the pioneer days and accounts of the deprivations which attended pioneer life. The Cools were farming people and mainly associated with the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Trucksess had two brothers and one sister: William, John, and Patty (who died young).

John and Lucinda Trucksess had the following family: (1) Theodore, a blacksmith, died in Landersdale, in August, 1901. (2) Mary first married P. Morrison and later Joe Reed, and had children by both marriages. (3) Fred is mentioned below. (4) Anna married Clinton Idler, who ran passenger trains for two years before taking charge of the Vandalia shops at Indianapolis, of which he was general foreman for over forty years, from Jan 1, 1857. He is now living retired at No. 2234 North Illinois street. (5) Talbut, a railway engineer, has been with the Vandalia twenty-four years. (6) Clara married Mr. P. Ostmiller, a railroad engineer. (7) Emma and (8) Lilla are both unmarried.

Fred Trucksess was born and reared in Indianapolis, where he has lived all his life with the exception of three years, which he spent in St. Louis. He began his active career as a teamster, and was soon employed in that capacity by Mr. Goddard, with whom he remained twenty-four years. In 1893 he became night watchman for Coffin & Fletcher, at their pork packing house, and still fills this position, being among the most respected and trusted employes of that extensive establishment. In his lifetime he has witnessed the transformation of Indianapolis from a dilapidated country village to its present proud position as the leading city of the country in respect to improvements, walks, streets, and modern conveniences. The family traditions of honesty, honor and industry have been maintained unsullied by him. Conservative and prudent, he has wisely invested his earnings, and now owns a commodious and well furnished residence and some fine rental property, and is a liberal investor in the leading building and loan associations of the city. Genial in disposition, he has a host of friends, and holds their confidence and the esteem of his community to a marked degree.

Mr. Trucksess is a strong and leading Republican, and gives freely both of his time and means for the success of his party. For twelve years he has been committeeman for the Fifteenth ward, and his influence is deemed essential to any candidacy. Never has he sought official honors, but he has richly merited anything he might ask.

In 1875 Mr. Trucksess was married to Miss Elizabeth Reichart, who was born in Indianapolis July 3, 1849. She is an intelligent and cultivated woman, and has proved a most excellent helpmate to her husband. Her parents, Abraham and Margaret (Hutson) Reichart, were both natives of Ohio, where they were married when Margaret Hutson was only seventeen years old. She was born in Ross county Feb. 20, 1822, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Justin) Hutson, the former a native of Scotland, the latter of Maryland. For many years Mr. Hutson was a seafaring man, and he married Elizabeth Justin at Baltimore. They moved to Ohio, where he became a prominent farmer and stockman, and where he died at a good old age. Elizabeth Justin was a daughter of William Justin, who also came to Ohio, where success attended his efforts as a farmer, so that he became before his death the proprietor

of three good farms. His children were: Elizabeth, who became the grandmother of Mrs. Trucksess; and Noah, who settled near Lafayette and became wealthy. The children of William and Elizabeth Hutson were: Kennell, Elijah, John, and Margaret (the mother of Mrs. Trucksess).

Abraham Reichart married in Ohio, and presently removed to Indiana, spending two years at Noblesville, where he was employed in cutting saw logs and clearing land. After that he came on to Indianapolis, and was employed by Nicholas McCarty, as a farm superintendent, that gentleman being engaged in extensive agricultural operations. Mr. Reichart remained with him seven years, and then renting a farm worked it for himself, and also operated a threshing machine. He was careful and economical, industrious and upright, and presently became forehanded. His death occurred in 1852. Mr. Reichart was a sincere and devout member of the Methodist Church, to which he was a liberal contributor, and he served as class-leader and exhorter. A kind husband and indulgent, loving father, he was in every respect a Christian gentleman above reproach or question. His children were: Jane, who died unmarried; James A., who died at the age of seventeen years; Sarah E., who passed away at the age of fourteen years; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Fred Trucksess; Isabelle, who died at the age of sixteen years; Mary, who married Peter Leser; and Abraham, an engineer at the starch works.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Reichart kept her children together, and buying an acre of ground fronting on West Morris street, from General Drake, built a house there for herself and family. As the city expanded she platted her land, sold two lots, and had buildings erected on other lots, which she rented. She contracted a second marriage with John Everhard, a native of Germany, who came to this country when nineteen years old. He was a carpenter, and followed that occupation throughout life, his death occurring Nov. 2, 1900. By this marriage were born the following children: John, who is employed at a drop forge; George, who works in a starch factory; William, who died at the age of nineteen years; and Moses, unmarried, who lives at the old home. Mrs. Everhard was wonderfully well preserved until her death, which occurred July 17, 1906, of heart failure, when she was eighty-four years old. She

was a consecrated member of the Methodist Church, a devoted, patient, faithful wife, a kind and loving mother, and a friend beloved by many. Too much cannot be said in her praise, and she was deeply mourned by children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She spent fifty-two years at her homestead, No. 503 Morris street, and her little cottage, now occupied by her youngest son, looks very lonely now, but it is still "home, sweet home" to all the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Trucksess have not had any children of their own, but they have taken into their home her niece, to whom they have given a good education and every advantage possible. Mrs. Trucksess is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In fraternal connection Mr. Trucksess belongs to the Red Men.

MAJOR NATHAN A. SECREST, who lives at No. 1521 Woodlawn avenue, Indianapolis, was born at Parkersburg, Ind., Nov. 11, 1839, son of Charles Secrest, who was a native of Kentucky and came into this State when only sixteen years of age. He was the youngest of twelve children, who came to Indianapolis, the parents remaining in Kentucky.

Charles Secrest married Anna Atchison, who was Southern born, and a member of one of the oldest families of South Carolina. Mr. Secrest was a noted contractor and builder, and followed that line of business for many years. In 1845 he settled with his family in Indianapolis, where he remained to the close of his days, dying at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Secrest died several years before her husband. He was a well known and much esteemed citizen. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion he was a devout member of the Christian Church; he was a radical temperance man. Of a numerous family born to him and his wife only three are living: Major Nathan A. and two sisters, Elizabeth, the widow of Andrew Cox, and a resident of Indianapolis, and Alice, the widow of George W. Snyder.

Major Secrest attained his manhood in Indianapolis, where he attended the public schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, 70th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which is known as the Ben. Harrison Regiment, and in this command he served a year. Returning home he helped to organize the 28th United States Colored Troops, of which

he was made adjutant, with the rank of captain. Later he was promoted to major. He took part in the siege of Petersburg, and his was the second regiment to march into the city of Richmond after the evacuation.

Since the war Major Secrest has been engaged in the stock business. He belongs to Gordon Post, G. A. R., is a Republican in politics, and a man of fine character and marked ability, enjoying the confidence and esteem of a host of friends. His marriage to Miss Caroline Russell, a sister of Gen. Charles Russell, occurred in Louisville, Ky., and they have one surviving son, Bates H. Secrest; they have lost four sons; Frank, Nathan, Charles and Russell.

WENDEL GARDNER, who passed away April 1, 1905, resided in his late home, at No. 701 North California street, Indianapolis, from 1855 until his death, having been one of the first to settle in this part of the city.

Mr. Gardner was born in York county, Pa., Oct. 17, 1824, son of Peter and Mary (Kaler) Gardner, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. He was of German descent, and his maternal grandfather was born on the sea, while the family were crossing from Germany to America, the mother dying at his birth, and being buried in the ocean. The husband, who was the great grandfather of Wendel Gardner, landed on the shores of America with six motherless children. So far as he knew, Mr. Gardner was the last descendant of this original Kaler family.

Wendel Gardner was one of a family of four children, the others being: A daughter that died in childhood; Jacob, the eldest of the family, who died in Pennsylvania; and John, the youngest of the family, who died in Iowa. Wendel Gardner was reared in Pennsylvania, where he became a carpenter. In 1849 he left his native State, and arrived in Indianapolis on the 15th day of May, that year. He ate his first meal here at the old "Little's Hotel," and had but fifty cents left after paying for his dinner. All were strangers about him, but he quickly secured work at his trade in the employ of Andrew Loudon, for a dollar and a quarter a day, working for him until Jan. 1, 1850. Mr. Loudon was so pleased with the young man that he assisted him in securing a place on the construction of the Masonic Temple, where he received much larger wages. In the fall of 1851 he secured a position in the planing-mill, where he re-

mained until he retired from active labor, in 1895. His death resulted from a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. Gardner was married in Indianapolis, May 15, 1850, to Miss Sarah A. Hersa, who was born in Dauphin county, Pa., and of the two children born to this union but one is living, Mary E., who married Otto Belzer, and has one son, Emmett C. Belzer, who is in Chicago, Ill. Charles, son of Wendel, died at the age of twenty-seven years.

Mr. Gardner was always an active and industrious man, and his habits were of the most exemplary character. He retained the confidence and respect of his friends and acquaintances through his long and busy life in this city. His widow and daughter still reside at the old home.

ADAM H. HELM, a stonemason by trade, came of an influential old Protestant family of Germany. He was born in the kingdom of Hanover, and under the influence of the progressive institutions of his native land had excellent rearing. When a youth he began learning the trade of stonemason, for which from the start he evinced much inherent ability, and as a young man he followed that occupation for some years in his own country. A conscientious and competent workman, he found no difficulty in securing work and commanded the maximum wages for his labor. During this period he married Mary A. Balsmire, of Germany, who was a descendant of a fine old Protestant family, and of this union there were five children, all of whom evinced much push and energy, and coming to America there found good homes for themselves. Adam is now a retired contractor. Henry is mentioned below. John, a tailor by trade, came to this country in 1841, and when the Mexican war broke out enlisted and went to the front; later he was engaged in the grocery business in Indianapolis, and he died in Cincinnati in 1900, meeting his death through an accident. Catherine married a Mr. Blogster and resides in Indianapolis. Caroline is the wife of J. Ray, of Cincinnati.

After marriage Mr. Helm took up his residence in the kingdom of Hanover, where he was engaged in the pursuit of his trade. By hard work and frugal habits he managed to provide a good home for himself and family, and gave each of his children a good start in life. As some of them had already come to this country, in 1847 he with the rest of

his family set out for the United States, where they soon afterward joined his son Adam in Cincinnati. Here he at once found a large demand for his trade, and for several years he was highly prosperous, commanding good wages. In 1854, induced by his sons Adam and Henry, who had moved to Indianapolis, he settled in this city, where he afterward made his home. For some years he continued his work as a stonemason, but finally, with approaching age, he engaged in lighter kinds of work, doing odd pieces that chance opened up for him. He lived to the age of seventy-six years, dying in 1862. His wife passed away in 1858, at the age of sixty-four years.

Mr. Helm was a typical middle-class German, industrious and conscientious. Good workmanship was his aim, and the consciousness of having completed a well laid cellar wall or an artistically constructed building gave him more real pleasure than a pocket full of solid cash. Reared in the Protestant faith, both he and his wife were consistent and highly respected members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY HELM was born Jan. 14, 1824, in Hanover, Germany, and grew to manhood under the beneficent influences of a well regulated, industrious German community. Attending the public schools of his vicinity until he was fourteen years old, by close attention to his studies, and a keen interest in his work, he laid the foundation of a solid education, and acquired habits of self-reliance and perseverance, which have marked his later years. By assisting his father he also early learned the trade of a stonemason, for which he evinced from the first marked natural ability, and in which he became in time very proficient. For some time during his early manhood he followed his trade in Germany, and in 1847 came with his parents to America and settled in Cincinnati, where, with his brother Adam, he at once found an excellent opening in his line. As a journeyman he had steady work and good wages, and he assisted in the erection of many large and prominent buildings. After about seven years, however, in 1854, confident of the growing importance of Indianapolis he came to that city, where he has since made his residence. From the start he found plenty of work in his line, and proving a highly efficient workman, as well as a good business man, he soon rose to the position of contractor. As such he assisted in the erection of many of the most prominent

buildings of the city, including the Odd Fellows Temple, many of the finest residences, and important business blocks. Retaining the confidence of the public, and a steadily increasing patronage, he continued his business in the city until 1893, when, having performed his share of hard work, and having laid by a comfortable sum for old age, he retired from active work. He is a splendid business man, and his only reverses have been caused by his having made large loans to needy but incompetent friends. For many years he made his residence on East Washington street, in a commodious house which he and his brother-in-law erected there. Later, selling this property, in 1866 he erected his present home on East Washington street, a thoroughly modern, two-story brick and stone residence. For some years he owned stock in the Atlas Engine Works of the city, and he had the contract for the stone work of their building.

Mr. Helm married Gertrude Suhra in 1848. She was born in Hanover, Germany, of worthy parents, both of whom died in Germany. She died in Cincinnati in 1851. There were two children by this marriage: Mary A., who married a Mr. Aufderheide, and died in 1902, leaving five children; and Henry, now a resident of Montana, who is a man of prominence and has traveled much. In 1854 Mr. Helm married Caroline Kokomiller. By this second marriage ten children were born, two of whom died in infancy; William is a clerk for a firm in Chicago; Nellie married a Mr. Harder; Matilda married George J. Yoke, of Indianapolis, and died in 1906; Charles and Walter (a good business man, and who served in the Spanish-American war and was stationed at Porto Rico), are both residents of New York; Gertrude; Ralph, an ironworker, died in 1904; and Frank, a resident of Seattle, Wash., has traveled extensively both in America and abroad.

Mr. Helm combines with his breadth of intellect and a large capacity for work many of the highest moral attributes, among which generosity, if anything, predominates. Of the German Orphans' Home of Indianapolis, a large and highly beneficial charitable institution, he was one of the prominent promoters, and assisted in the selection of the large and beautiful grounds, and in the construction of the building. Having so long been identified with the building up of his city he is one of the most widely known and highly respected old settlers of the place. He has long

been a leading member of Zion Lutheran Church, on West Ohio street. His first wife died in that faith, to which his second wife also adhered. Well informed upon all questions, he has ever evinced a keen interest in local affairs, and in politics he affiliates with the Democrats.

Henry Kokomiller, father of Mrs. Caroline Helm, was born in Hanover, Germany, and there passed many years of his life. Hoping to better his prospects after some years of business activity he came to the United States, and procured a tract of wild land in Auglaize county, Ohio, where he settled and began making improvements. He had erected comfortable buildings and made a good start when death, in 1838, cut short his activities. While in Germany he married Louisa Sherer, of the kingdom of Hanover, who died in this country in 1835. Of this union there were the following children, most of them quite young when the parents died: Henrietta, the eldest, who found homes for herself and her brothers and sisters in Cincinnati, married C. Bussie, a stonemason and contractor; she died in Indianapolis. Henry died of the cholera in Cincinnati, in 1848. Fred, who became a sailor and afterward served through the Civil war, settled in Indianapolis and died there. Caroline, Mrs. Helm, died in 1892. The parents were good Christians, being consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES H. RIHL, of No. 339 Lincoln street, Indianapolis, has been a resident of this city since 1854, though as early as 1838 he passed through the town, which then gave little promise of its future development. Mr. Rihl was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1814, son of Henry and Sarah (Stokes) Rihl. The family came remotely from Holland. The father of Henry Rihl came from that country in Colonial times, and bore arms for the Colonies during the Revolution.

Henry Rihl was born and reared in Philadelphia, and in his early manhood was a pilot on Delaware Bay. He rose to the command of a merchant-vessel which ran between Philadelphia and Canton, China. His death occurred while at sea, his son Charles H. being but a small lad at the time. His widow survived him many years, and devoted herself to the welfare of her five children, Charles H. being her only son, and he with his sister,

Mrs. Martha A. Reynolds, of Milford, N. J., are the only survivors.

Charles H. Rihl was reared in Philadelphia, where he became an expert brick layer, and in 1836, at the age of twenty-one, he went to New York, to assist in the rebuilding of that city after the famous fire of 1835. There he did his first work as a journeyman, having just completed his term of apprenticeship. He remained in New York until September of that year, when he went to Mobile, Ala., by ship, and there worked at his trade, as he did also in Montgomery, later returning to Mobile, whence he went to New Orleans, where he took ship and returned to New York in the spring of 1837. In New York Mr. Rihl met a young acquaintance, and the two determined to go to the West together. They made the journey by the Morris and the Lehigh canals to Pottsville, Pa., from there crossing the mountains to Pittsburg, being about two weeks on the way to that city. This was during the panic of 1837, and but little was doing. Finally the young friends separated, Mr. Rihl taking a place as a deck hand on a steamer plying between Pittsburg and Louisville. During the fall he was employed at his trade in Pittsburg. When cold weather came on, he shipped on a steamer called the "Tiber" and went to New Orleans. In 1838 he made several trips up and down the river, and then located in Cincinnati, where he lived for sixteen years. In 1852 he came to Indianapolis, and laid the first brick on the old "Bates House." This was the year of the presidential election, and Mr. Rihl hastened back to Cincinnati to vote for Gen. Scott, but reached the city too late to cast his vote. In 1854 he came to Indianapolis as a permanent resident.

Mr. Rihl was married May 2, 1841, to Miss Clarissa Riordan, who was born in Philadelphia in 1822, youngest of the three children (and now the only one living) of John Smith Riordan, who fought in the United States man-of-war, the "Peacock," in its celebrated conflict with the English in the War of 1812. In later years he became captain of a merchant vessel, and was lost with the vessel and all the crew save one, off the coast of Porto Rico. This was when Mrs. Rihl was but a child. His father was a resident of Frederick, Md., where he had a large cooper shop. His two sons were reared and educated for the Catholic priesthood, but after they had attained mature years both declined to enter the priesthood and left home. Mr. and Mrs. Rihl

have lived together for over sixty years, and have had seven children, six daughters and one son, of whom five are now living: Mrs. Ella F. Newton, born in 1842; Mrs. Kate P. Kennedy, born in 1846; Harry S., born in 1848; Martha E., born in 1858, a teacher living at home; Mrs. Effie Sponsal, born in 1864; Emma, who died at the age of twenty-six years; and Clarissa, who died in infancy.

Mr. Rihl cast his first vote in 1840 for Gen. Harrison, and in 1844 he voted for Henry Clay, in 1848 for Gen. Taylor, in 1856 for Fillmore. Since that time he has voted the Democratic ticket. He is remarkably well preserved, as is also his wife. They bear themselves vigorously despite their advanced age, and are the center of much sincere admiration and devoted affection on the part of friends and relatives. Mr. Rihl retains in his memory many interesting incidents of the early days, and relates them in a most charming and interesting manner.

GUSTAVE ETTINGER (deceased), one of the early settlers of Indianapolis, was born March 9, 1836, at Markgroningen, Germany, and was reared and educated in his native place. His parents, Henry and Rickey (Elsiser) Ettinger, were both natives of Germany.

Henry Ettinger was a man of literary acquirements and was employed in the government offices. His father, Henry Ettinger, served with the great Napoleon and under him marched into Moscow, but lived to return and settle in his native country. Henry (2) also died in his native land, and it was in 1846 that Gustave came to America with his mother, who settled in New York City and died there. In 1854 Gustave, leaving his mother, came to Indianapolis, where he was first employed as a farm hand, but later entered into the employ of Dr. Bobbs. With him he remained until 1861, when he enlisted for service in the army, for three years or during the war. Mr. Ettinger entered Company A, 13th Ind. V. I., under Colonel Sullivan and Capt. Cyrus J. Dodd. This was the first Indiana regiment started for the seat of war, and it was consigned to the Army of the Potomac and joined the forces of General McClellan at the foot of Rich Mountain, W. Va. On the day following this regiment took part in the battle at Beverly, moving then to Cheat Mountain Pass, and taking part in the numerous skirmishes under Gen. J. J. Reynolds.

Mr. Ettinger was in the battle at Cheat Mountain and Elkwater and was with the regiment as it moved down to oppose the forces of General Lee. It was while on a scouting expedition that he received a wound which shattered his right arm so seriously that amputation was necessary. The agonies endured by this brave soldier during his temporary sojourn in the field hospital and even later, when removed to Winchester, Va., are things which a younger generation should never forget, and which entitle him to the esteem of his fellow citizens throughout life. Mr. Ettinger was honorably discharged Jan. 16, 1862, and returned to Indianapolis. As soon as sufficiently recovered, he was employed as a watchman at the arsenal, later entering into a saloon and boarding-house business on South Meridian street. In 1868 he secured a position with a railroad company as telegraph switchman west of White River, now the property of the Big Four, which position he capably filled for over thirty years, during all of which time he was found at his post, good soldier that he was, from six o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, with the exception of very few days. After his marriage he bought property and settled in his late home on Kentucky avenue, and he also owned a couple of valuable rental properties.

On Nov. 29, 1864, Mr. Ettinger was married to Miss Elizabeth Mikle, who was born Jan. 25, 1846, in Indianapolis, daughter of Charles and Barbara (Kuhn) Mikle, the former of whom was born in Germany June 3, 1819, and the latter Oct. 31, 1824. They came to America with their parents and were married at Cincinnati in June, 1843, and moved to Dearborn county, Ind., where one son was born in 1846. Mr. Mikle moved about that time to Indianapolis and conducted a meat market, and in 1850 he removed to Greencastle, where he carried on the same business until his death, Nov. 5, 1862, at the age of forty-three years. His widow also died there, Sept. 15, 1884, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Kuhn also moved to Dearborn county, Ind., where he was one of the wealthy and prominent farmers, and was also a leading member of the Lutheran Church. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn were: Philip, Daniel, Jacob, John, Adam, Elizabeth, and Barbara (the mother of Mrs. Ettinger). The family to which Charles Mikle belonged consisted of these members: John P., one of the early

brewers of Indianapolis; Charles, the father of Mrs. Ettinger, and John. The children born to Charles Mickle and wife were: Philip J., of Greencastle; Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Ettinger; Marie Louise, Mrs. C. Taylor; Catherine F., Mrs. Rockaway; Charles W., a plumber in business in Indianapolis; Albert, who died Feb. 19, 1888; and Edward D., a plumber and steamfitter. Both parents were worthy members of the Lutheran Church.

A most intelligent family of six children was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ettinger, namely: Emma, who is Mrs. H. Herrlich; Molly, unmarried; Ella, who married Fred Heal, contracting plasterer and decorator; Charles, unmarried; and John and Harry, both of whom are married. In religion this family are Spiritualists.

While Mr. Ettinger was a Democrat, he was not an active worker and never aspired to hold office. He was a plain, honest man, whose ambition was to make a comfortable living so that he could look well to the welfare of his family and to provide for the days of his old age. His army record reflected credit upon him and he was known for his life of industry and integrity. He and his wife were not long separated, Mr. Ettinger passing away Nov. 26, 1904, and Mrs. Ettinger April 16, 1905.

ALFRED JENKINS, a wood and coal dealer at No. 1737 English avenue, Indianapolis, was born in Henry county, Ind., May 7, 1832, son of Rebs and Mary (Freeman) Jenkins, both of whom were born and reared in Virginia. They were pioneers in Henry county, and two of their four sons are now living, Alfred and John, both of Indianapolis.

John Jenkins, the grandfather of Alfred, was born in Virginia, of English stock, and was a farmer all his life. In the war of 1812 he bore arms, and he was among the very early pioneers of Indiana, dying near Richmond, Wayne county, when nearly ninety years old. His family comprised three sons and two daughters.

Rebs Jenkins was a carpenter and contractor, and for many years had his home in Henry county. Later in life he moved to Anderson, where he engaged in railroad construction on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne railroad, and there he died when he was about fifty-five years old. His widow survived many years, dying in 1882, at the age of sixty-eight. His faith was that of the

Dunkards; she was a Quaker. She was married a second time, her husband being William Haliday, who is now also deceased.

Nathan Freeman, maternal grandfather of Alfred Jenkins, was born in England, but early made his home in Virginia, where he followed farming. He also fought in the war of 1812. His last years were spent in North Carolina, where he died at the age of 102 years. His was a numerous offspring.

Alfred Jenkins grew to manhood in Henry county, where he made his home many years. His first schooling was obtained in an old-fashioned subscription school, held in a log cabin, with puncheon floors and greased paper for windows. Reared on the farm in Henry county, and the owner of two good farms himself, he yet preferred to follow millwrighting for many years in his earlier manhood. After the Civil war he lived in Knightstown some years, working at his trade. For four years he lived in Hancock county, and in 1885 came to Indianapolis, where he was taken into the employ of Nordyke, Marmon & Co., with whom he remained for sixteen years, when he started out in a planing-mill for himself. This was destroyed by fire four months after it passed into his possession. In 1898 he engaged in the coal and wood business which he continues today.

Mr. Jenkins was married July 25, 1852, to Miss Acrilla Maggard, a daughter of John and Maurice Maggard, and to this union came three sons and four daughters: (1) John R., was killed by the explosion of a boiler when he was twenty-eight years old. He was married and had one child. (2) Mary E. is deceased. (3) Joseph worked for Nordyke, Marmon & Co. for twenty-six years, left the firm and went to railroad superintending. (4) Lydia Ora married William Kneller, and has her home in Indianapolis. (5) Katie married John Oswiler, whose home is near Kokomo, Ind., and they have one child. (6) Orin is a veneer sawyer with the Indiana Lumber & Veneer Company. He married a Miss Keeley. (7) Martha died in childhood.

Mrs. Acrilla Jenkins died in February, 1872, at the age of fifty-two years. She was a Methodist, and a woman of fine character and beautiful spirit. Mr. Jenkins was married in January, 1898, to Mrs. Mary E. Hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are both members of the Methodist Church, in which he has long been class-leader, uniting with the Broadway Methodist Church. Mr. Jenkins belongs to

Capitol City Lodge, No. 312, F. & A. M., and to the chapter as well. He is also connected with the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Jenkins enlisted in the Union army in 1862, becoming a member of Company G, 84th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until March 4, 1863, when he was discharged on account of a wound received at the battle of Guyon, W. Va., the night of Jan. 3, 1863, incapacitating him for further service.

JOSEPH W. SELVAGE, who carries on an extensive business in real estate, fire insurance and mortgage loans, at No. 130 East Market street, Indianapolis, was born in Zionsville, Ind., Feb. 6, 1870, a son of John F. and Jane E. (Kennelly) Selvage. The father was born in Connecticut and the mother in Michigan. They had a family of six sons and four daughters, and five of their children are now living: William J., Anna M. (wife of Edward F. Miller), Charles B., Edward L. and Joseph W., all of Indianapolis. John F. Selvage at one time owned a steamboat on the Ohio river. He came to Indiana in 1865, making his home in Zionsville, where he was engaged in the manufacture of staves until 1873, in which year he was killed in the factory. He was aged forty-seven years at the time of his death. His widow still survives and has her home in Indianapolis. Both she and her husband belonged to the Methodist Church. Mr. Selvage was a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason.

John Selvage, the grandfather of Joseph W., was a native of Pennsylvania, and came of Welsh ancestry. When he died he was well advanced in years. Harmon Kennelly, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Selvage, was a native of Connecticut, and a pioneer on the frontier of Michigan. He took part in some of the Indian wars and died at the age of thirty-eight. His widow died some two years later at the age of thirty-six, leaving five children.

Joseph W. Selvage was reared in Indianapolis, where he attended the public schools. In the earlier days of his manhood he was employed as book-keeper at the Atlas Engine Works, a position he held for nine years. For some eleven years he has been engaged in his present business in which he has been very successful and has won many friends and clients and has a line of choice patronage. He is also president of the Wagner-Davis Glass Co., of Indianapolis.

Mr. Selvage was married Sept. 12, 1895, to Grace L., a daughter of John L. and Sarah L. (Taylor) Kring. To them have come two sons and one daughter, Francis John, Harold Taylor and Helen Grace Selvage. Mr. and Mrs. Selvage are members of the Broadway Methodist Church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, a Mason, and a member of the Commercial and Marion Clubs. In political matters he is a Republican and is recognized as one of the bright and brainy young men of the city. He and his wife have their home at No. 2320 Broadway, Indianapolis.

GEORGE GOTH, of No. 846 Elm street, Indianapolis, was born in Ripley county, Ind., Aug. 7, 1846, a son of Valentine and Alvinie Goth, both natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1846, but a few months before the birth of their son, George, locating on a farm in Ripley county, Ind. In 1881 they removed to Dillsboro, Dearborn Co., Ind., where they made their home with a daughter for the remainder of their lives. The father died at the age of seventy-five years, and the mother long survived his loss, dying at the age of ninety-five years, in May, 1900. They were the parents of nine children. Two died in infancy, and six came to this country with their parents. At this writing, five are living: John, Elizabeth, Mary, Jacob and George. Valentine died at the age of sixty-four years. Jacob and George were Union soldiers during the Civil war. Jacob, who now resides at Danville, Illinois, served in the 32d Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Peter died at the age of seventy-eight years.

George Goth was reared on the home farm, and enlisted July 9, 1863, in Company B, 7th Indiana Cavalry. A short time after the closing of the war Companies B and F of this regiment were consolidated at Homestead, Texas, in July, 1865, and Mr. Goth was discharged at Austin, Texas, Feb. 18, 1866. He displayed soldierly qualities in a high degree in the many important battles and conflicts in which he was engaged, notably at Okalona; Guntown, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Verona, Egypt, Hatchie's River, Hurricane Creek, Oxford, LaMavos, all in Mississippi; at Independence, Big Blue, and Little Osage, in Missouri; Raleigh, Bolivar, and Mine Creek, in Tennessee, and at Bastrop, La. He was wounded at the battle of Guntown, where he received a severe flesh wound in the leg be-

low the right knee.

Mr. Goth was married Sept. 26, 1867, to Miss Kate C., born in 1849, a daughter of John and Johanna Reichardt, natives of Germany, who came to this country before their marriage. They were long residents of Marietta, Ohio, but removed to Indianapolis in 1881, where the father died at the age of seventy-six years. His widow is still living in this city. Mrs. Goth is the eldest of their nine children.

Mr. and Mrs. Goth have a pleasant home on Elm street, where they are fond of receiving their many friends, and know well how to dispense a generous hospitality. Mr. Goth is an honored member of the Joseph R. Gordon Post, No. 281, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. He and his good wife belong to the Methodist Church. Mrs. Goth was organist of the Second German Methodist Episcopal Church from 1879 to 1898. She has been treasurer of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society for eighteen years; was president of the Aid Society one year, and treasurer seven years. She is a member of Joseph R. Gordon Corps, No. 281, W. R. C., in which she was secretary one year, treasurer four years, and president two years. She had one brother and two nephews in the Philippine war. In times of war and peril Mr. Goth was a loyal, gallant and intelligent soldier, and in times of peace and prosperity is an honored, useful and highly respected citizen.

HEZEKIAH LOCKWOOD TRUEBLOOD, a tool maker in the E. C. Atkins & Co.'s mammoth plant, where are manufactured all kinds of saws and saw tools, is one of the substantial citizens of this section of the State, and belongs to that class of citizens who are loyal to duty in whatever walk of life they are to be found. Mr. Trueblood was born in Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 17, 1834, son of Malachi and Sarah Trueblood, both of English descent. In 1836 his parents emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Columbus, Madison county, where the son grew to manhood. He acquired his education in the district schools of his home town, and on leaving his books he took up the saw and hammer, thoroughly mastering the carpenter's trade. In 1859 when the gold fever broke out in the West, Mr. Trueblood and four of his friends, Fred and George Heater, of Columbus, John Stevens, of Noblesville, Ind., and Jackson Birkhart,

of Indianapolis, got together and decided to try their fortunes. They procured all the necessities for camping, and started in the early part of April from Columbus, Ind., for Pike's Peak. The party traveled the whole way on foot, joining a continuous string of wagons. When they reached Fort Kearney they saw a herd of buffalo, which they estimated to cover over 100 miles in length with a quarter of a mile depth. After seventy-five days of hard traveling, they arrived at their destination, then a small village called Cherryville, which is now the well known Denver. Had they known the value the land would have attained to-day and kept what they had an option on, they would have been millionaires, but as it was they just managed to dig out enough to pay expenses back home.

In the very beginning of the Civil war his name was given as one willing to risk all for his country, but the Indiana quota was full, and it was not until 1865 that he was mustered into service, being assigned to Company I, 154th Regiment, under Capt. Jacob Schoffstall and Col. Frank Wilcox. His regiment was sent into Virginia and near Winchester was on guard duty until no longer required, and in November of that year the enlisted men were mustered out near Winchester, Virginia.

Mr. Trueblood at once resumed his work as a carpenter, and he continued at this until 1880, in which year he was elected justice of the peace, an office he filled with great ability for four years. When his term expired he came to Indianapolis, and found employment with E. C. Atkins & Co., with whom he still remains—a long period of twenty-two years. He has made himself one of the most reliable men in the place. In 1897 he invented a combination saw tool, which was patented in May, 1898, and which is in constant daily use in E. C. Atkins & Co.'s large establishment. Many of the improvements that have taken place in methods and work in the last twenty years have been attributed to Mr. Trueblood.

On April 16, 1855, Mr. Trueblood was united in marriage with Sarah Ellen Tibbitt, daughter of Seth and Mary (Talbot) Tibbitt. For over fifty years Mrs. Trueblood has been a faithful wife and mother, and much of the success of her husband is attributed to her unflinching sympathy and interest. Three children came to brighten their home: Mrs. Mary Emma Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis; Mrs. George E. Kean, of Chicago; and Samuel Tibbitt Trueblood, of Los Angeles, Cal., who

married Alice Winters, of Indianapolis. Mr. Trueblood is a pioneer member of Ononga Tribe, No. 50, I. O. R. M., of Anderson, Ind., one of the largest tribes in the State; and he also belongs to George H. Chapman Post, No. 209, G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Trueblood now reside at No. 1624 Yandes street, Indianapolis.

A. THOMSON, now residing at his pleasant residence on West Washington street, Indianapolis, is one of the most competent engineers in the employ of the I. B. & W. R. R. Co. (now the Big Four), having filled that position on a passenger train over that road for thirty years. A successful business man as well, he is now one of the well-to-do citizens of his place. His high intellectual endowments and large capacity for work, traits that have thus brought him to the front, he has undoubtedly inherited from his good Scotch ancestors.

The Thomson family from which he claims descent is one of the very old families of Scotland, and it numbers among its members men prominent in all walks of life, especially in the literary and religious fields. James Thomson, one of this same family, born in 1700, was a noted poet and play-writer, whom the government of Wales pensioned in acknowledgment of his genius.

William Thomson, father of A. Thomson, has achieved his success mainly as an agriculturist. Born in Scotland, son of Alexander Thomson, of that country, he has there for the most part made his residence through life. Reared in a cultivated community, he there received practical training for the duties of life. Both education and environment decided him upon reaching manhood to engage in agriculture, and settling upon a farm in the shire of Banff, he there followed his pursuit with marked success for many years. As fast as he made money he branched out in his industry, and being a wise financial manager, as well as practical farmer, he amassed in time considerable wealth. After many years of fruitful industry, he finally retired from active life, and moved to the city of Macduff, where he now resides.

During his young manhood Mr. Thomson married Margaret Taylor, of Scotland, whose family has had representatives in the same locality for two or three hundred years. Her parents, Alexander Taylor and his wife, were prosperous farming people, who passed together seventy-six years of their long and

fruitful lives, he dying at the age of ninety-five years, and she at the age of ninety-seven. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomson have been born three children: A., who is mentioned below; William, who now resides in Emporia, Kans.; and James, who died at the age of thirteen years.

Mr. Thomson is a man of influence, and is well-known and highly respected in the city where he is now living in retirement, being one of the freeholders of that place. Possessed of an indomitable will, plenty of foresight, and much force of character, he has crowned with success every business enterprise. He is a man of high ideals, and of marked integrity of character, and both he and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

A. Thomson was born in Banffshire, Scotland, Dec. 21, 1841, and there on his father's well-conducted farm grew to manhood. In the excellent schools of his locality he laid the foundation of a solid education, which he has since supplemented by reading and contact with the world. Remaining under the paternal roof until he was twenty-three years old, he assisted his father for some time in the management of the farm, and later hired out with a railroad company, and began tending and firing engines, thus acquiring knowledge of an industry of growing importance. In 1865 hoping to better his prospects in a new country, he left home and friends and came to Canada, where, ready to take advantage of the first opening, he went to work as a farm hand. Later he found a more desirable position in the oil regions of his vicinity, and assisted in sinking wells for some time. The year 1867 found him working as a farm hand, again, now in Champaign, Ill., but not for any length of time. Here he soon found an opening in the trade which he had started learning in Scotland, engineering, and for some time he continued this occupation in a mill in that locality. Then, in November, 1869, he secured a position in his line with the I. B. & W. R. R. Co. (now part of the Big Four), with which he has since been employed. After thirteen months as fireman, in 1870, he was promoted to engineer of a freight train, and then on Jan. 20, 1873, he was made engineer on a passenger train, where he has since continued. From the start he has been a careful student of engineering, taking pains to keep thoroughly abreast of the advancement in that science, and he has been especially successful

in his practical application of his knowledge. Sound judgment and especial attention to details have been his guiding stars, and have assisted him in avoiding wrecks, and accidents of all kinds. The only disasters that have befallen his trains have come through spreading rails, or some other agency over which he had no oversight. He has never, however, been injured in an accident, nor has any one under his care. Throughout his thirty-five years' service for the same company he has been considered one of the most trustworthy and competent employes in his line. Though he has given the main strength of his manhood to the trade which he has so long and successfully followed, he has at the same time been engaged now and then in real estate speculation, has made well on investments in that line, and, besides his handsome two-story brick residence on West Washington street, he now owns other property in Indianapolis, which he rents to advantage.

On June 16, 1886, Mr. Thomson married Irene Fatout, who was born in Indianapolis, March 3, 1855, and of this union there have been three children: Mary M., born May 25, 1888; William D., July 31, 1891, and Eunice, Sept. 1, 1893.

Mr. Thomson is one of those men predestined by nature for a successful career. Courage coupled with foresight, energy with perseverance, and a fertile intellect with fidelity to his work are among his inherent traits. Confident of his worth, he commands the respect of all who know him; and he has many friends in Indianapolis, where he has long made his residence, being a member in good standing of the A. F. & A. M.; the K. T.; and the B. of L. E. Both he and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. He is well-informed upon all the leading questions of the day; and in politics he affiliates with the Republicans.

David B. Fatout, father of Mrs. Thomson, was the son of Moses Fatout, a prominent pioneer of Marion county, Indiana. Reared to farm work, the younger Mr. Fatout followed that occupation for the most part throughout his early manhood. Later he settled in Indianapolis and there engaged in the contracting business, winning for himself an established place in that line. He died in 1891. During his early manhood he married Mary Hosbrook, an early settler of Ohio. She died in 1885. Of this union there were four children: Bates, who is now a civil engineer; Irene (Mrs.

Thomson), who is mentioned above; Daniel, a prominent contractor, and road builder; and Eunice, who married a Mr. Brundrett, and resides in Indianapolis. The father of these was a man of influence, who filled offices of trust and responsibility, acting as assessor of Center township for some time. In his political faith he was a strong Republican.

WILLIAM H. PEACOCK. Few men have been more prominently identified with the early history of railroading in our country, or have passed through more thrilling experiences in that line than has this patriarch of locomotive engineering, now residing at the pleasant residence of his son-in-law on East Tenth street, Indianapolis. Though now in his eighty-seventh year he is still at his post of duty, being employed in the shops of the Big Four Company.

Mr. Peacock comes of good English-Irish stock. His grandfather, Thomas Peacock, Sr., was a man of prominence and ability. Born in England, he there, in a refined and cultivated community, received good rearing. Of a military turn of mind, at an early date he entered the English Army, where he proved himself a soldier of no ordinary ability. After some preliminary service he was stationed in Ireland, in the interest of the English government; and there he remained throughout the rest of his active life. A thoroughly trustworthy and competent soldier, he fully merited the faith imposed in him. He passed his last days in Ireland, and there at an advanced age he died. By his marriage there were several children, all of whom he reared in Ireland. Of these, two sons came to America: William H.; and Thomas, who is mentioned below.

Thomas Peacock, Jr., father of the William H., whose name heads this sketch, was a weaver by trade, and was a man of brilliant attainments, who prominently identified himself with the early manufacturing interests of our country. Born in England, he was but a small boy when his parents settled in Ireland, and there he received his rearing and practical training for life's activities. Attracted by the many busy looms of his country, he early gave his time and attention to weaving, and possessed of inherent ability in that line, as well as the gift of applying himself to his tasks, he soon mastered the craft. Embarking upon life as a weaver, he followed that industry for several years in Ireland, meeting with very good success. Hoping, however,

to better his prospects, he later came to America. Here he found no difficulty in pushing his enterprise, and soon found a good business opening in Baltimore, where he settled, and began following his business. While here the War of 1812 broke out, and with a newly born loyalty to his adopted country, he enlisted and rendered valiant service. After the war he branched out in business very extensively, opened a large manufacturing establishment, and, employing a large force of men, carried on a highly successful industry for some years. Finally, however, through the dishonesty of his bookkeeper, he met with business reverses, and at his death left but little to show for his many years of fruitful activity. His war experience undermined his health, and in 1825 he died.

Some time after his arrival in the United States Mr. Peacock married Ellen McGlamore, who was born in Ireland, and when a child started with her parents to America. Under the fostering care of a wise and intelligent mother, she received careful rearing. She lived to an advanced age and died some time in the seventies. Her father died on the voyage to America. Her mother, a good Roman Catholic, carefully superintended the rearing and education of the children of the family, who numbered five in all. A son died on the voyage to America, and was buried with his father at sea. The oldest daughter married a Mr. McFadden, and they had one daughter, who married a Mr. Jordan, a sea captain, and became the mother of William Jordan, who is now a Catholic Priest, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland. Margaret, who is now deceased, never married and the same is true of Catherine. Ellen (Mrs. Peacock) is mentioned above. To Mr. and Mrs. Peacock were born six children: (1) James, who was reared in Baltimore, settled in Texas in his early manhood, and there under Sam Houston, fought in the Mexican War, and assisted in the capture of Santa Ana. After the war he settled in San Antonio, Texas, where he eventually became one of the solid business men and large property owners of the place. There he also married and reared his children. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Federal army, and came to Memphis, Tennessee, since which time he has been lost trace of. (2) Mary, who never married, is now deceased. (3) Stephen, a patternmaker, died in 1839. (4) William H. is mentioned below. (5) Thomas, who was a clerk, died in Baltimore in 1895.

(6) John, a railroad mechanic, also died in that city in 1890. Mr. Peacock was a strong man, both physically and intellectually, and possessed many charming social attributes, which attracted to him hosts of admiring friends. Cultivated, broad minded, and endowed with the highest order of intellect he commanded respect in all circles, especially in the business world, where he cast his lot in life. He was a man of high moral principles, was reared in the Protestant faith, but later in life worshiped with his wife in the Roman Catholic Church. He confined his activities mainly to the sphere of business; and in political matters evinced but little interest.

William H. Peacock was reared in an atmosphere of business, and subjected to the strict discipline of apprentice life. Born in Little Falls, New Jersey, June 17, 1820, he was but two years old when his parents last settled in Baltimore, and but five when his father died. In spite of the strenuous effort to keep her family together the mother found it advisable to give her children trades; and as young William evinced a decided bent toward mechanics, when he was sixteen years old she bound him out for five years to the firm of George Gillingham and Ross Winans, probably the largest manufacturers of railroad supplies in the country at that time. This concern owned the Mount Clare Machine Works, employed between six hundred and seven hundred men and boys, and furnished locomotives and other rolling stock, in fact all railroad goods to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and many similar large concerns. Each year they made new improvements in their goods, and it was this company that patented the eight wheel car. Here perseveringly applying himself to his work young William, gradually mastered the details of the machinist's trade and became especially skilled in the construction and handling of locomotives. After five years steady work he was considered one of the most proficient young machinists in the shops. During this same period, ambitious to make the most of himself, he passed each evening, after a hard day's work, in attendance upon night schools, and thus acquired a good common-school education. In 1839, at the age of nineteen, he was given charge of an engine running over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a primitive affair, made of two-inch by seven-eighths of an inch strap iron rails, laid end to end on granite slabs, perforated with wooden plugs, into which the

rail spikes were driven. His crude engine, with a perforated tin lantern, lighted by a candle for a head light, necessitated the stirring up of the furnace fire to send a shower of sparks up the chimney, in order sufficiently to warn approaching night trains of danger. The whole outfit moved with such deliberation stops were scarcely noticeable, and the train crew often moved ahead to respike rails, where the plugs had worked loose. Under such conditions Mr. Peacock, for several years served as engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and then, in 1846, he hired out with the Baldwin Company, pioneer manufacturers of railroad goods in Philadelphia, who needed a competent and experienced machinist to set up their engines and start their goods over the west. A short test proved Mr. Peacock was the man for the place, and many a locomotive and new car, shipped to Pittsburg by canal, and from there floated down the Ohio on flat boats, the young engineer ran over new roads in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, until each had been disposed of to the company contemplating the purchase. For many years he continued this line of business, not only for the Baldwin Company, but at different times for other large concerns; and he was one of the most successful men of his day in starting in operation and disposing of railroad goods. In Ohio alone he placed and started in operation no less than seventeen locomotives, and it was he who set up all the first engines started on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Line. With the opening up of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad, he there accepted a regular position as engineer, and attending to his business with his usual fidelity and ability he continued there for about eight years. His record as a trustworthy and competent engineer by this time could scarcely be surpassed, and as a man for the emergency, in 1863, he was employed by the government—after having previously set up two of its new engines on the M. & O. Line—to act as engineer on trains being pushed through Southern battle fields. Nothing but a cool head and the greatest skill in engineering could have enabled him to pass through some of his thrilling encounters. Among other hard places was that at the last battle of Corinth, where, caught with a train load of provisions between two fires with bush whackers everywhere, he spied a pile of ties on the track before him. To hesitate was death; so, choosing the lesser danger, he called down the three guards, sta-

tioned on the tender, pulled open the throttle, while everybody lay low, and, trusting to the cow catcher to clear the track, ran the gauntlet heroically, amid a volley of bullets, and to everybody's astonishment escaped unharmed. On a similar occasion he narrowly escaped a club fired by one of the southern gentry at his cab, the fireman receiving a glancing blow from the same missile in his stead. After the war Mr. Peacock continued railroad engineering, taking a position first on the Madison & Indianapolis Line, later on the St. Louis & Bellefontaine, now a part of the Big Four system, and finally on the J. M. & I., filling each place with his usual efficiency. In 1876, while making a run on the last named road, he met with injuries, which caused him eventually to retire from the road. Then accepting a position as machinist in the Big Four shops in Indianapolis, he has continued there ever since. Though now over eighty-six he is still remarkably strong and vigorous. During his long service he has filled some of the most responsible places in the sphere of railroad engineering in our country. He has been remarkably free from accidents, his severest one having occurred in 1865, while in charge of a new engine on the J. M. & I. R. R. Here the explosion of a boiler gave him severe cuts on the neck and face and bad burns on his arms, which necessitated his laying off for recovery for about six months.

Mr. Peacock has been married twice, first at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, to Sophia Bronner, who with their son, died of cholera some time later in that city. He afterward married Mary Harry, who was born in Ohio, only daughter of Samuel Harry, a carriage and wagon manufacturer, who settled in Xenia, Ohio, in the early days, and became widely known in that section, serving for some years as high sheriff of Greene county. He died at Xenia, in 1867, a noble Christian gentleman, long prominent in the Presbyterian Church. By his second marriage Mr. Peacock has five children: Ella and Mary, who have never married; Sarah, who married James M. Leach, who was reared to farm work, and is now a machinist in the Big Four shops at Brightwood; Samuel Harry, a pressman on the Indianapolis *Star*; and William Fowler, a clerk in the employ of the Big Four Railroad Company in Indianapolis.

Mr. Peacock has been an eye witness of the many improvements in railroading from the earliest days to the present. He has seen

the flat, iron bars laid on stringers; and the primitive little grasshopper and engine consisting of an upright boiler, on platform and wheels, changed to the perfected locomotive of the present day. Having always kept apace of new inventions and advanced methods in railroading, he is now one of the best informed men upon the subject in his profession. He has been alive to all the interesting occurrences in his sphere of business, and there are two circumstances which he relates with especial pleasure: It was his train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad that started President Polk's message from Washington for circulation far and near; and he carried Lincoln from Indianapolis to Cincinnati on his way to his inauguration. A man of strong convictions on all questions, in politics he at first affiliated with the Democrats, but during the Civil war with the Republicans and now votes independently. Reared in the Roman Catholic faith, he has always adhered to the teachings of that Church. His wife belonged to the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is a member of the I. A. of M.

AMERICUS FISK. A native son of Indiana, a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families, and one who honored the Commonwealth through his valiant services as a loyal soldier in the war of the Rebellion, this worthy citizen of Indianapolis well merits consideration.

Mr. Fisk was born June 4, 1842, on a farm in Hancock county, son of George W. and Elizabeth (McKenzie) Fisk, and grandson of John Fisk, a native of Italy, whence he came to America in the Colonial epoch, locating in Maine. During the Revolution he dealt extensively in live stock, running the blockade and supplying cattle for the soldiers of the Continental armies. He was captured by the British, who confiscated all his cattle and vessels and held him a prisoner until the close of the war, the government eventually reimbursing him in part for his losses. From Maine he removed to Kentucky, which was then on the very frontier of civilization, becoming one of its pioneers, and there also he was engaged in stock dealing, accumulating a good estate and being successful. At one time he owned valuable property in what is now the city of Cincinnati, where he gave a homestead to one of his daughters, Hannah, who still owns the property and resides in that city, now over eighty years of age. John Fisk died in Ken-

tucky. He was the father of a large family, of whom we have record of John, William, Frank, Alexander, George W., Mrs. Ann Blue, Mrs. Martha Rainer, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Hannah Paine (of Cincinnati), and four others whose names the subject of this sketch can not recall.

George W. Fisk was a child at the time of his parents' removal from his native state, Maine, to Kentucky, and he was reared under the discipline of the frontier, receiving such educational advantages as were to be had in an isolated and new section of the country. He was married in Kentucky to Elizabeth McKenzie, a native of that State, and about 1833 came with his wife and their one child to Indiana, taking up a tract of government land in Hancock county. The entire 160 acres was heavily timbered, but he developed a good farm, which continued to be his home until 1871, when he divided the homestead among his children, all but the eldest of whom were born there. Removing to Kansas, he there purchased a farm to the cultivation of which he gave his attention for a number of years, then disposing of the same and taking up his residence in Madison, that State, where he lived retired until his death, in 1886, at a venerable age. It may be here stated that the late James Fisk, the well known New York financier, was of the same family. George W. Fisk was a man of genial and kindly nature and was ever ready to aid his neighbors during the early pioneer days in Indiana, when such co-operation was appreciated and practically essential. He endured the usual hardships and deprivations of pioneer life, but won success by his industry and good management, while to him was accorded the utmost confidence and respect of all who knew him. In politics he was originally a Whig and later a Republican, and he gave three of his sons to his country's cause when the integrity of the nation was menaced by armed rebellion. His first wife, the mother of Americus Fisk, was a daughter of Richard McKenzie, who was of Scottish descent and was a prominent planter, slaveholder and tobacco manufacturer of Kentucky. Mr. McKenzie reared three children, James, Patsy (Mrs. Owens), and Elizabeth (Mrs. Fisk).

George W. and Elizabeth Fisk had nine children, as follows: Angeline, wife of A. W. Huntington; Granville, a Union soldier during the Civil war, now a farmer in Arkansas; Pratha, the wife of A. Millner; Susana,

wife of J. McLaren; Americus; Othneal, a Union soldier, now residing in Hutchinson, Kans.; William P., a farmer of Hancock county, Ind.; Sarah E., wife of S. Ridman; and George W., who was a member of the regular army, now a farmer in South Dakota. The devoted wife and mother, who was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, died in 1850, and Mr. Fisk subsequently married Mrs. Sophia Curry, who bore him one son, Joseph, now a resident of Greenfield, this State.

Americus Fisk remained at the parental home, receiving his education in the local schools and assisting in the work of the farm, until the fall of 1861, when he responded to the call of higher duty and tendered his services in defense of the Union. He became a private in Company A, 57th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three years, and before the expiration of his first term re-enlisted, thus serving as a gallant and loyal soldier for nearly five years, covering practically the entire period of the war. His regiment was first assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, with which it participated in much arduous service, taking part in a number of severe battles and many skirmishes. Thus Mr. Fisk was in active service in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth and Iuka, whence the command marched to Louisville, Ky., and on to Mumfordsville, Perryville and Murfreesboro, taking part in the capture of Chattanooga and the famed battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. It thereafter marched with Sherman to Knoxville, Tenn., and finally to Strawberry Plains, where the winter was passed. Here Mr. Fisk re-enlisted, but secured a furlough of thirty days, which he passed at home, after which he rejoined his regiment at Chattanooga. Thence he started forth on the Georgia campaign, taking part in the fight at Stony Face Mountain, and proceeding to Dalton and on through the great Atlanta campaign, after which the command continued the march through to Blue Springs, Tenn., where the tidings of Lee's surrender were received. The regiment then proceeded to Nashville, where was held a review of General Thomas' command, after which General Granger took the command which was ordered to Texas, where it continued in service until 1865, when it returned to Indianapolis. There Mr. Fisk was mustered out and received his honorable discharge. He suffered three slight wounds while in the service and was three times captured, effecting his escape on two of

the occasions and being paroled on the third. He has never recovered from the effects of his army service, suffering from chronic ailments induced by the hardships of the various campaigns.

After his discharge Mr. Fisk returned to the homestead farm, continuing to devote his attention to farming until 1871, when he came to Indianapolis, where he was employed in teaming for one year. For the next twenty years he was here identified with the manufacturing of brick, when advancing age and the disability resulting from his military service necessitated his seeking less arduous occupation. Thereafter he conducted a market gardening business until 1901, when he retired from active labor. Mr. Fisk has an attractive home on Churchman avenue, and also owns other property in the city. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a valued member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of his home city.

In 1867 Mr. Fisk was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Fletcher, who was born in Indianapolis, one of the twelve children of John Fletcher, the others being as follows: Milton, William, Harvey, Polk, Lutitia (Mrs. William Morris), Harvey, Bishop, Walker, Phoebe (Mrs. H. Clifford), Calvin and Charles.

Mrs. Fisk, who was a devoted member of the M. E. Church, died March 2, 1877, leaving the following children: Wallace, a mechanic of Indianapolis; William H., also of Indianapolis; Edward, who likewise is a mechanic; Elizabeth, Mrs. Vance; and Ida, wife of Clarence Stanley. All are married and have families, Mr. Fisk having ten grandchildren. Margaret Fisk lives with her grandparents, her mother, Nellie, wife of Harry Fisk, being deceased.

Mr. Fisk married for his second wife Mrs. Angeline Stuck, widow of John Stuck, and daughter of William Fletcher, a native of Ohio, and an early settler of Indianapolis, where Mrs. Fisk was born Feb. 12, 1842. Her father was totally blind for forty years and his death occurred in this city in January, 1899. Mrs. Fisk has one brother, Bishop, who is a resident of Indianapolis. By her first marriage she had one child, John W. Stuck, who is now in the far west, and one son has also been born of her marriage to Mrs. Fisk, George W., named in honor of his paternal grandfather. George W. Fisk is married and has one child, Angie Elizabeth.

ALANSON HEDGE, of Indianapolis, is a pioneer railroad employe, now in the service of the Big Four Railroad Company. He has had a wide and varied experience—serving, at different times, as fireman, brakeman and conductor, and is thoroughly conversant with the different methods of railroading from the most primitive stages to the highly developed scientific devices of the present day. Throughout his career he has ever shown himself a most competent and faithful workman, and has remained with his present company for fully thirty-three years, being in train service for twenty-four years during this period.

Mr. Hedge comes of good English stock. His grandfather, Asa Hedge was of English descent, was one of the early settlers of New England, and there for the most part resided throughout his active career. When the Revolutionary war broke out he enlisted and served his country valiantly for some time. After the war he settled upon a farm in Massachusetts, where he engaged in agriculture very successfully for many years. Proving himself a practical and well-to-do farmer, he won a leading place among the agriculturists of his section. After many years of fruitful labor he died in that State. He had three children: Samuel, Daniel, and Nathan.

Samuel Hedge, father of Alanson, was a man of great force of character and energy, and figured prominently, in the early days, in the development of the agricultural resources of Jennings county, Ind. Born in Massachusetts, he there grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving excellent training in agriculture. He availed himself of every opportunity of acquiring book knowledge, and became well informed upon all practical and general subjects. He passed some years of his early life in Boston, and early had practical business training. While in that city he married Susan Prentice of that place, and of this union there were six children, all of whom moved with their parents to Indiana: Harrison, who is now a farmer; Emaline, who married A. Chandler; Susan, who married P. Ross; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Wilson; Nelson, who settled in California, and started the first stage route out of San Francisco; and Alanson, who is mentioned below.

After marriage Mr. Hedge settled upon a farm in the State of New York, where he began his agricultural work in earnest. He had made a good start, and was branching out in his business when the war of 1812 broke out

and he enlisted to fight for his country. After the war he returned to his farm and carried on his agricultural pursuits on a larger scale than ever, and continuing to prosper he remained there for many years. Eventually, however, hoping to better his own prospects and open up good opportunities for his children, in 1836 he moved to Indiana, and purchasing a large tract of wild land near Vernon, Jennings county, settled there and began making improvements. Taking up his work with energy and determination, he transformed the wild tracts into thriving grain fields and productive gardens. He erected good buildings, gradually increased his live stock, as well as his farming implements, and in time had one of the valuable farms of his locality. There he labored for many years, and passed his last days, dying at the advanced age of ninety-three years. His wife passed away many years prior to his death.

Mr. Hedge was a typical pioneer, large-hearted and generous, as well as capable, and being exceedingly hospitable he attracted to himself friends from far and near. He was broad-minded and well informed upon all the questions of the day. In political matters he affiliated with the Whigs, and later with the Republicans. He was a man of high ideals, progressive in thought, and a consistent member of the Universalist Church. As a good soldier he was remembered by his country, and he deservedly drew a pension.

Alanson Hedge was born in Steuben county, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1829, and on his father's well conducted farm there passed the early years of his life. Later he moved with his parents to Indiana, where he took a strong hand in opening up that section of the country to settlers. Availing himself of every opportunity of pursuing his studies in the public schools of his various localities, he gained his early education, which he has since supplemented with reading and contact with the world. In 1849, when about twenty years old, he went to Madison, Ind., where he soon secured a position as brakeman on a freight train over the Madison & Indianapolis railroad, then under the management of Superintendent Jack Bruff. Efficient and conscientious service won him rapid promotion, and after a short period he began firing an engine over the same line. When he began his work flat iron bars laid on stringers were still in vogue for tracks; the locomotives were light affairs, weighing not over twenty-three tons,

and were without headlights and pilots. After some time, however, improved equipments came into use, and with the introduction of the "T" rail preparatory to fast running he fired the engine for the first train that doubled the road between Madison and Indianapolis, performing a feat which had been laughed to scorn by an incredulous public. After five years, in 1854, he left the Madison & Indianapolis railroad and accepted a more desirable position as passenger conductor on the old Bee Line road, making his headquarters at Galion, Ohio. Strictness in carrying out orders and a courteous bearing toward passengers soon won him the confidence of employers and the general public and for ten years he remained in this position. For the next few years he led a varied career, acting first as conductor on the Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad, from 1864 to 1866, and on the Pan Handle from Indianapolis to Columbus until 1869, when he accepted a place as carrying passenger conductor on the I. B. & W. road. This position was in every respect a most desirable one, and giving very general satisfaction to both his employers and the public generally he remained there for twenty-four years, retiring in 1893, when he felt the need of a less strenuous life. He has since been kept on the payroll, now serving in the lighter work of flagman at crossings. Mr. Hedge has experienced many of the hardships of railroading, and has been in many wrecks, especially in the early days, when it was an every day occurrence for trains to run off the tracks. In some of these he has been badly mangled. He has been a prudent business man, always saving some of his earnings for a rainy day, and he has from time to time invested in city property. He now owns a pleasant home in Indianapolis, where he has long made his abode.

In 1856 Mr. Hedge married Samantha Anthony, who was born at Muncie, Ind., Aug. 1, 1829. Of this union there have been two children: Ella, who married James Newport, a carriage painter, of Indianapolis; and Cora, who married Miles Clark, a machinist, of Indianapolis. Both have attractive homes in the city.

Mr. Hedge is a man of intelligence, and possesses a large fund of practical knowledge, having throughout his career been fully alive to all the progressive movements in his special field of activity. He has given the main strength of his manhood to his work and has

won the lasting regard of his employers. A man of high ideals, and marked integrity of character, he wins friends for himself at every step in life. He and his family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and fraternally he affiliates with the A. F. & A. M. In politics he has always been a firm Republican.

Judge Joseph Anthony, father of Mrs. Hedge, figured prominently in the early political affairs of Indiana. For many years of his early life he resided in Ohio. When a young man he came to Indiana with his brother Samuel and they purchased large tracts of land and started what is now the thriving city of Muncie. His force of character and his high intellectual endowments made him a most successful political candidate, and he filled many posts of honor, including the offices of auditor (for many years) and judge of the Circuit court (for six years). He was a most successful campaign speaker, and as a staunch Democrat his word carried weight in his section of the country. He was a man of marked integrity of character and keen sense of honor. He lived to an advanced age, dying in Muncie, where he had long made his home. His wife was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children were: Samantha, who is mentioned above; Clinton, now a successful farmer; Joseph; and Mary, who married S. Buser.

WILKISON M. TOUT. This well-known pioneer of Indianapolis was brought to this city in 1847, when a boy of about fourteen years, with his father's family, and has ever since been a resident of the capitol city. He was born at Danville, Hendricks Co., Ind., June 10, 1833, the son of Isaac W. and Elizabeth (Foster) Tout, early and well known pioneers of the State. The father was a brick-mason, and from him Wilkison M. learned that trade, which he followed for many years.

Mr. Tout married, Sept. 22, 1855, Sarah Morris, daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Forbes) Morris, who were early settlers of Indianapolis, coming here in 1836. Samuel Morris was born in Salisbury, Md., in 1803, the son of William Morris, a lifelong resident of that State. Samuel when an infant lost his mother and he was her only child. The father, William, subsequently married, and to the second marriage were born several children. Samuel was reared in Maryland and

there acquired the trade of ship carpenter. He married Eleanor Forbes, also a native of Maryland and the daughter of Captain Forbes, a well known resident of that State. In 1836 Samuel Morris moved from Maryland to Indianapolis, where he was engaged in the construction of some of the most important public buildings of the day, including the old State house and the present old bridge across White river. He was not a strong man physically and after his removal to Indianapolis his health gradually declined. He died of consumption April 11, 1847, at the early age of forty-four years. Yet in the years of his residence at Indianapolis he proved a most worthy citizen and was held in high esteem. In disposition he was affectionate, and he is held in loving remembrance by his children. He and his wife were members of the Second Presbyterian Church, during the celebrated pastorate of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and it was that eminent divine who preached the funeral sermon of Mr. Morris. The wife and mother survived her husband, passing away in 1854. Seven children were born to Samuel and Eleanor (Forbes) Morris, two sons and five daughters, but two of whom survive: Sarah, the wife of Mr. Tout, born in Somerset county, Md., in 1834; and Mrs. Catherine Stoops, a resident of Indianapolis; Levin J., who died in 1856, aged twenty-seven years; Mrs. Mary A. H. Bramkarup, who died in 1857, aged twenty-three years; William J., who died in 1892, aged fifty-five years; Elizabeth, who died in 1874, aged thirty-five years; and Josephine M., who married Richard Graham and died March 19, 1900. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Tout, Wilbur, died at the age of two years. Mr. and Mrs. Tout reside at No. 1137 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, and are among the few and honored residents of the city, whose lives at the metropolis of Indiana extend back to the first half of the past century.

JUDGE THOMAS C. WHALLON, Judge of the City Court of Indianapolis, Ind., was born Aug. 12, 1876, at Liberty, Union Co., Indiana.

The Judge's father, Rev. Edward P. Whallon, D. D., is one of the leading members of the clergy of the Presbyterian Church. His mother, Margaret E. (Kitchel) Whallon, was also born in Indiana. She was the mother of five children: Philip S., deceased; Thomas C.; Walter L., of Altoona, Pa.; Albert K., of

Wyoming, Ohio; and Arthur J., of the same place.

Dr. Whallon is a power in the Presbyterian body. For the past fifteen years he has been the editor of the *Herald and Presbyterian*, at Cincinnati, and he is well known in Indianapolis, for several years being at the East Washington Street Church and the Fourth Church. He is a man of extensive learning, a graduate of Hanover College, class of 1868, and both as preacher and editor has made a magnificent record. Prior to assuming the editorship of the *Herald and Presbyterian* Dr. Whallon owned *The Church at Work*, which he conducted as the State organ of the Presbyterian Church in Indiana. At the time he assumed his present position this journal was merged into the *Herald and Presbyterian*.

The Whallon family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. The paternal grandfather of Judge Whallon was Rev. Thomas Whallon, a native of Ohio, born near Cincinnati. He also was a Presbyterian divine, and he was one of the pioneer preachers of his church in the early days in Indiana. He was a graduate of Miami University. His ministerial charges were at Hamilton, Ohio; Richmond, Tipton, Rensselaer, Lexington and Vevay, Ind. His death took place at Oak Park, Ill., in 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. During the Civil war he was at the front, serving as chaplain in the 101st Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Whallon married Harriet S. Bickle, who still survives, the mother of four daughters and one son. She was a sister of the late Judge William A. Bickle, of Richmond, Ind., and was born in Virginia, her father bringing his family to Centerville, Ind., by wagon, when that was the only mode of transportation. The Bickle family is of Huguenot origin.

Jacob Kitchel, Judge Whallon's grandfather on the maternal side, is a native of Ohio, and still survives, being now a resident of Liberty, Ind. He is a farmer by occupation, and still owns and operates a large farm in Union county. He was an early settler in this State. Mr. Kitchel married (first) Rebecca E. Bennett, and three daughters were born to them. Mrs. Kitchel was a sister of Gen. Thomas Bennett, of the Union army, from Indiana, who was a member of Congress, Territorial governor of Idaho, mayor of Richmond, Ind., and a close and intimate friend of the late Governor Morton.



Thomas C. Whelan

For his second wife Mr. Kitchel married Caroline Allen, and three sons were born to this union. One of Mr. Kitchel's ancestors was the famous Puritan, Robert Kitchel, friend and associate of Oliver Cromwell, one of the founders of New Haven, Conn., in 1639, and later one of the founders of Newark, New Jersey.

Judge Thomas C. Whallon lived at Liberty, Union county, until two years old, and at Vincennes, Ind., that historic city of song and story, which has been immortalized by one of Indiana's gifted romancers, until he was twelve years of age, and then came to Indianapolis, which has been his permanent place of residence ever since. His primary education was obtained in the public schools, and he later attended the Shortridge high school, after which he became a student at Hanover College, where he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of A. B. In 1901 he secured the degree of A. M. In the meantime he attended the Indianapolis Law School, where in 1900 he was given his degree of LL. B., although he was admitted to the Bar in 1899 and practiced through his Senior year. On Oct. 10, 1901, he was appointed deputy city attorney and held the office until March 23, 1903, resigning it to accept the appointment of judge of the city court, tendered him by Governor Durbin for an unexpired term. Three days later he was nominated by the Republican city convention to succeed himself, and was elected Oct. 13, 1903, he being the only candidate on the whole ticket, exclusive of the councilmanic ticket, elected. On June 30, 1905, he was unanimously indorsed by the Republican party to succeed himself, and on Nov. 7, 1905, was re-elected by a handsome majority for a four years' term beginning Jan. 1, 1906, upon which he has now entered.

Judge Whallon was married Sept. 3, 1902, to Mrs. Alice (Fleming) Evans, daughter of John C. Fleming and Harriet (Schaeffer) Fleming, both of whom were born in Frederick county, Md., and one son has been born to this union, Thomas C., Jr. Both Judge and Mrs. Whallon are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which Mrs. Whallon is the solo contralto, possessing a voice of wonderful sweetness and volume. Judge Whallon takes an active interest in church work, being a member of one of the principal boards of the church.

Fraternally and socially the Judge has

many connections. He is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, F. & A. M.; Keystone Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Raper Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; the A. A. Scottish Rite, Consistory of the Valley of Indianapolis; Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Lodge No. 56, K. of P.; Lodge No. 13, B. P. O. Elks; the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity; Indiana Society, Sons of the American Revolution; the Columbia and Marion Clubs; and other organizations. His right to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution comes from the fact that five of his ancestors, on both sides of his family, were officers in the Revolutionary war.

Judge Whallon is also interested in a number of business enterprises and political organizations, in fact is one of the busiest citizens of Indianapolis, as was previously intimated. He resides at No. 1544 East 10th street.

JOSEPH H. SHEPPARD, justice of the peace, whose office is at 8½ North Delaware street, Indianapolis, was born in Fayette county, Ind., March 3, 1853, son of William W. and Mary J. (Blossingham) Sheppard. The father was born in New Jersey, as was also the grandfather, who was a pioneer in Indiana. After a time he moved to Iowa, where he died in old age. He had a small family. The Sheppards are of English ancestry.

William J. Sheppard was a harness-maker all his active life, until his retirement, in 1895. In an early day he came to Indiana and settled at Connersville, where he lived for some years. For eighteen years he was in business at Bentonville, and in 1871 he came to Indianapolis, where he was in business until 1895. He and his wife are Methodists. Three sons and four daughters were born to them, and five of their children are now living: Ann, the widow of Ezra D. Thatcher, of Indianapolis; Squire Joseph H.; Elmer E.; Helen L., the wife of John Ewbank, of Campbellsville, Ky.; and Melvina, the wife of Colby Blakeman, of Indianapolis.

Mrs. William J. Sheppard was born in Virginia. Her father was a native of England, and came to this country as a missionary preacher. His home was in Virginia, where he owned a farm and gristmill, and there he died when well advanced in years. He had a numerous offspring.

Squire Sheppard was reared at Benton-

ville, Fayette Co., Ind., where he learned his father's trade, which he followed for some years. Later in life he came to Indianapolis, and for twelve years was employed in the rolling-mills. His education was begun in the common schools, and broadened by contact with and observation of the world. In 1886 he was elected constable and served two years, but was defeated for re-election. Under President Harrison he received an appointment at Washington, D. C., in the railway mail equipment department, which he held for four years, returning to Indianapolis at the end of that time. For some years he was an acting constable, and in 1899 was elected justice of the peace, an office which he is still filling with ability and satisfaction to the public.

Squire Sheppard was married, in 1878, to Miss Anna, daughter of John Rorax, and they had three children, Charles A., Grace and Jessie. Charles A. was killed as the result of falling from a wagon when he was seven years old. Jessie died in infancy. Grace is the widow of Frank Pickens, and was the mother of one child, who is deceased; she now lives with her father. Mrs. Anna Sheppard died in 1888. She was a member of the Methodist Church. On May 30, 1904, Squire Sheppard married for his second wife Mrs. Ella K. Berry, widow of John Berry, and daughter of William Colter, of Lebanon, Ind. She had three children by her former marriage. Mr. Sheppard belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the Elks, and the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican. He has his home at No. 1531 Prospect street.

JACOB W. HOLLENBECK, well known as superintendent of the city yards, Indianapolis, represents one of the old pioneer families of Indiana. His grandfather, Jacob Hollenbeck, settled with his family in Scott county as early as 1817, being one of the earliest settlers in that region. He was born in Albany, N. Y., and belonged to one of the early Dutch families of that State. When he came to Scott county he brought with him a wife and ten children, six sons and four daughters. There he died in 1844. Personally he was a man of fine character, a sturdy and typical pioneer, honest, industrious and upright, embodying in himself the most marked characteristics of his Holland ancestry. His widow survived many years, and

was cared for during her last days in the home of her son Henry. Of the ten children, all lived to maturity, married and reared families of their own. By this time probably all are deceased.

Henry Hollenbeck, the father of Jacob W., born in New York in 1804, was the fifth son and the seventh child of his parents. He lived on the old farm until his death, about 1855. He married Margaret McFadden, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of James McFadden, who lived in Kentucky all his life. To this union were born five children—four sons and one daughter. Three of the sons, including Jacob W., wore the Union blue in the war of the Rebellion: James Perry, the oldest son, served in the 82d Indiana Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga; Jacob W. is mentioned further on; Henry F., who enlisted in the 93rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry, lives in Lexington, Scott Co., Ind.; Enoch R., the youngest son, lives in Oregon; America A., the daughter, is now Mrs. A. R. Baty, of Denver, Colo. The mother of this family died in 1888, at the age of eighty-eight.

Jacob W. Hollenbeck was born March 1, 1828, on the old family homestead in Scott county, where he was educated and reared to manhood. In 1854 he was married to Eliza A. Nichols, a granddaughter of William Nichols, one of the oldest pioneers of that county, and a daughter of Amos Nichols.

Mr. Hollenbeck attended the first inauguration of President Lincoln at Washington, and enlisted the same summer in Company H, 22d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, helping to raise the company and being mustered in as its first sergeant. He took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, and then marched with the regiment to Cape Girardeau, a distance of nearly three hundred miles, in nine days. From that point the command went by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, arriving there some three weeks after the great fight at that point. The regiment assisted in the siege of Corinth, and was then attached to Buell's army at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Hollenbeck had participated in the battle of Perryville, when the state of his health became such that he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps and sent to Elmira, N. Y., where he continued until the close of his term of service. Returning home he located at Seymour, Ind., where he remained until his removal to Indianapolis, in 1875, and here he

has had his home to the present time. During the first administration of President Cleveland he was appointed a gauger in the revenue service, a position which he held for four years. The city yard on East Market street was under his control for several years, and he proved himself a thoroughly capable and reliable official.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollenbeck have children as follows: Thomas W.; Ann Eliza, wife of J. N. Navin; Jacob Grant; and Effie May, the widow of Daniel F. Creemer. Mr. and Mrs. Hollenbeck lost their first three children by that dread disease, scarlet fever. Their home is at No. 2817 North Illinois street.

Mr. Hollenbeck is a member of Major Robert Anderson Post, G. A. R. He was reared a Democrat, and voted for Franklin Pierce in 1852, but four years later cast his vote for John C. Fremont, the Republican candidate for President. He continued to vote the Republican ticket until after General Garfield's time, but has since resumed his early relations with the Democratic party. The effects of his army life are still with him, and he suffers much from rheumatism. But he possesses an excellent memory, and has many interesting recollections of the early days. He has lived in Indiana seventy-nine years, and is a citizen whose industrious and useful life, honest spirit and upright ways have helped to make the State rich and powerful.

GEORGE W. REID. The genealogy of the Reid family, one of the oldest in the city of Indianapolis, cannot fail to prove of interest in this connection. There the honored father of Mr. George W. Reid, the present representative in Indianapolis, was born in the early days when the now beautiful capital city was a mere straggling village, and as a native son of Indianapolis, and one who has sustained the high standard of an honored name, we are gratified in being able to here enter a brief review of his personal and ancestral history. George W. Reid was born May 7, 1862, in his father's home on Prospect street on a part of the "Old Reid Farm," and in the shadow of the old family homestead, built almost a century ago, and the birthplace of his father. He is a son of Erasmus S. and Adaline (Williams) Reid, both of whom were born in Indianapolis. The father was a son of Archibald C. and Lavina (Ferguson) Reid, the former of whom was

born in Charleston, S. C. The family is of Scotch extraction, four brothers of the name having emigrated from Scotland in the Colonial days to New York and Massachusetts, where two remained, while the other two established homes in South Carolina, and from the one who settled in the vicinity of Charleston George W. Reid is descended. It is a matter of record that one or more of the original ancestors were patriot soldiers in the war of the Revolution, serving with distinction, George Reid, a namesake, becoming a colonel in the Revolution.

Archibald Reid, Sr., great-grandfather of our subject, became one of the early settlers of Indiana, in 1814, locating near Connorsville, Fayette county, where he entered claim to a tract of government land, all of which was then a primitive wild. There he reclaimed a good farm, with the aid of his sons, eight of whom had accompanied him to this State, together with four daughters. He became one of the prosperous and influential men of the county and both he and his wife died in Connorsville. Both were devout Presbyterians. Their children were as follows: Ephraim, Zilla (Mrs. Tiner), Archibald, Patsy (Mrs. Harland), William, Jacob, Adah (Mrs. Williams), James, George, Willis, Frances (wife of Dr. Sample) and Earl.

Archibald C. Reid, grandfather of George W. Reid, accompanied his parents on their removal to Indiana, where he was reared to manhood amid the scenes of pioneer life. The State at that time was still under Territorial government. In Butler county, Ohio, he married Lavina Ferguson, daughter of William Ferguson, who was born in Kentucky and was numbered among the pioneers of Butler county, Ohio, where he died. He was a successful and honored farmer. Mrs. Reid accompanied her husband to his home in Connorsville, whence, in 1821, they removed to Marion county, where Mr. Reid entered a tract of land of over 200 acres, southeast of the village of Indianapolis, which had but recently been designated as the capital of the new State. Through the land which he selected runs a creek, to which he gave the name of Pleasant run, the title it still bears. The city limits now, however, extend far beyond the old homestead, the land having been sold and platted and being now solidly built up as an urban district. When the grandfather located here his land was covered with a heavy growth of timber, and he was obliged to make a

clearing before proceeding with the erection of his primitive log house, not a tree having previously been felled on the premises. He here improved a fine farm, building later what was the first, but one, brick house in the county, the brick for which was hand-made, on the farm. This continued to be his home until his death, Feb. 23, 1836. His widow survived many years and passed away in 1873. Both were consistent members of the Baptist Church and prominent in the establishment and maintenance of the same in the capital city in early days. Mr. Reid was a man of fine mentality, broad-minded and public-spirited, and he contributed in large measure to the material and civic development of this section of the State and of the capital city, while his energy and business ability enabled him to attain a worthy success. He was a stalwart Democrat and filled offices of public trust and responsibility, including that of representative in the Legislature, while he at all times commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men. The first "auditor" of Indianapolis was Joseph Reid, a member of this family. James Reid, a brother of Archibald Reid, was one of the early cabinet-makers of this city, when only a log cabin town. Of four children born to him, one survives, Dr. James G. Reid, a prominent dentist of Chicago, Illinois.

Archibald and Lavina Reid became the parents of the following named children, all of whom married and settled in Indianapolis, with the exception of one son, James, who died at the age of eighteen years, unmarried: Ervin, the eldest son, passed away in the early fifties, and besides his widow of ninety years, of six children born two daughters now survive—Mrs. William Hagerhorst, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Frederick Kaupke, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Eliza, Mrs. Robert Tucker, died in 1848, and of four children born, one survives, Dr. Albert Tucker, of Noblesville, Ind., a successful physician in that region for years. John Wesley, who became especially identified with the early growth of the city, died in 1873, and of his three children, Frank and two daughters, the last named survive, Mrs. Lewis Thomas and Mrs. Charles Boaz, both residing in this city. Mary, who became the wife of George Drum, had four children, one daughter surviving, Mrs. Charles Roush, of Indianapolis. Earl, who died in 1887, was well known in Indianapolis as a prominent worker in the Democratic

party, as well as a boot and shoe merchant for years in the city; of three children born to him he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Elmer R. Mauzy, and a son, Robert Earl Reid, both of San Francisco, Cal., the latter engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business in that city as a member of the firm of Mauzy & Reid. Julia became the wife of Dr. J. T. Belles, and of five children born, one daughter survives, Mrs. Maurice MacMillan, of London, England, wife of the publisher of that name. The youngest, Erasmus S., was the father of our subject, George W. Reid. After the death of the father the mother remained for a number of years at the large farm and the old homestead, which she eventually divided among her children.

Erasmus S. Reid remained with his widowed mother until manhood. He was about fourteen years old when he began an apprenticeship at the printing business. After a number of years he engaged in the grocery trade, and still later he was associated with his brother Earl in conducting a boot and shoe store at No. 28 East Washington street, continuing a number of years in this enterprise, which became known as one of the successful business houses of the city. After closing out this business he devoted his attention to real estate to a greater or less extent, passing the remainder of his life in semi-retirement in his home, on his portion of the old farm, where he had erected a comfortable residence, surrounded by large grounds, and which is still in the possession of the family. It is now one of the best residence districts of the city, on Prospect street. There this honored citizen died Feb. 25, 1891, and his memory is held in lasting esteem by all who knew him, for he was signally true and sincere in all the relations of life. His religious views were in harmony with the tenets of the Baptist Church, in which he was reared, but he never became formally identified with the same. In politics he gave a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, though he never sought nor desired official preferment. His cherished and devoted wife was born in Indianapolis, Nov. 8, 1834, a daughter of John and Ada Williams, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of South Carolina. It is established beyond peradventure that John Williams was a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, the great historical character, and two uncles of our subject's mother were Revolutionary soldiers and were killed

in the battle of Cowpens. Mrs. Erasmus S. Reid, the mother of our subject, is still living. She is a devoted member of the Baptist Church and has a wide circle of friends in the city, where she passed practically her entire life. She has two children, George W. and Maud A., the latter the wife of David O. Paige, who was born and reared in New Hampshire, and who later became a prominent manufacturer of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Paige has shown distinctive literary ability, and has taken a prominent part in the best social life of the beautiful city where she now resides.

George W. Reid was reared in Indianapolis, of whose magnificent development and progress he has been a witness, and in whose welfare he has ever maintained a lively interest. He received the advantages of the public schools with a course in the high school. Here he has consecutively maintained his home and has been identified with various lines of business activity, while at the present time he is incumbent of the position of mail carrier in his home city, where he is well known and distinctively popular. He is a member of the Letter Carriers' Association and the K. of P.

In 1899 Mr. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Julia R. Byers, who was born near West Baden, the well known health resort, in Orange county, Indiana.

The old Reid homestead of almost a hundred years ago, still stands on the banks of Pleasant run, the little stream named by Archibald C. Reid in the long ago; the little creek, which was once forded at any point is now spanned by several large, strong bridges, and through time has gradually washed its way nearer and nearer the old homestead, encroaching on the broad sloping lawn and the remnant of the famous apple orchard, planted in 1821, and where to-day one or two of the remaining old trees bud and blossom, as if in defiance of the closing of a century of growth.

GEORGE Q. BRUCE, a rising young attorney of Indianapolis, with office at Nos. 89-90 Lombard building, was born in Center township, Marion Co., Ind., May 31, 1872, son of James A. and Margaret (Thomson) Bruce. He is a grandson of George Bruce, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1802, and for years bought and drove cattle to Philadelphia. At an early day he made his home in Indianapolis, where he died when eighty-two years of age. Two sons were born to

him. He was a prominent Mason, and at one time had vast real estate interests.

James A. Bruce was born at what is known as the Bruce homestead, which is now within the city limits of Indianapolis, being at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Park avenue. He grew to manhood in Center township, Marion county, and obtained his education in the Northwestern Christian University, from which he was graduated with credit. For some years he was a teacher, and then developed a large business as a florist in connection with his farming interests, having extensive greenhouses, and making rapid gains in the enterprise. When he retired he devoted himself to his large real estate holdings until his death, in 1892, at the age of fifty-three years. His widow still survives. They were not connected with any church. Mrs. Bruce is a native of Cincinnati. Two sons and five daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, five of this family now surviving: Mary F.; George Q.; Dr. Charles L., a physician in western Kansas; Margaret T., and Vitae M.

Quintin Thomson, the maternal grandfather of George Q. Bruce, was born in Scotland, and after coming to this country was for some years engaged in the lumber business at Cincinnati, after which he was interested in the fishing business at Put-in-Bay island for a time. In 1860 he came to Indianapolis and here established a bakery at the corner of Meridian and Washington streets, which he carried on during the war. After that had come to an end he moved to Kansas, where he bought a cattle ranch, and died there when over seventy years of age. In his family were four children.

George Q. Bruce was reared in Indianapolis, attended the city schools, and graduated from DePauw University. His professional studies were pursued at the Indiana Law School from which he was graduated in 1897, in which year he was admitted to the Bar. His professional life has so far been confined to this city, and he has here won golden opinions by his ability, industry and wide familiarity with the great calling to which he has devoted his energies and ambitions.

Mr. Bruce was married Nov. 10, 1897, to Miss Sara I., daughter of William and Augusta Abbott, of Washington county, Ohio. Mrs. Bruce is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Bruce is a staunch Republican, though

in no sense an office seeker. He gives himself to his profession, and finds the law a jealous mistress. He, his family and sisters live with his mother at the home, No. 2228 College avenue.

WILLIAM J. GLOSSBRENNER was for nearly four decades connected with the United States Railway Mail Service—a period of service that began shortly after his honorable discharge as a volunteer defender of his country's honor, and the length of which alone speaks highly of his ability, fidelity and integrity. He was born in Washington county, Ind., June 23, 1840, son of John and Tiletha (McClentick) Glossbrenner. His great-grandfather was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland.

John Glossbrenner was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and in early manhood settled in Jeffersonville, Clark Co., Ind., where he still lives, having celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth on May 4, 1906.

William J. Glossbrenner received his education in Jeffersonville, Ind., and on leaving school entered the grocery business, at which he was successfully engaged when the Civil war interrupted all his plans. He was one of the first to volunteer, on April 23, 1861, becoming a member of Company A, 12th Ind. V. I., and he was mustered out May, 1862, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment, in Washington, D. C. He then proceeded to Nashville, where for three months he was in the quartermaster's department. At the end of that time he returned to Indiana and re-enlisted, this time in the 20th Indiana Battery, Light Artillery, and served until the end of the war, being finally mustered out in the middle of June, 1865. He participated in several important engagements, and had many narrow escapes.

When Mr. Glossbrenner returned to Indiana, at the close of the war, he again entered the mercantile world, at first engaging in the hat and men's furnishing business for a while, and later again taking up the work of a grocer. In September, 1869, he entered the United States Mail Service, at Jeffersonville, Ind., and for thirty-one years was on the road between Indianapolis and Louisville. For this responsible position he was recommended by the well-known United States Senator Oliver P. Morton, the "war governor" of Indiana, and his career justified the high praise he

was given by Hon. Mr. Morton at the time. From 1900 he held the position of railway mail clerk, with office at the Union Railway station. He was regarded as one of the few who could well be called United States Mail Service veterans. His death occurred June 28, 1906.

On Oct. 15, 1868, Mr. Glossbrenner was united in marriage with Jane R. Cox, of Waukesboro, Bartholomew Co., Ind. Of the seven children born of this union, six—three boys and three girls—are still living: Alfred Morton (vice-president of Levey Bros. & Co., Indianapolis), Harry Wishard, William Jacob, Jr., Maud Alene, Eliza Estelle, and Mary Jane.

ALBERT A. HILL, M. D., a bright and progressive young physician of Indianapolis, was born near Whitestown, Boone Co., Ind., Nov. 19, 1869, son of Jacob J. and Minnie Hill, both natives of Germany, who, however, were married in Boston, Mass. The father is a machinist by occupation, and is a man of character and worth. Eleven of the thirteen children of Jacob J. Hill and wife are living, and of this family Dr. Hill is the sixth member.

Albert A. Hill received his academic education mostly in the public schools, and began the study of medicine when he was twenty-one. His education entirely represents his own energy and perseverance, as he left home when he was twelve years old, and has worked out his own destiny. The money which he needed to acquire an education for his life work he earned by manual labor, teaching school, canvassing and by various other means. Usually he was able to pay his tuition, but he expected to earn enough to pay his living expenses as the weeks passed. His first medical work was done at Fulte Medical College, a homoeopathic school at Cincinnati, where he completed a three years' course at the age of twenty-four years. After this he entered The Philadelphia Polyclinic College, a "regular" institution, from which he was graduated in 1896. His next move was to take a post-graduate course of one year in polyclinics at Bellevue Hospital in New York. With this thorough professional training he began practice in Indianapolis in 1897, and his success has been pronounced from the start. When he began here he was quite seriously in debt, not only for the obligations he had incurred in acquiring his professional training, but for the support of his aged parents, and the pur-

chasing of a home for them. Since coming here he has cleared off much of this debt, and is in fine financial condition. He has every reason to congratulate himself for the success that has attended his earnest efforts and conscientious endeavor to stand among the first in his noble profession. The community has been quick to realize his worth as a practitioner of the healing art and his character as a man. He is lecturer in the Eclectic Medical College of Indiana on Minor Surgery. Dr. Hill is a general practitioner, with a preference for work along surgical lines. He is a member of the American Medical Association of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Hill has numerous fraternal associations, and is a popular member of the K. P., being medical examiner of the Endowment Rank of that order. He is medical examiner of the Knights and Ladies of Columbia, the M. W. of A., and belongs to the Benevolent Order of Colonials. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Modern Woodmen, Improved Order of Red Men, German Haus and Marion Club. Dr. Hill belongs to the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. In politics he is independent. In 1901 he purchased a fine farm of 180 acres twelve miles south of Indianapolis, valued at \$12,000. This is well improved and has forty acres of timber, a good house and barn, and all the modern improvements and conveniences, and is in the hands of a tenant.

J. GEORGE HOERETH, one of the early settlers at Indianapolis, where for many years he was a prominent contractor and builder, was born Oct. 20, 1827, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. His parents, Philip and Clara (Kline) Hoereth, both belonged to prominent families of their locality. Their children were: Adam, who came to America in 1833 and died in 1901, aged eighty-four years (he was a carpenter by trade); Marguerite L., of Germany, where-Christina, Catharina, Mary, Conrad and Dorothea all remained, the only members of the family to come to America being Adam, the eldest, and John George, the seventh.

John George Hoereth attended school at his native place until the age of fourteen. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father and did journeyman work until he was twenty-one years old, when he came to America, landing at New York City in 1849. Joining his brother Adam in Madison, Ind., he continued

with him two years, when he came to Indianapolis. Those were the days when seventy-five cents a day was the average paid, but Mr. Hoereth, being an extra good mechanic, was able to command \$10.50 a week. By diligent saving he was at last able to begin business on his own account, and continued thus for forty years, the city containing many fine buildings and residences which show his skill. He accumulated means rapidly in those days, when the city was building so fast, but he lost heavily through loaning to friends and going security for them. This only taught him to be less charitable and obliging, and he soon was again on the path to prosperity. In 1893 he retired from active life, and spent his last days in his pleasant home on North East street, surrounded with all the comforts of life.

In 1853 Mr. Hoereth married Miss Wilhelmina Topp, who was born Jan. 11, 1834, at Blomberg, Lippe-Deimold, Germany, daughter of Carl and Fredericka (Riechenmeier) Topp, both of the same place. Mr. Topp was a gardener and florist. He emigrated with his family to America in 1848, landing at New Orleans, whence by way of the river and public conveyance the family reached Indianapolis. He soon bought six acres of land on North Illinois street, which was then in the suburbs, while now the city limits extend miles beyond. Here he established his gardens and greenhouses and continued until his death, in 1851. Doubtless had his life been prolonged he would soon have been able to leave his family in comfortable circumstances. His wife survived him thirty-five years, dying in 1887, aged eighty-five. Their children were: Charles; Frederika, Mrs. John Hepp; Wilhelmina; Caroline, deceased, Mrs. Schneider; Clara, who died, aged twenty-one; Sophia, Mrs. Clark; Charlotte, Mrs. Kotteman; and August, deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hoereth were: Matilda, Mrs. Fred Weber; Lotta, Mrs. C. Bott; Dorothy, Mrs. O. Schirmer; Minnie, Mrs. O. Peirce; Anna, Mrs. T. Green; and George, who died in 1893, leaving no family.

The death of Mr. Hoereth took place April 28, 1903, and this city lost thereby one of her best and most respected citizens. He was noted as a man of integrity, and through life had been kind and charitable, always ready to help the needy, even when it caused loss to himself. In his later years he affiliated with the Republican party, but he never would

consent to hold office. He was a most worthy member of the old German Methodist Church, to which he was a liberal contributor and where he was known for his Christian character. He belonged also to the Harugari German society. He is survived by his estimable wife and a number of children, who are among the most highly respected residents of the city.

ALBERT CLOAK, whose home is at No. 1701 Woodlawn avenue, Indianapolis, has been a resident of this State since 1856.

George Cloak, Sr., great-grandfather of Albert, was a native of England, and was the first of the Cloak family to establish himself on this side the broad ocean. He lived to be one hundred and six years old, and was a very strong man.

George Cloak, son of the emigrant George, was born in Smyrna, Maryland, where he spent his entire life. He and his wife were the parents of four sons and a daughter, the latter dying in infancy. The sons, all now deceased, were: George, Daniel, Ebin and William.

Daniel Cloak, son of George and father of Albert, was born in Smyrna, Maryland, in 1819. He married Maria Louise Ireland, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., where she grew to womanhood, and was married. Hezekiah Ireland, her grandfather, left his native country, England, and came to this land about the time of the breaking out of the American Revolution, and a brother of his served in the patriotic army during the Revolutionary war, and was killed at the battle of the Brandywine. Hezekiah Ireland was twice married, and became the father of twenty-two children. He once owned the site of Atlantic City, the famous resort on the Atlantic coast. His son, Japhet Ireland, was the father of two daughters, Mary Ann and Maria Louise, both born in Philadelphia. Japhet Ireland's wife was one of the eleven children of Christopher Robach (was born in Lancaster, Pa.) and his wife, Margaret Kershaw (of Fairfax, Va.), who removed to Philadelphia, where Mrs. Robach died. Mr. Robach lost his life at sea in 1828, and was buried on the eastern shore off North Carolina. Daniel and Maria Louisa (Ireland) Cloak became the parents of three children: Margaretta, born Aug. 29, 1843, in Philadelphia; Albert, born April 30, 1846; and Victoria, born Dec. 14, 1848, in Wilmington, Del., who died Nov. 6, 1870, in Phila-

delphia. The mother died in Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 17, 1877, and was buried in Lafayette Cemetery, Philadelphia; the father died at Centerville, Md., June 6, 1882. The family came to Indiana in 1856, making their home at Terre Haute.

Albert Cloak was but a child when brought by his parents to Indiana. He enlisted June 2, 1862, in Company B, 54th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in the three months' service. At that time he was but sixteen years of age, and when his term of enlistment was completed, re-enlisted for three months in Company D, 133d Indiana Volunteer Infantry. On Feb. 1, 1865, he was enlisted for the third time in the Union service, becoming a member of Company H, 149th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he was discharged on the 27th of the following September, several months after the close of the war. Mr. Cloak was a faithful soldier and saw much service. In the organization to which he belonged he, with others of his regiment, was captured by a part of the command of General Morgan, but was soon exchanged. Mr. Cloak learned the trade of a mechanic, and for many years has been connected with the railroad service. On Dec. 12, 1865, he entered the employ of the St. L., A., & T. H. Railway Co., now known as the St. Louis Division of the Big Four, and Dec. 12, 1906, completed forty-one years of service with that company.

Miss Margaretta Cloak came to Indianapolis in 1880, and she and her brother reside at their pleasant home on Woodlawn avenue. She is a lady of culture, and possesses intellectual abilities of a high order.

She and her brother come of an honorable American ancestry, and by their own lives have proved themselves worthy representatives of the name they bear.

DEWIT C. IDLER, a retired mechanic of Indianapolis, who for over forty years served as foreman of the Vandalia Railroad shops, has been a successful business man as well, and now owns considerable valuable city property. He was born at Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa., son of William and Elizabeth (Albright) Idler.

William Idler achieved his success in life as a paper manufacturer. Born in Germany, he there received careful rearing. Availing himself of every opportunity of acquiring knowledge, he early laid the foundation of a good, practical business education. Ambitious

for a wider field of activity than the overcrowded sections of his own country afforded, as a young man he broke home ties and came to the United States. At Catawissa, Pa., he at once opened a paper mill and began working up trade. Turning out good material and directing his affairs wisely, he soon established his business on a very solid foundation. Continuing to prosper, he conducted the enterprise for many years, winning for himself the confidence of business men in his section. With advancing years, in 1840, deciding to lead a less strenuous life, he closed out his business and moved to Plymouth, Ohio. There he busied himself with odd pieces of work throughout the rest of his active life, and in that place he died in 1848.

Mr. Idler married, in Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Albright, who was born in that State. Surviving her husband, she passed her last days at the home of her son, Dewitt C., in Indianapolis, dying there in 1854. By this union there were ten children: Jacob married and reared several children; he died in Pennsylvania. John, who settled upon a farm in Indiana, died near Washington, in that State. Polly was married to R. Brewer. Catherine married a Mr. Furnwald. William married and had several children who grew to maturity; he died in Kentucky. Sophia was married to a Mr. Yetter. Susan married R. Brewer. Samuel, a railroad engineer, married and had several children; he was killed in the railroad service at Madison, Ind. Dewitt C. is mentioned below. Elizabeth C. married a Mr. Griscomb, and they had five children; he died in Pennsylvania, and she in Hamilton, Ohio.

Mr. Idler's large capacity for work, fidelity in perfecting each task and squareness in dealings were the promoters of his success in life. His achievements and his integrity won him the esteem of all who knew him, and the Lutheran Church counted him and his wife among its leading members.

Dewitt C. Idler passed his early life in Catawissa, Pa., and Plymouth, Ohio. In the public schools of these different localities he procured a good rudimentary education, developing a decided taste for mathematics and the sciences. As a further preparation for life's activities, at the age of eighteen years he went to Sandusky, Ohio, and there apprenticed himself to a machinist. Inherent ability and close application to the work enabled him in a short time to master thoroughly the details

of the trade, and in 1849 he secured a position as locomotive engineer. Giving excellent satisfaction, he continued thus for about four years. Then, in 1853, he came to Indianapolis and took a similar position with the Vandalia Railroad Co., being engaged mainly in running passenger trains. Fidelity to his work and marked accommodation won him the confidence of his employers from the start, and in 1857 he was made foreman of the company's shops at Indianapolis. Possessed of thorough knowledge of machinery, and being skilled in directing affairs, he soon fully verified the confidence reposed in him, and retaining his established reputation he continued there until 1898, when he retired from active work. Progressive in methods, practical in application, sober, industrious, and clear-headed, he proved himself one of the most efficient foremen ever employed by the company. He always commanded good wages, and as fast as he saved money he invested it so as to yield a large income, and he now owns considerable property in Indianapolis, which he rents to advantage. He is now leading a leisurely life, enjoying the fruits of his many years of hard work.

Mr. Idler was married in Indianapolis, in 1857, to Martha Schofield, who came of a prominent pioneer family of Indiana, and though left an orphan at an early age received careful rearing. She was a noble Christian woman and a consistent member of the Methodist Church. She died in May, 1879. On May 12, 1880, Mr. Idler married Mrs. Anna E. Haneisen, widow of Fred Haneisen, who was born in Germany, and became a well-known insurance man of Indianapolis, where she married him. She was born in Indianapolis, Jan. 3, 1850. By his first marriage Mr. Idler had one son, Charles, now a railroad man of Pittsburg, Pa. He was born Oct. 12, 1864, married Clara Howe, of Indianapolis, and, after her death, married in Ohio. He has two children, one by the first marriage, and one by the second. Dewitt C. Idler has had one daughter by his second marriage, Grace Ada, who was born April 11, 1888.

Mr. Idler is a man who, by his decision and force of character, commands the respect and confidence of men in all stations in life, especially among his profession, where his word has long carried weight. He is well informed upon all subjects, and in political matters he affiliates with the Republicans. In fraternal circles he stands high and has long

been a member of the I. O. O. F., having joined that order in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1848. In religious sentiment he is a Methodist, and his wife a Presbyterian.

Mrs. Idler's great-great-grandfather Trucksess, born in Paris, France, was a prominent Huguenot there, and for his strong opposition to Catholics was banished. Settling in Wurtemberg, Germany, he there reared his children and passed the rest of his life, dying there. By his marriage there was a son Jacob, who continued this line of descent.

Jacob Trucksess, grandfather of Mrs. Idler, passed many years of his life in Wurtemberg, Germany. About 1833 he came to the United States and settled upon a farm, near Eaton, Ohio, where he passed the rest of his life. Making a success of his industry, he became in time a man of means. By his marriage there were eight children: Frederick, who became a prominent merchant and business man of Indianapolis; Dorothy, who married a Mr. Young; Mary, Mrs. Ashinger; John, who is mentioned below; Catherine, who married J. Wilson; Sabina; Crist, who became a farmer; and William, a blacksmith.

John Trucksess, father of Mrs. Idler, born in Wurtemberg, Germany, there learned the blacksmith's trade, and also became familiar with milling. He came to America with his parents and soon afterward opened a blacksmith shop on Kentucky avenue, Indianapolis, which he conducted with success for the most part throughout the rest of his native career. He also for a few years engaged in the milling business at Plainfield. He made well out of his business and accumulated some property. He died at his home on Kentucky avenue in 1867. He married Lucinda Cool, a descendant of a prominent pioneer family of Marion county, Ind., who was one of a family of eight children: William; John; Polly, now deceased, who never married; Lucinda, mother of Mrs. Idler; Nancy; Betsy; Sallie, and Frederick. Mrs. Trucksess died in 1888. To her and her husband were born eight children: Theodore, a blacksmith, died in Landersdale, in August, 1901; Mary married P. Morrison; Fred resides in Indianapolis; Anna E., is mentioned above; Tolbert has been an engineer on the Vandalia Railroad for twenty-four years; Clara married P. Austermiller; Emma and Lilla have never married.

Mr. Trucksess was a leading Democrat of the old "Bloody Fifth" ward, and he served as a member of Andy Johnson's bodyguard

when the latter made his tour of the country. During the riot he was wounded near his left eye. He was also arrested for being connected with the affair, but was honorably acquitted. He was a man of integrity, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church; his wife belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

REV. HENRY C. CANTER, a minister of the Christian Church in Indianapolis, who has his home at No. 724 West Vermont street, was born in Knox county, Ky., Sept. 5, 1842, son of Henry N. Canter, a native of Tennessee.

Henry N. Canter was reared in his native State of Tennessee, where he married, and then removed to Kentucky. Enlisting as a volunteer in the Mexican war, he died of disease in Mexico in 1847, leaving four sons and one daughter; all of the sons served in the Civil war. His widow removed with her children to Howard county, Indiana, in 1851, and was remarried nine years after the death of her first husband to John B. Rice. To her second marriage were born two children, one son and one daughter. Mrs. Rice died in 1876. The four sons of the first union are still living, and those besides Henry C. are as follows: (1) Lewis, a member of the 10th Indiana and later of the 46th Regiment, is now a resident of Polk county, Ark. (2) Levi, now a resident of London, Ky., served in the 46th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and is totally blind from the effects of his experiences in the army. Both he and Lewis were captured up the Red River. (3) George W., who served in the 72nd Indiana Volunteer Infantry, resides in Knoxville, Tenn. The daughter, Elizabeth Jane, born after Henry N. Canter went to Mexico, is now Mrs. Bard, of Kokomo, Indiana.

Henry C. Canter enlisted on April 15, 1861, in company with his brother Lewis, both becoming members of Company A, 10th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. On his way to answer the first call for troops he learned of the bombardment of Sumter. His first term was for three months' service, and he was one of the very first to be mustered in as a soldier in defense of the Union. In this organization he served for three and a half months, his field of operations being in West Virginia. He took part in the active operations of the army in that region under General McClellan, and participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, the first battle of any importance in

the early days of the war. Mr. Canter's second enlistment, on March 10, 1862, was as a member of Company A, 46th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for about sixteen months, in the Southwest. In connection with this regiment he took part in many important events, including the battles at Fort Pillow, Memphis, and St. Charles. He was disabled at Helena, where he was put on detached duty in the post office. His discharge came July 16, 1863, as a result of his disability, but not willing to remain at home while the war was going on Mr. Canter entered the service a third time, becoming a member of the 25th Battery, Indiana Volunteers, with which organization he continued until it was mustered out, July 20, 1865. In the Army of the Cumberland he rendered his last service. He was at the battle of Nashville when the Confederates under General Hood were baffled and beaten back by General Thomas.

Mr. Canter returned to Howard county, Ind., after the war, and for some time was engaged in farming. In September, 1870, he entered the service of the Christian ministry, and since that time has faithfully labored in the work of the gospel. In the winter of 1871 he was called to the pastorate of the church located on Turkey creek, in Knox county, Ky. There he continued for about a year, and was in pastoral labor in Knox and Laurel counties for about three years, spending not a little of his time in traveling and organizing new churches, and reviving the weak and discouraged ones, as an evangelist. At the end of that time he returned to Indiana to make his home, and has spent some fourteen years as an evangelist and mission worker in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Arkansas. Since August, 1900, he has made his home in Indianapolis, engaged both in preaching and at manual labor. His ability as a preacher of the gospel is greater than ever, notwithstanding his advancing age and his thirty-six years of service in the ministry, but having a large family he feels under obligation to remain at home and labor for their support, although his heart is in the work of leading souls to Christ. He has attracted wide attention and much interest by his work as a lecturer on the Book of Revelations, to which theme he has given much study, and on which he discourses learnedly and instructively. His ability, candor and close preparation of his

sermons render him an interesting and instructive speaker.

Mr. Canter was married, in Kokomo, Ind., Aug. 10, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Watson, who died in 1875. His second marriage took place in Knox county, Ky., to Amanda Brogan, who died June 6, 1878. His present wife was Rachel McNitt. To his first union was born one son, Wilford Garfield, of Flora, Carroll Co., Ind. By his present wife he has had eight children, all but one still living: Carl Clyde, Narra Pearl, Edna Iva, Loren Leon, Walter Winson, and Ralph Raymond and Floyd Ferrel, twins. Edward Ivan, deceased, was a twin of Edna Iva.

The Canter family has certainly a remarkable history in the wars of the country. The father died in the Mexican war, and his four sons followed the flag in the war for the Union. All four were more or less disabled, and are in receipt of pensions from the United States for their gallant and meritorious services in time of danger. Rev. Henry C. Canter had his feet frozen, and lost the toes of his left foot.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN MOLT, M. D., a physician of Indianapolis, was born Oct. 18, 1875, in Fairfield, Ill., where he was reared and educated. He is a son of George and Lucretia (Butcher) Molt, the father a native of Germany, the mother of Illinois. George and Lucretia Molt have had the following children: Jerry G., William F., M. D., Minnie and Myrtle.

Dr. Molt was educated in Hayward College, from which he was graduated in 1893, and the same year he entered the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, where he graduated in medicine. In 1900 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate School, in 1902 took a post-graduate course in Chicago, and in 1904 in Philadelphia. Immediately after his graduation he took a six-months' course in the National College of Electro-Therapeutics, now of Philadelphia.

Dr. Molt is unmarried. He belongs to the K. of P., the A. F. & A. M., and the O. R. M. He is a Republican in political sentiment. In religious matters he is associated with the Christian Church, of which he is a member.

WILHELM COOK (deceased) was one of the venerable and honored citizens of Indianapolis, of which he might well be termed a pioneer. He had been for many years prom-

inently identified with the business interests and material development of the capital city and stood as a sterling representative of the sturdy German type which has for many years proved so valuable a factor in our national development.

Mr. Cook was born at Cammar, principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, Oct. 31, 1817. As a boy he attended the excellent schools of his native land, and when he was fourteen years of age he accompanied his father on a fishing expedition in the North sea, so that his youth was not devoid of adventures. His parents, Herman and Ellen (Blaas) Cook, were both born in Schaumburg-Lippe, being of stanch old stock and people of sterling character, who commanded the respect of all who knew them. They were devoted members of the Lutheran Church. They passed their entire lives in the Fatherland. Herman Cook was the eldest of three sons, and the youngest son was Charles, who was forced into Napoleon's army, with which he set forth on the march to Moscow; like many another unfortunate conscript, he never returned, the time and manner of his death being unknown to his family.

Herman Cook was reared on the parental farm and as a youth he entered upon an apprenticeship at the butcher's trade, to which he devoted his attention during the winter seasons, while for a number of years he gave his attention to fishing during the season, meeting with due success in this line of enterprise. By industry and good management he accumulated a competency for his declining years, passing away at the age of sixty-eight, while his wife, who was the younger of two daughters of a prosperous farmer, lived to the venerable age of ninety-two years. Their children were as follows: Charles passed his life on the old homestead in Germany; Anthony, who came to America with his brother Wilhelm in 1838, remained a few years, and then returned to Germany, but in 1850 again came to the United States, locating in the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., where he accumulated a fortune and where he died at the age of seventy-two; Frederick came to America in 1850, located in Indianapolis, remained until 1867, and returned to the Fatherland, where he died in 1869 (he left three sons in the United States); Herman passed his entire life in Germany, but his family came to America in 1865 and settled in Indianapolis; Christian was the first of the family to emigrate to the new

world, having come to Indianapolis in 1837, and having been here joined by Wilhelm the following year, while later he removed to Fort Wayne, becoming a prominent and influential citizen of that place, where he remained until his death, at the age of seventy-two; Wilhelm is the subject of this review; Christina became the wife of Christian Basey, a carpenter by trade, and in 1865 they came to America, locating in Indianapolis, where they passed the residue of their lives; Louis was drowned at sea.

Wilhelm Cook remained in the loved Fatherland until he had attained the age of twenty, when he set forth to try his fortunes in America, landing in the city of Baltimore, June 18, 1838, after a voyage of forty-two days. Thence he proceeded to Philadelphia and to the neighboring village of Germantown, where he embarked on a canal boat for Pittsburg. A terrific storm ensued, and the great rainfall caused a break in the banks of the canal, so that the boat was finally left stranded on the ground, the passengers being without sufficient food for six days, at a point distant from any town. But finally the canal company procured wagons and transported the passengers over the mountains, this plan being resorted to three times subsequently before there was sufficient water to float a boat to Pittsburg. From that point Mr. Cook came down the Ohio river by steamboat to Cincinnati and thence made the journey with a wagon to Indianapolis, arriving on the 18th of July, 1838. Here he joined his brother, with whom he became engaged in the work of canal construction. The capital city at the time was but a small village. The weather that summer was exceedingly hot and all vegetation was dried up, so that practically no vegetables were to be obtained, and subsistence was furnished principally by pork and bread, making the year a very hard one for all residents of the locality. Mr. Cook was identified with the canal work here about two years and then removed to a point near Alexandria, where he continued in the same line of labor for an equal period, at the expiration of which he returned to Indianapolis, where he received his pay. He then went to Fort Wayne, where he found employment on the construction work of the Wabash canal, being located at Fort Defiance, Ohio, for two years, and thence returning to Fort Wayne, where he and his brother became associated with others in the building of a canal-boat, of

which Wilhelm Cook became captain. The vessel was used for the transportation of freight between Delphi, Ind., and Toledo, Ohio, and during a period of eight years he operated principally in connection with one warehouse, while within this period a second boat was built and his brother Christian became captain of the same, which was operated on the same route. In those days money was very scarce and wages nominal, but by industry and good management Mr. Cook made his venture successful, saving his earnings and applying them to the best advantage and thus securing a start on the road to prosperity. In 1854 he disposed of his interests in the canal-boats and returned to Indianapolis, which had at that time a population of about eight thousand, with slightly improved streets and few metropolitan advantages, giving little promise of becoming a great city. No special change was noted until the time of the Civil war, when the city started its era of material development, while the forward movement that has made this one of the most attractive and prosperous cities of the Union has ever since continued.

On coming to Indianapolis Mr. Cook associated himself with his brother-in-law, Fred Ostermeyer, in establishing a retail grocery at the corner of East and Washington streets. This partnership continued five years, Mr. Ostermeyer selling out his interest to E. Henry Koller, with whom Mr. Cook was associated two years. Then Mr. Koller sold his interest to Frederick Cook, with whom Wilhelm Cook was in partnership two and a half years, when Frederick disposed of his interest to Charles Dammeyer, son-in-law of Wilhelm Cook. That association lasted until January, 1883, at which time Mr. Cook retired from active business life. During the early part of his location at the old stand Mr. Dammeyer had bought adjoining property. In 1872 extensive improvements were made on the building, the same being raised to three stories, and it was there Mr. Cook continued in the grocery business until 1883—a long period, during which he built up an extensive trade and gained the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community. Honesty, unceasing industry, application and well-directed efforts were the causes of his success, and he became known as a conservative and substantial business man and as one whose integrity was beyond question. Thus this honored pioneer merchant was not only held in the highest respect in the

city where he so long made his home, but he also accumulated a valuable estate—a just reward for his years of toil and endeavor.

In the early years of his business life in Indianapolis Mr. Cook purchased two lots on South Liberty street, giving one of the same to his brother Frederick, and each erected a residence thereon. There Wilhelm Cook made his home for some years, when he purchased an attractive site on south New Jersey street, and erected a commodious and attractive residence, the same being his home at the time of his death. He also bought property on south East street which became valuable for factory purposes, and he disposed of the same at a good figure; and owned other valuable realty in the city, including residence properties, which he rented. He retired from business at the age of sixty-five years and in the golden evening of his life enjoyed well-earned repose and comfort, being a man whose success had been worthily achieved, and that through his own efforts. When he came to Indianapolis he was sixteen dollars in debt, and this was paid from his initial earnings, after which he earnestly started to gain an independent position. His success was gratifying to note and the story of his life is one that bears both lesson and incentive. While pushing forward his own business he was ever known as a public-spirited citizen and contributed his quota to the development and progress of the beautiful city of his home.

Mr. Cook always remained true to the faith in which he was reared, being a devoted and consistent member of the Lutheran Church. The old church, at the corner of East and Georgia streets, in which he worshipped for so many years, was burned to the ground in April, 1882, prior to which he had been for thirty-seven years a trustee and treasurer and cashier of the same, faithfully discharging his duties and taking an active part in all departments of the church work. After the destruction of the original edifice the church people decided to change localities upon the erection of a new building. In 1884 the society bought lots on the corner of McCarty and South New Jersey streets, where they erected a beautiful church, at a cost of \$30,000, Mr. Cook having been one of the prime movers in the project and a liberal contributor to the building fund. It was largely through his efforts and plans that the work was carried along to the dedication. He was one of the organizers and for twenty-five

years treasurer of the German Lutheran cemetery. In politics Mr. Cook was independent and never sought official preferment, except that he served one term as councilman. His death, which occurred Feb. 21, 1904, at the age of eighty-six years, was mourned in many circles.

On Oct. 23, 1843, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Lenora Ostermeyer, of Indianapolis, who was born in 1821 in Prussia, near the German line and near the locality where he was reared, both families being members of the same church. In 1843 she came to America with her father and other members of the family, and they located on a farm near Indianapolis, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives. Their children were as follows: Charles, a farmer of Hancock county, died there; Lenora became the wife of Wilhelm Cook; Sophia is the wife of Ernst Henry Koller; Fred was a prominent wholesale grocer of Indianapolis and filled important county offices; Louisa was first married to a Mr. Miller, after his death to Mr. Nagel and after his death to Mr. Dietz; Christina married Christian Waterman; Henry is a carpenter.

Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook Otto died at the age of nine years. C. F. William Cook is bookkeeper and a member of the firm of Holliday & Wyon Company, Indianapolis; he resides at No. 2020 North Capitol avenue. Sophia died at the age of seven. Christina became the wife of Charles Dammeyer. Charlotte married Charles Cook. Louisa married Henry Monroe. Ella is the wife of Charles Behrendt. Sophia (2) married William Poppe. Mary married Henry Brandt.

For his second wife Wilhelm Cook married Mrs. Charlotte Vehling. There were no children by that union.

JOHN H. INGILING, a representative business man and honored citizen of the attractive village of Bridgeport, Marion Co., Ind., is there engaged in the general merchandise business, and has gained marked prestige through progressive methods and fair dealing.

Mr. Ingiling is a native of Greene county, Ohio, born June 20, 1852. In 1854 his parents came to Indiana, settling near Bridgeport, Wayne township, where he grew up, receiving his educational training in the public schools of this locality. His parents, Thomas W. and Sarah (Hughes) Ingiling, were born

in New Jersey, where they were married. The father was a son of Jacob and Rachel (Taylor) Ingling, likewise natives of New Jersey, and grandson of Tent and Mary Ingling, who were born in France, whence they emigrated to America in the Colonial days, taking up their abode in New Jersey. The Taylor family is of English extraction and was also early established in New Jersey. Tent Ingling was a skilled mechanic and his versatility was such that he found employment in various lines of mechanical industry. His children were as follows: Tent, Jr., John, Thomas, Jacob, Sarah (Mrs. Inman), Nancy (Mrs. White) and Mrs. Frazier. Jacob Ingling passed his entire life in New Jersey, devoting his attention principally to farming. Of his children we have brief record: Jacob, whose whereabouts is not known; Lydia, Mrs. D. English; Rachel, Mrs. Haley; and Thomas W. After the death of the mother of these children, Jacob Ingling, Sr., married Jane Green, and they had one son, George, of Ohio.

Thomas W. Ingling was born in Burlington county, N. J., June 4, 1819, grew up on a farm, and had a common school education. He was three years of age when his mother died, and he was reared in the home of relatives until his father's second marriage, when he again entered the paternal home. His father was shortly afterwards drowned and the home was again broken up. Thomas was practically thrown upon the world and left dependent upon the kindness of others, and after being precariously cared for for a time, he finally found a good home with a man named English, with whom he remained on a farm until he had attained the age of twenty years. After his marriage he continued farming in New Jersey until after his eldest child was born, and then moved to Ohio, where he farmed five years. Thence he went to Illinois, where he remained a short time, returning to Ohio, where he remained until 1854. In that year he came to Indiana and settled on a rented farm near Bridgeport where he remained until 1867. He was a natural mechanic and a good artisan in wood and iron, but preferred farming. In 1867 he engaged in the general merchandise business in Bridgeport, continuing this enterprise for twenty-one years and meeting with excellent success. In connection with this he conducted a meat market, and became one of the prominent and honored business men of the county, with no shadow upon his reputation as a citizen and

a man. He also owned twenty acres of ground which was conducted under his supervision. In 1892 he withdrew from active business, being succeeded by his son, John H., and he passed away in Bridgeport, in August, 1904. Honored as one of the sterling patriarchs and pioneers of the county, Thomas W. Ingling was the architect of his own fortunes, depending on his own resources from his childhood, and it is gratifying to note that he was able to enjoy, in the golden evening of his life, the just rewards of his earnest toil and endeavor. His first presidential vote was cast in 1840, for William Henry Harrison, and later he voted the Democratic ticket for a number of years, but he eventually transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, which received his staunch support up to his death. He served in minor offices of local trust, but was never an office-seeker.

Thomas W. Ingling married (first) Sarah Hughes, a daughter of Thomas Hughes, who was born on shipboard while his parents were en route from England to America. The family settled in New Jersey in the Colonial epoch and his father remained loyal to the crown during the Revolution. Thomas Hughes was a brickmason and contractor and builder and did much high-grade work throughout New Jersey, where his death occurred. His children were as follows: David, who died in New Jersey; Eliza, Mrs. James Hughes; John, who died in his native State; Hannah, Mrs. Haines; Priscilla, who died unmarried; and Sarah, mother of John H. Ingling. Thomas and Sarah (Hughes) Ingling became the parents of seven children, namely: Apollo S., who was the only one born in New Jersey, served four years in the Civil war and is now a retired farmer of Bridgeport; Jacob, born in Ohio, is now a farmer and railroad agent in Illinois; Anna died at the age of sixteen years; John H. is the subject of this review; George died at the age of 21; Adaline is the wife of Lee Stair, of Illinois; and Sarah is the wife of E. Albertson, who is engaged in the nursery business near Bridgeport. The devoted wife and mother entered into eternal rest in January, 1897. She was a zealous member of the M. E. church and a woman of noble attributes of character. In February, 1898, Thomas W. Ingling married (second) Mrs. Malinda A. Turner, who had been married twice, first to F. Reed and after his death to J. J. Turner. She has no children. Her

maiden name was Cravens and her parents came to Indiana from North Carolina.

John H. Ingling remained under the parental roof until he had attained his legal majority, having in the meanwhile received an excellent common-school education and also learned the telegrapher's art. Upon leaving home he secured a position as telegrapher and extra agent in the Bridgeport office of the Vandalia railroad, continuing thus for nearly eight years. He also assisted his father in the store, and in 1892 purchased the latter's mercantile business and succeeded his honored father, whose prestige he has ably maintained. He continued at the old stand until 1898, when he removed to his present commodious and eligible quarters. He had served as deputy postmaster under his father and later he was himself appointed postmaster, serving a few years. Mr. Ingling had been in business for himself as a general merchant for a number of years, but he sold out and engaged in the wholesale stove business in Indianapolis, at the end of eighteen months selling out to the Indianapolis Stove Company. He then removed to Plainfield, where he became associated with Ad Ballard in the grocery and implement business, under the firm name of Ballard & Ingling, later buying his partner's interest and conducting the enterprise individually until 1898, when he purchased the Bradford stock of general merchandise in Bridgeport and thereafter conducted both stores for a time. Eventually disposing of his interests in Plainfield, he has since given his entire attention to his large business in Bridgeport, where he carries a large and select stock of general merchandise and implements of all kinds, and where he is known as a progressive and upright business man, commanding uniform confidence and esteem. In politics he is a staunch Republican and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

In 1884 Mr. Ingling was united in marriage to Miss Alice Cappelck, who was born in this county, in 1862, a daughter of Robert and Abigail (Ballard) Cappelck, her father being a prominent pioneer farmer of Marion county, where the Ballard family were also early settlers, both being identified with the Society of Friends, of which Mrs. Ingling is a birthright member. Mrs. Abigail Cappelck had four brothers, John, Joseph, Isaac and Robert. She became the mother of two children: Addie, wife of Hadley Reeve, of Friendswood, Ind.; and Alice, Mrs. Ingling.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingling have four children: George, who is an assistant in his father's store; and Laura, Lee and Wilma, who remain in the parental home.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUSHONG. Pioneer days in Indiana afforded scant opportunities for education and culture. Consequently those who were superior to the early conditions and became forceful men and women in life's arena deserve special praise. The environment of Benjamin Franklin Bushong, subject of this sketch, was extremely unpromising and honor is due him for the marked development which an outline of his career reveals to have been his attainment. He was born on Duck Creek, Hamilton Co., Ind., Oct. 25, 1841, son of Jonathan Bushong, a native of the Shenandoah Valley, Va., born near New Market, that State. The Bushong family is of German and French extraction. Jonathan, the father of our subject, was one of six brothers, and became a typical and successful backwoodsman in the growing West. He was reared in his native State, and there married Mary M. Corder. In 1823 they emigrated to Hamilton county, Ind., when it was an unbroken wilderness. He erected the first log cabin and cleared up a farm in the wilderness. Indians were numerous and wild game abounded. Jonathan was an expert shot, and hunted deer and smaller animals very successfully. His table never lacked for game, which constituted the chief meat of the earliest families. He was a man of deep religious convictions and became the first preacher in that part of the State, as a member of the United Brethren denomination. He was an industrious farmer, and doubtless it was the privations and exposures of this life that shortened his years. He died in 1844, when his son Benjamin F., subject of this sketch, was but two and one half years old. The wife and mother subsequently married again. Fourteen children were born to Jonathan and Mary M. Bushong, and of these eight grew to maturity, two daughters and six sons, of whom two are now living. Four of the sons became preachers, three of the Methodist and one of the United Brethren faith. The survivors are Rev. John A. Bushong, a United Brethren minister of Indianapolis, who, in 1906, was still active in his church work though seventy-eight years of age; and Benjamin Franklin. Those who

passed away were: Mrs. Cathrion Stone, of Lincoln, Neb., who died in 1899; Rev. Joseph, of the Protestant Methodist Church; Rev. James W., of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Henry J., a physician at Anderson, Ind., for many years; M. C., who died a soldier on the battlefield of Murfreesboro, Tenn., during the Civil war; and Mrs. Caroline McKinney.

Because of the death of his father Benjamin Franklin Bushong was bound out at the age of four years to Richard Philips, a Kentuckian by birth and a farmer in Montgomery county, Ind. Here in the back woods far from educational and even religious opportunities our subject was reared. Not until he was eighteen years of age did he see the inside of a church or school house. When he was eighteen Mr. Philips died, and for that reason, the bond that held Benjamin F., was transferred to the latter's brother, Henry J., who, then being unmarried, re-transferred it to his brother-in-law Mr. McKinney, with whom our subject then went to live. While there he received his first and only schooling, consisting of about eleven months, at the age of eighteen and nineteen years. When he married, at the age of thirty-two years, Benjamin F. Bushong could not read intelligibly, his education coming to him later in life. Mr. Bushong remained at this latter home for about two years; meanwhile his stepfather died and the care of his mother devolved upon him. About two years later he was severely injured at a grain warehouse while at work. His left leg and foot were crushed, while he was engaged in loading cars with grain. This accident confined him to the house for about eighteen months. Upon his recovery Mr. Bushong engaged for about six years in the selling of fruit trees and then for a year he clerked in a grocery store.

In 1873 Mr. Bushong married Miss Mary Kay. The one child born to them died when but four days old. Since his marriage the chief occupation of Mr. Bushong has been farming and gardening. In 1885 he began religious work as a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, filling pulpits at various places until 1899, and in revival services winning many converts. Mr. Bushong many years ago was led to believe from his interpretation of certain passages of scripture in the possible communication with the spirits of those who have passed away. In 1899 he became fully convinced of this fact,

and since then has given the subject much attention and investigation. He now lectures on the subject and is a medium for spiritual communications. He is a psychic healer of remarkable power. On Oct. 1, 1904, he began the study of anatomy, and has become thoroughly familiar with the structure of the human body. He has been able to effect the cure of chronic diseases without recourse to medicine. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has passed all the chairs of that order.

LUTHER MEHRING, residing at No. 1544 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, comes of a prominent German family numbering among its members men who have come to the front both in the agricultural and professional spheres of life. Nearly all of them have been stanch Lutherans, and zealous advocates of foreign missions.

Frederick Mehring, grandfather of Luther, passed many years of his life in Germany. As a young man he chose farming for his occupation, which for the most part he followed throughout his active career. At an early day, hoping to better his prospects, he came to the United States, and eventually settled upon a farm in Carroll county, Md. Here in the steady pursuit of his occupation he amassed considerable property, and rose to a leading place among agriculturists. He passed his last days in Maryland, and died there. He was married twice, and by his first union there were eight children, all of whom were reared in Maryland: Jacob, a farmer of Westminster; John, a farmer, who died in Maryland; George, mentioned below; Lydia, Mrs. Valentine; Elizabeth, Mrs. Harner; Anna, wife of William Koontz; Mrs. Miller; and Mrs. Hiner. By the second union there were five children, all of whom settled at Vermilion Station, Ind. Frederick was the oldest. One daughter married Rev. Mr. Stone, a Lutheran minister.

George Mehring, father of Luther, a prominent Maryland farmer and miller, also an earnest promoter of religious and educational institutions, was a man of affluence, whose word upon all subjects carried weight in his community. Born in Maryland, he was reared upon his father's well conducted farm in Carroll county, and by the thorough performance of each home task procured practical knowledge of agriculture and some valuable business experience. Both environment and

inclination decided him, upon reaching manhood, to follow agriculture for his livelihood, and settling upon a farm in Carroll county he there took up his work. From a small beginning he gradually branched out in his enterprise, until he engaged in nearly all branches of general agriculture adapted to his locality. As fast as he made money he improved his property and added to his farm equipment until he eventually had one of the most attractive and valuable pieces of property in his locality. In addition to farming he after some years, engaged in business, starting a grist mill on Big Pipe creek. Square in his dealings and turning out excellent work, he won a large patronage, and for a great many years continued his enterprise, materially increasing his income. In time he became one of the solidly prosperous men of the county.

During his young manhood Mr. Mehring married Elizabeth Marshall, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and a descendant of an old and prominent Maryland family. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mehring, all of whom obtained good educations and one of the daughters engaged in teaching. Anna and Lizzie died young. Joan, who is now about seventy years old, has never married and resides at the old homestead. Marshall who died some years ago, left a family of five children. Frederick, who now owns the old homestead, has never married and resides there with his sister. Julia died at the age of ten years. Luther is mentioned below. Mary died young. Margaret has never married.

Mr. George Mehring was a large framed, strongly built man, admirably fitted for hard manual labor. In character he was large-hearted, public-spirited, and ever ready to lend a helping hand in any worthy enterprise. Especially interested in the advancement of education, he erected at his own expense a comfortable and well equipped school building, where for years the children of his vicinity assembled. He was one of the pillars of the Lutheran Church, giving liberally to its support, and assisting in the promulgation of its doctrines. He was a man who cared nothing whatever for public notoriety, but never being afraid to assert himself in the cause of truth and righteousness, he was a power for good in his community. In politics he at first affiliated with the Whigs and later with the Republicans. He died in 1860, his wife some time prior to that date.

Luther Mehring was born in Maryland, July 25, 1843, and passed his early life upon his father's farm in Carroll county. In the public schools of his locality he had a thorough training in the rudiments, which was supplemented with a course in a business college at Baltimore, from which he graduated as a bookkeeper. Returning to his father's farm, he there took up the active duties of life on the paternal estate. Beginning later with the purchase of a small drove of cattle, which he sold to advantage to farmers in his locality, he next in the same way tried his luck with a drove of sheep, and continued to speculate in stock for a time, carrying on a profitable business in this line, and then engaging in butchering and in the sale of meat. After three years at that business he opened a feed store in Baltimore, which he conducted for some time. Reports of excellent business openings in the Middle West now decided him to locate in Dayton, Ohio, and there he turned his attention to the shipping of fertilizing material, finding a good market for his stuff in the East. After a year and a half of this business he was obliged to return to Baltimore, but he came back to Indiana, and after a short period of work in the same line in Richmond, Ind., in 1873, he found an entirely new field for this enterprise in Indianapolis, where he settled and has since made his home. He at once opened a large shipping business in his line, requiring several teams to collect bones and other fertilizing materials. Encouraged by his successes, the following year, he erected a small factory on the Sellers farm five miles from Indianapolis, which was later destroyed by fire. There for many years he carried on a rendering business, and with the exception of slight reverses by fire has kept steadily upon the rising plane of life.

Soon after his arrival in Indianapolis, Mr. Mehring purchased two acres of desirable land on South Meridian street, where he erected several substantial residences, which he still owns, his holdings including several good residence properties in the city.

On October 27, 1878, Mr. Mehring married, in Ohio, Miss Mary M. Murphy, who was born near Yellow Springs, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1849, and of this union there has been one son, Orville Edmund, a promising young lawyer. He was born Sept. 2, 1879, graduated from the high school and from Butler College, where he distinguished himself both as

an athlete and as a debater; and he now has an office in partnership with Emsley Johnson, in the Law Building.

Mr. Luther Mehring has always been square in his dealings, and is an energetic and hard-working man. In politics he is a strong Prohibitionist. He ran for councilman of his ward, and councilman at large. Reared as a Lutheran, he has strictly adhered to the teachings of that church. Mrs. Mehring is a member of the Methodist Church, a conscientious Christian. She is a woman of considerable business ability.

William Murphy, father of Mrs. Mehring, was, at different times engaged as a farmer, blacksmith, banker and lumberman. He was born in Ohio, and there passed many years of his life. After some preliminary business experience he settled in Versailles, Ohio, where he opened a lumber yard and conducted a lucrative business for some years. He also assisted in establishing a bank there, of which he long served as president. He finally, however, met with business reverses. He first married Mary Sipe, who died in 1862, the mother of thirteen children: Catherine, who married H. Reck; Leander, who settled in the West; Sarah, who married Isaac Reck; Simon, who served through the Civil war, and retired with two honorable discharges; Angeline, who married David Smelker; John, a Civil war veteran, who has been at different times a school teacher, farmer and tile manufacturer, and has his residence in Versailles, Ohio; William, formerly a grain dealer of Ohio, but now a farmer in Canada; Mary M., wife of our subject; Ellen, who was married to E. Hill; Esther, married to W. Sutor; Elizabeth, married to David Freeman, and later to John English; Susan, wife of F. Spencer; and Joseph, a lumber dealer, who resides at Urbana, Ohio. No children were born to Mr. Murphy's second marriage. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Christian (Newlight) Church.

LOUIS MAAS, a soldier of the Civil war and a prominent business man of Indianapolis, was born at Minden, Westphalia, Prussia, March 21, 1837, and is a son of Louis and Maria (Behrend) Maas, natives of Prussia. They were married in Westphalia, where the father conducted a large cabinet-making business, and as he was an expert he was very successful. Later he had charge of the railroad shops, and there remained until 1848,

becoming very influential; but as he was a man who took a deep interest in political affairs, he finally decided to leave his native land for one where more freedom was allowed. Landing in New York, he made his way to Louisville, Ky., settling in that city in 1851, and worked at his trade. From the time he located in the United States he was opposed to slavery and gave his hearty support to the Abolition movement. In his native land he had served three years in the army, and when the Civil war burst upon the land of his adoption he gave his services, enlisting in Company I, 5th Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers. He died in the Louisville hospital, after serving about two years. In appearance he was a man of commanding presence, possessing a strong constitution and good general health. He believed in maintaining right principles, no matter what the cost, and although he was obliged to sell his large holdings in Prussia when he emigrated he did so cheerfully rather than give up what he believed was a proper view of existing conditions, and began work at his trade once more. So expert was he that had it not been for the war and his early death he might have become one of the wealthy men of Louisville. His wife died in Louisville in 1858. Her father was an officer at a military hospital in Germany, where he was born and where he died. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Maas, Sr.: Louis; August, who died young; Mary, who died young; and George, a business man of Louisville.

Louis Maas, Jr., was born in Prussia, as before stated, and came with the family to the United States, being then fourteen years of age. Soon after the settlement of the family in Louisville he began to learn the trade of cigarmaker, and was a journeyman when in 1858 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until 1860. At that date he removed to Franklin, Ind., and there followed that calling until 1861, when his patriotism was aroused and he enlisted in Captain Oiler's company, but the quota being complete he did not join that company, later being placed with Captain Dobbs, 12th I. V. I. But again the ranks were full, and he was finally given a place in Captain Foster's company, Company A, 11th I. V. I., in lieu of a man who wanted to leave. Captain Foster was soon after promoted, and the new captain who did not approve of the substitution, insisted upon the ambitious young man being

discharged. Nothing daunted, he finally joined the 1st Indiana Battery and was mustered in Aug. 10, 1861. He remained with that command, doing hard service and proving himself a brave and gallant soldier. He was consigned to the South Western Department, and was first sent to St. Louis, where the regiment spent the winter. In the following spring they were sent to Warrensburg and engaged with General Price's men, taking a number of prisoners. From there the regiment was sent to Springfield, Mo., engaged in several sharp skirmishes, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, crossed the Ozark river, and arrived at Helena, Ark. Thence they were sent to Milliken's Bend and saw some heavy skirmishing, after which they crossed the Mississippi river and had a hard fight at Fort Gibson, where the Union army was successful. This was the turning point in the Vicksburg campaign. From Fort Gibson his detachment went to Raymond, where there was a skirmish, and then to Jackson, Miss. He was also in the battle of Champion Hills, at Edwards Station, Big Black river (where there was a hotly contested battle), and took part in the entire Vicksburg campaign. The regiment was then returned to Jackson, where there was another engagement, and there Mr. Maas was wounded, a shell taking off his right leg close to the body. He was placed in the field hospital, where his wound was dressed, but in a week was removed to Vicksburg, and two weeks later placed on a hospital boat and taken to Jefferson Barracks hospital, at St. Louis. There he remained until well enough to return home, when he received an honorable discharge Dec. 12, 1863, and went back to Indiana, settling in Indianapolis, where he has lived ever since. From the time of his enlistment until he was wounded Mr. Maas was in active service, and never complained or shrank from what he believed to be his highest duty. His entire company was composed of Germans, the captain, now deceased, being of the same nationality and bearing the name of Klaus.

Upon establishing himself in Indianapolis Mr. Maas worked at his trade, and in 1872 was able to open a cigar factory as well as a store, the latter being located on East Washington street. Until 1888 he successfully conducted both establishments, but at that time he sold his interests, and purchasing a well located lot put up the substantial residence where he still makes his home, living partially re-

tired from business. In political matters he is a Republican, although for a time he was a member of the Reform party and was its candidate for the office of recorder. Later he became convinced that in national matters the Republican principles more nearly expressed his own views, although he holds to voting for the best man in local affairs. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of the I. O. O. F., the Social Turners, and of the German House.

On July 1, 1865, Mr. Maas married Miss Frederika Wuest, who was born in Germany in 1844, a daughter of Christian Wuest, of the same place. She came to America with a sister in 1860, and settled in Indianapolis. Her mother died in Germany, but her father joined his children in the New World, and followed the calling of a gardener, dying in 1873. He was highly respected by all who knew him. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Maas: George, who is a lumber merchant; Charles, a manufacturer of cigars; Emma, at home; Frank, a cement contractor; Albert, a druggist of Indianapolis; and Louis, a clerk. George Maas married Miss Bertha Metzger, a daughter of Alexander Metzger, for many years prominently identified with the real estate business of the city, and they have had two children, Hugo and Wilhelmina. Frank Maas married Miss Jessie Gosney. Louis Maas, Jr. (2), married Miss Chloe Rector, of an old Indiana family from the vicinity of Lake Maxinkuckee.

JOHN W. GLADDEN, of Bridgeport, Marion Co., Ind., was born near that town, March 1, 1828, and was reared to the honorable and toilsome life of a farmer. A descendant of one of the first families of Indiana, he worthily sustains an honorable name, and through a long and active career has retained the confidence and respect of the community to a marked degree. His father, William Gladden, Jr., was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Eve Negley, of Ohio.

William Gladden, Sr., father of William Gladden, came of Irish parentage, coming to Pennsylvania where William Gladden Jr. was born but later removing to Maryland. On the outbreak of the War of 1812, he insisted upon entering the American army, and made all his arrangements to that effect, but his son, William, Jr., declared the father too old for that service, and went to the war himself, where he attained not a little distinction. William Glad-

den, Sr., was a prominent farmer in Frederick county, Md., where he was known as a strict Presbyterian, and a man of integrity and honor. His children were as follows: Jane, who became Mrs. Watt, and is now deceased; William, Jr., the father of John W. Gladden; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Heap; Jacob, who spent his life on the old homestead; Mary; Hannah B., now dead, who was Mrs. Strobridge; John, who settled in Indiana, and is deceased; and Nancy, who died unmarried.

William Gladden, Jr., was born Feb. 7, 1796, and was reared in Maryland, remaining under the parental roof until he was eighteen years old, when he entered the American army at the beginning of the War of 1812. He followed the flag as long as the conflict continued, and then returned home. After he was of full age, he came west as far as Ohio, where he taught school for three years in Butler county. In 1820 he came into Indiana, where he entered land and made the beginnings of a fine farm of 240 acres, to which he later added 160 acres, all being about nine miles west of Indianapolis. In 1823 he was married in Butler county, Ohio, and soon thereafter settled on the land just noted, where he developed a fine farm, and became one of the prominent farmers in the State. His death occurred Jan. 19, 1884, when he was aged eighty-eight years. His personal characteristics were those of a broad-minded, progressive and intelligent man, and he had a justifiable pride in adjusting troubles between his neighbors. In politics he was a Whig and Republican, and was never a candidate for any position. Kind and charitable to the poor, he was a good neighbor and a kind friend, commanding the confidence and esteem of the community to a marked degree. His wife, Eve Negley, was born in Kentucky, May 17, 1807, and she survived her husband about thirteen hours. Both died at the old homestead, where they had lived for sixty-one years, and both were buried in one grave. For more than sixty years they had been consistent and devoted members of the Methodist church at Shiloh.

Mr. Eve Gladden was the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Pembroke) Negley. Her parents were both German born, and their first home in this country was in Kentucky, and afterward they lived in Butler county, Ohio. Later they joined a pioneer party, and entered a large tract of land on Fall Creek, near Millersville, in this county, where he im-

proved a large farm, and stood well as a farmer and a citizen. He died at an advanced age and was highly regarded in this section of Marion county. In politics he was a Whig, and was a worthy member of the Methodist Church. In his family were the following children: John; George; Catherine, Mrs. Reed; Sally, Mrs. McIntosh; Elizabeth, who first married a Whiting (by whom she had two children), and has since been six times married; Eve, who became Mrs. Gladden; Margaret, who died unmarried; David, a physician, as was his brother, Jacob. All are now dead. William and Eve Gladden were the parents of the following children: Jacob, who died young; William N., now a fruit grower in California; John W., whose name introduces this article; James W., who died in 1868, leaving a wife and children; Alfred H., a member of a lumber firm in the city; Elizabeth J., who died single; Olive H., now Mrs. I. Cox; Mary, who died at the age of sixteen years; George L.; and David F., who died unmarried. Of these William N., John W., Alfred H. and George L. are all that are living.

John W. Gladden remained under the parental roof until his majority, when he married and engaged in farming. From his father he received forty acres, and buying forty more, began with a very good place. There he remained six years, when he sold out, and buying 160 acres, made it his home for a year. Then he again sold out to buy a farm consisting of 120 acres. To this he added, and at one time owned 181 acres. This place was situated in the edge of Hendricks county, and there for thirty-six years he carried on very successfully large and profitable farming operations, and was engaged for eight years in dairying. Mr. Gladden retired from active life in 1894, and now has his home in Bridgeport, where he bought a handsome and commodious residence, and where he and his excellent wife are enjoying the last years of a useful and well-spent life. His has been a career of hard work, unwearied industry, unwavering integrity, and crowned with very substantial success.

Mr. Gladden was married in 1849, to Miss Mary M. McCalmont, born in Marion county, Ind., Oct. 26, 1827, daughter of Wilson and Lydia (Fancett) McCalmont, one of the earliest pioneer families of the State. Both her father and her mother came to this State with their respective parents, and here they

were married, making their home a mile and a half northwest of Bridgeport. Her father was a son of Alexander McCalmont, a native of Ohio, of Scotch-Irish descent. In early life he was a tailor, but turned to farming, in which he was very successful, and occupied an enviable standing as a tiller of the soil. His children were as follows: Wilson, the father of Mrs. Gladden; William; Joseph; Margaret, who became Mrs. J. Smith; Alexander; Nancy, who married S. Hardin; Martha, who became Mrs. D. Fancett; and Robert. They were Presbyterians in religious faith.

Lydia Fancett McCalmont, the mother of Mrs. Gladden, was a daughter of John and Eve (Fry) Fancett, both natives of Virginia, and early settlers of Ohio. About 1823 they came to Indiana. John Fancett was born in Virginia, and came into Ohio with his parents in the time of the Indian wars. The Indians killed his mother and an infant at her breast, and took him captive. For many years he remained with the Indians, and became so attached to their wild life, that his friends were able only with the utmost difficulty, to induce him to return to civilization. Finally they gave him a white colt, which he was to own. After a time he became reconciled to his own people, and later married. He received no education, but was intelligent and shrewd. His marriage was contracted in Ohio, though he soon became a resident of Indiana, where he became a prominent and successful farmer, and a useful citizen. When he died, he was eighty-six, and his widow lived to be ninety-one. They were both faithful and devoted members of the Methodist Church. They had the following children: Joseph, a farmer; Cynthia, who became Mrs. Tryer; David, a farmer; Cydalena, who married Aaron Homan; Lydia, the mother of Mrs. Gladden.

Mrs. Gladden is a member of the following family: Ama, wife of George Johnson; Mary M., Mrs. Gladden; David F., a farmer; Cynthia A., who married J. W. Gladden; Jane, who died young; Elizabeth, the wife of D. Bice; Irene; Debbie E.; Albert; Lydia; Franklin; Fletcher; Horace; and Charity.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gladden have had the following children: Jane M., the wife of H. Spray; Alice, the wife of Lewis Mills; Margaret, the wife of David D. Mills; William, a farmer and grocer, who married Rose Bailey; Jane, deceased, who died leaving two children; Alice, who died leaving one son liv-

ing. Mr. and Mrs. Gladden are conspicuous members of the Methodist Church, where their Christian character and genuine worth command the respect and esteem of all their associates.

The mother of Mrs. Gladden, who was born March 7, 1808, lived to the age of ninety-six years, and retained her health and abilities to a remarkable degree. She spent much of her last days in reading her Bible, and employed leisure moments in piecing quilts, with as much readiness as women thirty years younger. She was the last survivor of the charter members of the Shiloh Methodist Church, which was organized in 1828.

WILLIAM KING, a well-known citizen of Indianapolis, is a man of versatile powers and many achievements. As a soldier, agriculturist, school teacher, post office official, and contractor and builder, he has made a thorough success of life, and is now carrying on a very prosperous business in the last named line. He comes of a family of ability and prominence.

John King, his grandfather, was of German descent, and a farmer by occupation. He passed his early life in Pennsylvania, but upon reaching manhood went to Kentucky, and there married a Miss Able. Of this union there were five children: James, who is mentioned below; Elizabeth, who married William Ball; William; Ann, who married George Spraker; and Samuel T., who settled at Raymond, Miss., and there ran the *Raymond Gazette* for over thirty years, a paper advocating the abolition of slavery. Though a slave owner himself, he was a kind one, and gave his help all the privileges of hired servants. He died in Raymond, a town which he himself had founded.

After marriage John King settled upon a Kentucky farm, where he engaged in agriculture very successfully throughout the rest of his business life. A wise, industrious and practical farmer, in the steady pursuit of business he won for himself a very solid prosperity. A strong Abolitionist, he never employed slaves; and, giving most of his time to his business, he refrained from office holding. He was a man of marked integrity, firm in his religious convictions and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

James King, father of William, became one of the pioneers of Jackson county, Ind. He passed many years of his early life upon the

well conducted farm of his father in Kentucky, and there received excellent rearing, considering the undeveloped condition of the State at that time. He attended the schools of his vicinity regularly, and being possessed of a bright, active intellect, and studious habits, acquired a thorough education. As a further preparation for life's activities he entered the shop of James Ball, and there by close attention to business soon learned the blacksmith's trade. About this time he married, in Kentucky, Margaret Ball, daughter of James Ball, who is mentioned below. Mrs. King died in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty years. To her and her husband were born six children: Jacob and John both located in Minnesota, and there died. George died in Indiana. James died in his native county. William is mentioned below. Rachel married W. D. Johnson, by whom she had four children, and, after his death, James Bay, by whom she had three; she is now a widow and resides at Broad Ripple. After marriage Mr. King moved to Jackson county, Ind., where he settled upon an excellent tract of new land, which had been entered by his father-in-law, James Ball, in 1834. Here by persistent activity and wise management he soon made many improvements, and gradually opened up large tracts to cultivation. Making a specialty of stock raising, he became in time one of the prominent stock men of the county. He enlarged his farm by land purchases until he in time owned about one thousand acres, much of which he divided among his children. In addition to farming he opened a blacksmith's shop on his place, and there followed his trade to some extent. Continuing upon the rising plane of life he in time became one of the wealthiest farmers in the county. A large framed man, six feet and one inch in height, vigorous and healthy, he was a hard worker throughout his life, especially in his younger days, and he lived to enjoy the fruits of his well directed activities. His death occurred in 1864, in his sixty-seventh year.

Mr. King was for years one of the leading men of Jackson county. Well-informed upon all questions, broad-minded and far-seeing, and possessed of the best business judgment, he filled at different times to the entire satisfaction of his community the offices of justice of peace, township trustee and county commissioner. As a man of firm temperance principles, and a consistent church member, belonging to the Missionary Baptist Church,

he was exceedingly active in everything pertaining to the moral welfare of the community. In politics he at first affiliated with the Whigs, and later with the Republicans.

William King inherited his father's capacity for large achievements. Born in Jackson county, Ind., June 16, 1837, he gained his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and in the White River Academy, at Brownstown, evincing a decided taste for intellectual pursuits. By assisting his father upon the home farm he obtained practical knowledge of many branches of agriculture, and as an additional preparation for life's activities he also learned the carpenter's trade. To farming, however, he first gave his attention, carrying on that industry upon the family homestead until 1859. Then, settling upon a farm of his own in Jackson county, he continued agriculture for himself until the opening of the Civil war. Fired with a thrill of patriotism, with the assistance of a friend he organized and drilled a company of home guards, and later, in 1861, assisted in raising Company B, for the 82d Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted, going into camp at Madison, Ind. Going to Louisville, Ky., under General Burbridge, he was soon assigned to the 1st Division of the 4th Army Corps, commanded by Buell, and started on the march through Kentucky after Bragg. From the battle of Perryville, he marched by way of Crab Orchard, Lebanon, and Gallatin, Tenn., to Nashville, doing his full share of the fighting. Chattanooga was another of his battlefields, and after being transferred to the 14th Army Corps he fought at Chickamauga. He passed some time in the Army of the Cumberland, and performed active service at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and for some time he was stationed at Atlanta. On one of the long marches Mr. King received a slight wound upon the ankle, without, however, the fracture of any bones. While at Chattanooga he contracted typhoid fever, and after a period of treatment in the field hospital was sent home, and on account of disablement from his ankle wound, which had been much aggravated by the fever, he secured an honorable discharge. Soon after his recovery, upon the invasion of Indiana by John Morgan, Mr. King again took up arms in defense of his country, only for a short time, however. Then, in 1864, in spite of his crippled limb, he was drafted and assigned to the 31st Indiana, under Colonel Smith,

then stationed at Pulaski, Tenn. Here he acted as drillmaster for a short period, and then, under General Thomas, started after General Hood, marching on to Nashville. While on the way Mr. King again fell ill, and was in the hospital at Nashville during the battle at that place. Later he was sent to Indianapolis, where he was assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps, which was on duty at the State House barracks, where, May 15, 1865, he received his second honorable discharge.

After the war Mr. King returned to his farm in Jackson county, and there continued agriculture very successfully for some time, improving his property and adding to its area until it finally embraced about eight hundred acres. A progressive, practical farmer, he occupied a leading place among agriculturists for many years. During this period he also increased his income by teaching school, and, being an excellent disciplinarian, gifted in imparting knowledge, he continued his services in this line for twenty terms. As his health made it necessary to discontinue farming, after some years' trading in oil barrel staves in Jackson and Scott counties, at Crothersville and Austin, he moved to Henryville, Clark Co., Ind., where for eight years he continued his professional work, giving excellent satisfaction to both board and patrons. In 1883, finding a better opening for business in Indianapolis, Mr. King moved to the city and worked at the building business here for six years. Then, in 1889, after passing very creditably the civil service examination, he received an appointment to a clerkship in the post office, a position which he filled very acceptably for some time. Suffering, however, from trouble with his limb, he finally asked for an indefinite leave of absence. After a period passed in recuperation he eventually returned to his duties in the post office and there filled at different times several important positions, until his resignation, in July, 1902. He has since given his time to contract building, and is now working up a good industry in that line.

In 1859 Mr. King married Nancy Love, a daughter of Madison Love, of North Carolina, who, about 1840, settled upon a tract of new land in Jackson county, Ind., where he became a leading farmer and citizen. Mr. Love married in Fleming county, Ky., Mary Johnson, who was born in Kentucky, and came of a prominent family, some members of which settled in Jackson county, Ind. To Mr. and

Mrs. Love were born several children: Atha, who married V. Carter; Nancy, Mrs. King; Sarah, who married L. Foster; Martha, the wife of H. W. Harling; Fannie, the wife of Alexander Marling; John, who resides at Seymour; and Harvey, who is a prominent farmer. Of these, Nancy (Mrs. King) died Sept. 2, 1897. On June 30, 1900, Mr. King was remarried to M. F. Hamilton, who was born in Jefferson county, Ind., daughter of James Hamilton, of that county; he was a cabinet-maker by trade, and settled in Indianapolis in 1887. Mr. Hamilton married Susan A. Cabbage, a native of Pennsylvania, and they had six children: Arminta, who married a Mr. Fullilove, of this city; Sarah, Mrs. Lane; Susan C., who has never married; William C., who died in Louisville, Ky.; Roland, who died in this city, and M. F., who is Mrs. King. The parents were consistent members of the Baptist Church.

By his first marriage Mr. King had eleven children, ten of whom are living: James A., who is now a contractor and builder at Broad Ripple; Anna, who married H. C. Poindexter; Amanda J., a teacher for many years, who married a Mr. Purcell; William Grant, who is an expert accountant; Attie, who married James I. Hymer; Arthur, who is an expert accountant; Ransom, who is engaged in the stair building business; Francis, who has never married; and Katie and Mamie, twins, who have never married. No children were born of the second union.

Mr. King is keenly interested in politics, well informed upon all questions of the day, and eminently qualified for office holding. While in Henryville he served as justice of the peace for four years, discharging his duties with fidelity and ability. An uncompromising Republican, he always puts forth his efforts for the success of that party. In religious work he is also active and is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church, to which his first wife belonged. Fraternaly he affiliates with George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.

James Ball, maternal grandfather of William King, and a man of large enterprise, was born in New Jersey of good Irish stock. He embarked upon life as a blacksmith, and as such continued for some time. At an early date he moved to Nelson county, Ky., in company with other pioneers, who built a boat and floated down to the Ohio River Falls, landing at the spot where Louisville now stands. Pro-

ceeding at once to Nelson county, they took up land and made good homes for themselves. Mr. Ball came into possession of some excellent farming land in that vicinity, and there, about six miles from Bardstown, opened what was known as the Six Mile House, where he entertained some of the most noted men of the State at times. He also started a blacksmith shop, which he managed with success for many years. In addition to his Kentucky enterprises, and with the view of bettering the conditions of his children, he went to Jackson county, Ind., and there took up large tracts of land, which he later divided among his children. He was an excellent business man and amassed considerable property. He passed his last days in Kentucky, dying there.

During his young manhood Mr. Ball married, in New Jersey, Rachel Calver, who was born in that State, and of this union there were eight children: Margaret, who was the mother of Mrs. King; William, who settled in Indiana; Daniel, deceased, who was prominent as a Baptist evangelist; James, who settled in Kentucky; George and John, who also settled in that State; Nancy, who married F. King and settled in Indiana; and Parmelia, who settled in Kentucky.

J. F. GILBREATH, a well-known resident of Indianapolis, a descendant of an honorable old family of North Carolina and a survivor of the Civil war, was born in Guilford county, N. C., Sept. 18, 1846, son of Jesse and Sarah (Mendenhall) Gilbreath, both natives of North Carolina, where they were married. He was educated in the common schools and was reared as a farmer. He is a grandson of Thomas and Mary (McCullough) Gilbreath, of North Carolina, the former of whom was a son of Robert Gilbreath. His wife was a native of Ireland. They came to America at an early day and settled near Greensboro, N. C., and in the early days of the militia he served at the general musters.

Jesse Gilbreath, father of J. F., was born in 1808 in North Carolina, where he married a second time and where all his children were born. By trade he was a wagonmaker. In 1851 he moved to Greensboro, Henry Co., Ind., and there engaged in work at his trade and also engaged in farming. He made a comfortable living but was too charitable to ever acquire a large estate. When in North

Carolina he was a popular captain of militia, but after coming to Indiana made no public record, attending strictly to his business. In two things he had the most settled convictions, politics and religion; he was a staunch Whig and Republican, and a sincere and consistent Wesleyan Methodist, although in his later years he accompanied his second wife to the Quaker meeting. His life was one of integrity and without reproach. In 1876 he went on a visit to his son at Indianapolis and died of pneumonia while there. The first wife of Jesse Gilbreath was Hester A. Willouby, who was born in Maryland. They were married in North Carolina, removing in 1834 to Georgia, where she died in September, 1835. Mr. Gilbreath with his three children then went back to North Carolina. His children were: Thomas W., born in 1831, who came to Indiana in 1851, and died in 1861; John S., of Indianapolis; and Mrs. Mary M. White, of Shirley, Ind. Mrs. Gilbreath was a Wesleyan Methodist. Jesse Gilbreath married (second) Sarah Mendenhall, a widow, born June 19, 1808, daughter of Joseph and Mary Buchanan, the former of English descent. By trade Joseph Buchanan was a carpenter and farmer, a man most highly esteemed. He died at his home in North Carolina in 1845, a member of the Society of Friends. He and his wife Mary had children: Sarah, mother of J. F. Gilbreath; Shephard, who died in Indiana in 1866; Mrs. Mary Bowman; Reuben Burcham, who died in Missouri; Mrs. Lydia Knight; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith; and William Burcham, who came to Indiana in 1853, and served in the war of the Rebellion. Five children were born to Jesse and Sarah (Mendenhall) Gilbreath, namely: Emily J., Mrs. H. Rose; Mrs. Caroline Hardin; Mrs. Lydia Forbes; Robert, of Charlotteville, Ind.; and J. F., of this sketch. The mother died in 1879. She always adhered to the Quaker faith, a good and pious woman.

In 1851 the brothers, Thomas W. and John S. Gilbreath, made up their minds to go to Indiana, and as they had no other means of transportation, they walked the whole distance of 550 miles, accomplishing it in thirteen days, making the trip with a very limited capital, and through many difficulties; they joined an uncle in Fayette county. John S. was then eighteen years of age, and he soon found employment as a farm hand. He worked hard and saved enough money to return to North Carolina with a team and wagon, and moved

the family to Indiana in that same year.

J. F. Gilbreath was five years old when they moved to Indiana, and he remained under the parental roof and assisted his father in the farming, until 1862, when he enlisted in the army for three years, although but sixteen years of age. He became a member of Company G, 16th Ind. V. I., under Col. Hackleman, and was mustered in at Indianapolis and consigned to the Western department, going to Richmond, Ky. Here, on Aug. 30, 1862, he was wounded by an explosion of a shell, the wound taking effect in his breast. While he was in the field hospital, Gen. Kirby Smith's force surrounded it and made many prisoners. Soon after, Mr. Gilbreath was paroled and was sent to the parole camp at Indianapolis where he remained until he was recovered and exchanged. Later Mr. Gilbreath participated in the siege of Vicksburg and went thence to Jackson, New Orleans, up the Red River and to Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, where the regiment was defeated after a hard fight in which they lost all their supplies and many were taken prisoners. Although Mr. Gilbreath received a scalp wound he escaped and continued with his command until it fell back to New Orleans, being under fire all the way, and while there the war closed with the surrender of General Lee, April 9, 1865. He was honorably discharged at New Orleans, La., having taken part in thirty-one engagements and suffered almost every hardship incident to the life of a soldier. He receives a small pension but has never been fully restored to health.

After recovering from the effects of army life, Mr. Gilbreath, in 1866, engaged in railroad work as brakeman on the Panhandle road and later made a trip to Kansas. In 1869 he returned and entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, as brakeman, and later was promoted to conductor, and was given a run into Chicago which he held for twelve years. He then went with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, as conductor, and was located in Nickerson, Kans., where he remained until 1888, when his wife and child both died and he returned to Indianapolis with his son Victor. He then went on the road to represent and to establish agencies for a roadcart factory and later went as brakeman with the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, during which time he had his hand injured and suffered the loss of part of two fingers. This caused him to give up

work on the road for a time, during which he engaged in a real estate business. He then went back to railroading and served seven years on the Belt line and then abandoned it forever. In 1902 he received an appointment in the city engineer's office and later was transferred to the Board of Health, but is now general foreman of repairs. Mr. Gilbreath has had a long and varied career, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that on every occasion he has discharged every duty faithfully and well and enjoys the warm friendship and respect of his comrades wherever he has been located. In politics he is a strong Republican, is a member of the order of Railway Conductors, belongs to the Union Veteran Legion, and during his life in the West, was a member of the Grand Army.

Mr. Gilbreath was married (first) in May, 1874, at Newcastle, Ind., to Miss Tidia Welch, daughter of John Welch, a native of North Carolina, who traveled a circuit for many years as a Methodist preacher, removed to Indiana, and died in 1895 at the home of his daughter Jeanne in Kansas City, Mo. He was buried at Newcastle. The children of this most worthy man were: Tidia; William; Nicholas; Mrs. Jeanne Briggs; John; and Mrs. Kate Montory. The children born to Mr. Gilbreath and wife were: Victor G., now living in Seattle, Wash.; and Bonnie K., who died in Kansas aged four years. Mrs. Gilbreath died there in 1888. She was a Christian woman and a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Gilbreath married (second), at Knightstown, Mrs. Lillie M. Stuart, and their children were: Horace Stuart, who married Bessie Ione Neal in October, 1905, has one daughter, Dorothy May Stuart; and Maude Stuart, who married Vern E. Whittaker in December, 1902, had one son Claude H., who died in July, 1906. Mrs. Gilbreath was a daughter of Shepherd and Rhoda (Cook) Bowman, the former of North Carolina and the latter of Indiana. Rhoda (Cook) Bowman was a daughter of John and Julia Cook, both natives of Ohio, who were pioneers in Indiana. They were Hicksite Quakers of most consistent Christian life. Shepherd Bowman was a son of Jesse Bowman of North Carolina, a carpenter by occupation and a pioneer of Indiana. In religious belief he was an orthodox Quaker. He still resides at Knightstown and is well known in Indianapolis where he has done much building and contracting. His children are: Lillie, Mrs.

J. F. Gilbreath; Julia A., Mrs. Morton Crider; William of Richmond; and Clyde of Indianapolis. The children of his second marriage were Clifford of Columbus, Ohio, and Fred, of Knightstown. Mrs. Gilbreath is a Friend in religious faith. Mr. Gilbreath is a member of the order of Railway Conductors, of which organization he has been a popular member for thirty-three years.

ROBERT RENTSCH, a popular and successful grocer at No. 1124 North Senate avenue, Indianapolis, where he has built up a very select family trade, was born in Werther, Westphalen, Germany, Nov. 21, 1851. His parents, Henry and Charlotte (Zumwinkel) Rentsch, were native-born Germans. They had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, six now living: Ferdinand, of Werther, Germany; Julius and Henry, both of Werther; Robert, of Indianapolis; Johanna, widow of Fred Stecker, of Bielefeld, Westphalen; and Emma, wife of Fritz Thiekoetter, of Bielefeld, Germany. The father was a baker by trade, and had a confectionery and bakery at Werther. He died in 1885, at the age of seventy-six years; the mother, who still survives, lives at Werther, now over eighty-four years of age. Both were reared as members of the Lutheran Church, and they have always been loyal to their ancestral faith.

Robert Rentsch was educated in the substantial and practical German fashion in his native land, and when seventeen years of age came to the United States. Though not able to speak English, he had a determined soul, and was bound to succeed. His first work was found with the wholesale grocery firm of Severin, Schnull & Co., with which house he remained until the summer of 1901, a period of thirty-three years, which bespeaks much for his steady character and reliable work. In 1901 he set up in the retail grocery business for himself, on North Senate avenue, and has won a good patronage.

Mr. Rentsch was married, Aug. 14, 1873, to Miss Emma Hahn, a daughter of Detlev and Henrietta (Stoever) Hahn, and to this union have come four children: Henry, Adolph, Augusta, and Louisa. Henry, who is unmarried, is manager of a gold mine in Africa. Adolph is in the store with his father. He and his two sisters are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Rentsch are Lutherans in their religious faith, and are highly respected in the city of Indianapolis, where they have a

wide circle of friends who recognize and cherish their many good qualities and sound worth of character. Mr. Rentsch is a member of two prominent German singing societies of Indianapolis, "The German House" and "The Mannerchor." As noted above, he came to this country unable to speak a word of English. To-day he has a fluent command of the language, and is well informed on all current questions.

JOHN N. FALL, a retired farmer of Lebanon, Boone county, is one of the very oldest inhabitants of that region. He was born in Indiana when it was still a territory, his birth occurring Sept. 15, 1814, in what is now Union county, a mile and a half from Silver creek. His parents were John William and Anna Catherine (Gift) Fall, natives of North Carolina.

John W. Fall removed from his native State to Ohio first, and lived there in Preble county till about 1812, when he and his wife moved to Indiana and entered land in what is now Union county. He took eighty acres of land, his brother entering another eighty acres adjoining, but the latter fell back and was re-entered by John W. Fall and his father-in-law, Nicholas Gift. The former made the required improvements on the entire 160 acres, and then in 1814 returned to Preble county. There he also entered land on which he made his home for seventeen years. At the end of that period he again went to Indiana, and buying 250 acres from old "Tommy Hughes," within a mile and a half from his old place, lived there several years. The farm was located just above Brownsville, at the east fork of the Whitewater. About 1837 John W. Fall moved to Boone county and bought several farms, among them one of 280 acres situated below Colfax and sixty acres on Wolf creek, making his home in Center township, where he passed the remainder of his life. In the war of 1812 Mr. Fall was drafted for service, but hired a substitute. He and his wife had three sons and one daughter, all now deceased except John N. The father died at the age of eighty-five years, two months, fifteen days, and his wife a little over a year afterward, passing away at the age of seventy-eight in the home of her daughter, Elizabeth Maroney, in Clinton township.

The paternal grandfather was Christian Fall, a native of North Carolina, of German descent. His occupation was farming. He

was probably a soldier in the war of 1812, as was also his son George. Twice married, he had in all twenty-three children, and he and his second wife both lived to a good old age.

The maternal grandfather of John N. Fall was Nicholas Gift, likewise of German ancestry, and born in North Carolina. A lifelong farmer, he moved first to Preble county, Ohio, where he settled on a farm near Winchester, land which he entered from the government. He died in that same county, when about sixty-five years old. His wife lived to the extreme age of ninety-six, and was able to do her ordinary work up to an hour before her death. They had several sons and daughters.

John N. Fall was scarcely more than an infant when his father returned from Indiana to Ohio, and the boy grew up in Preble county. He attended the subscription schools and to secure even that education was obliged to walk three miles to school barefooted. When he was about seventeen the family returned to Union county, Ind., and the young man made his home there until 1837, engaged in farming. In 1835 he entered land in Boone county, and two years later removed thither permanently, making the trip there on horseback. This land, entered at the land office in Crawfordsville, was situated in what is now Washington township, two miles and a half from Lebanon. Mr. Fall soon sold it, and bought another eighty acres in the same locality, from which he removed the timber, and where he and his wife began their housekeeping. Soon another forty acres was added, and, as prosperity followed, Mr. Fall added other lands till he owned at one time 1,300 acres, 900 of them east of Sidney, in Fremont county, Iowa. For several years the family made their home on a 220-acre farm in Jefferson township, then lived four years in Lebanon, the next twenty-six years on a farm north of Lebanon, and then for thirteen years on a small but attractive place of five acres, situated north of the city, near the corporation line.

In the spring of 1838 John N. Fall was married to Miss Lydia Davis, a young lady whom he had met some years before, when she was only a little girl of eleven, but who then had attracted him and whom he had resolved to marry. When the young couple began their housekeeping in Boone county, it was in the simplest fashion, in a cabin made of hewed logs, and with the greater part of their furniture of home construction. The

bedstead was made of hickory poles fastened into the wall and with clapboards and cords in place of springs. In pronounced contrast is Mr. Fall's present home, a handsome one built in 1903, on his father's old farm, which he still owns and which he has greatly improved. To John N. and Lydia Fall came a family of eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity and married: (1) William, a physician, in Advance, married Miss Sarah Downing, and has one son and four daughters. (2) Emaline married Samuel Utter, of Lebanon, and has two children, Clifton and

Rebecca married William A. Gray, of Boone county, and they have one child living, Audie, the wife of a Mr. Batz. (4) Mary became Mrs. Monroe Hazelrig. (5) Carrie married Steele Bryan, formerly a school teacher, and afterward a freight agent and then a druggist. They had one son, Clarence, who died when nineteen years old. Mr. Fall makes his home with this daughter. (6) Alice married Charles Downing, of Lafayette. (7) Charlie is a physician and druggist in Colorado Springs, Colo. (8) Park O., who died May 24, 1895, married Miss Henrietta Sanders, and had three children, Adah, Lawrence and Clarence. The mother of these children died at the age of fifty-nine, in 1878, when the family were living on the five-acre place north of Lebanon. She was a devoted wife and mother and her loss was deeply mourned.

John N. Fall is an ardent Democrat in his politics, and has always taken part in local affairs. He was elected supervisor of Center township for six successive terms, but the sixth time refused to serve. For the last few years he has lived retired, but still holds his place in the esteem and respect of his old-time friends and neighbors.

PETER STUCK, during his lifetime a successful farmer of Perry township, Marion Co., Ind., residing on Section 6, was born in that township Feb. 15, 1830, son of Daniel and Sarah E. (DeMott) Stuck. The parents were natives of Kentucky.

The Stuck family is of German descent, and the records show that the grandfather of our subject, also named Peter, died in Marion county, Ind., at an advanced age, the father of a large family. He served in the war of 1812. The maternal grandfather, Peter DeMott, also had a large family, and died

when an old man in Kentucky, where he had resided all his life.

Daniel and Sarah E. (DeMott) Stuck were married in Kentucky, and came to Indiana in 1829, locating on a farm in the northern part of Perry township, Marion county, where they partially reared their family. He died on the Bluff road, three miles from Indianapolis, in middle life. The family born to Daniel and Sarah E. Stuck consisted of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, three of whom are still living: Mary, wife of David Meyers, of Rolling Prairie, Ind.; Martha Jane, wife of Preston Hankins, of Southport, Ind., and William H. Stuck, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

In the life history of Peter Stuck is given an example of devotion to family ties seldom met with. One in a family of eleven children, from early childhood, his lot was a trying one, for he was obliged to work very hard upon the farm, assisting his parents. When he was only fifteen years of age his father died, and Peter assumed new burdens, his great idea being to relieve his mother and help his brothers and sisters. Several of his brothers were sadly afflicted. William was crippled and unable to walk, being obliged to crawl. Although Peter himself was unable to attend school, he sent William, and through his encouragement and advice the boy learned the shoemaker's trade, by means of which he has supported himself for many years, being now a prosperous man, with a family, residing in Indianapolis. Another brother was blind, and although he lived to be sixty-four years of age he never ate a single mouthful of solid food, subsisting entirely upon milk and coffee; for him also, Peter tenderly cared, as well as for his mother, who was sixty-seven or sixty-eight years of age at the time of her demise. This brave young man also helped his mother to bring up the other children, who fortunately were in good health, and in spite of these heavy burdens, through his industry and thrift, gave his own large family advantages he never enjoyed and accumulated a comfortable fortune for himself and his wife during their declining years.

In order to better carry out his plans for taking care of the family Peter Stuck rented land, then leased it, and by 1861 had earned sufficient money to purchase it. Upon this farm he resided until his death. It originally consisted of 127 acres, to which he added eighty acres, owning in all 207 acres, all of which is now in a fine state of cultivation.

When he first rented this property it was covered with thick woods, all of which he cleared off, turning the virgin forest into the fields of rich farm land which yield such abundant harvests.

In 1854 Mr. Stuck married Miss Catherine Elston, daughter of David and Sarah (Admire) Elston, and one child was born of this union, a daughter, Sarah. Mrs. Stuck died a year after her marriage, and in 1862 Mr. Stuck married Miss Mary Milburn, a lady of sterling traits of character, who seconded her husband in all his good works and proved herself a true, Christian woman and devoted wife and mother. Nine children were born of this union, six sons and three daughters: Rosa, who married Charles Scott, lives in Indianapolis, and they have three children, Nellie, Roy and Raymond; Alice married Wilbur Eubanks, resides in Marion county, and has four children, Ora, Ethel, Elsie and Florence; Calvin, who lives on the old home place, married Susan Kegley, and they have had two children, Harry and Orval, both deceased; Lee, who lives in Greenwood, married Daisy Tingle; Peter, a farmer of Perry township, married Ella Frazier, and they have three children, Hazel, Irvin and Edna; Edward, living in Perry township, married Cora Wycoff, and they have one child, Howard; Frank, a resident of Indianapolis, married Grace Adams; David, a farmer of Perry township, married Stella Kegley; Cora lives in Indianapolis with her sister, Mrs. Charles Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Stuck both passed away in 1904. Mrs. Stuck on March 8th, and Mr. Stuck on Nov. 5th. The farm of 207 acres was divided among their nine children, Calvin receiving the old home place, with sixteen acres; Lee, eighteen acres; Edward, twenty-three acres; Peter, twenty-five acres; Frank, twenty acres; David, twenty-three acres; Rosa, twenty-five and one-half acres; Alice, twenty-five and two-fifths acres; and Cora, thirty-one acres. Calvin, Peter, David and Alice live on their land.

In politics Mr. Stuck was a Republican, and he served as road commissioner for some terms, a number of years ago, discharging his duties as a public official in the same efficient, conscientious manner that he had always done those of a private nature. His fraternal affiliations were with the order of Odd Fellows, in which lodge he was very popular.

In few communities are there to be found people possessing the many excellent qualities

of Peter Stuck and his wife, and their noble example cannot but have a good effect upon those who knew them. Conscientiously discharging their duties to all the members of their families; ever proving kind and helpful neighbors, with an encouraging word for all, they occupied a place of highest esteem in the regard and affection of a host of friends as well as in the love of their children and other relatives.

HARLAND RICHARDSON, a prominent and substantial farmer of Marion county, Ind., residing upon his well cultivated and finely improved farm in Perry township, was born in Section 7, where he still lives, on Oct. 27, 1835. His parents were Thomas H. and Catherine (Harris) Richardson, the former born in Washington county, Pa., and the latter in the State of Maryland.

The Richardson family is of English ancestry. The paternal grandfather of Harland Richardson was a prosperous and respected farmer in Pennsylvania, where he was born and where he died, leaving a family of eight children. On the maternal side, Mr. Richardson's grandfather was Josiah Harris, a native of Maryland. In his early manhood he was a Revolutionary soldier. He established a fishery on the Potomac river, opposite Mount Vernon, but in later years moved to Kentucky with the pioneer settlers there, became a slave owner, and died in that State, leaving numerous descendants.

Thomas H. Richardson, the father of Harland, settled in Marion county as early as 1825, on Government land, 160 acres of which his wife had entered. Later they disposed of half of it, but their son re-purchased it, now owning the old estate. In his early days Thomas H. Richardson was employed as a teamster between Baltimore and Philadelphia, but later engaged in farming, in Indiana, where he died in April, 1860, aged seventy years. His wife survived until Dec. 29, 1864. She was a consistent member of the Christian Church. Their surviving children are: Nancy, widow of Peter Vandever, of Indianapolis, and Harland Richardson.

Harland Richardson was born and reared on the farm in Perry township which he now owns. His education was acquired in the subscription schools of his neighborhood. In September, 1854, he went to Kansas, landing in that State with but ten cents in his pocket, but his energy soon found employment and he

was one of the builders of Fort Riley, then on the distant frontier. The government paid well, and when he returned to his home, in 1857, it was with \$635 in gold, \$5 in silver, and a \$7 suit of clothes. Mr. Richardson used his money in 1860, in buying back forty acres which had been sold from the old farm, and after the close of the Civil war he purchased the other forty acres. Mr. Richardson now owns 113 acres of the original section, his inheritance being twenty-six acres, and he bought a one-third interest in forty acres. Later he sold seven acres, but also bought forty more acres in the same section, afterward purchasing forty-seven acres in Sections 10 and 11, in the same township. This does not include all of Mr. Richardson's realty holdings, as he owns forty more acres in Perry township, 100 acres in Lawrence township, and a well-placed lot in Crown Hill cemetery.

Few young men displayed more loyal attachment to country than Harland Richardson in the days when the nation called upon her sons for help. On July 5, 1861, he enlisted, becoming a private in Company F, 19th Ind. V. I., and served in that regiment until Feb. 9, 1864, enlisting again, on the 9th of the following March, and remaining in the service until the close of the war. For gallantry and meritorious action he was promoted first to be sergeant, and on May 1, 1863, was commissioned second lieutenant. In less than a year, in April, 1864, he was promoted to first lieutenant. His first commission was mailed him on the 1st of May, reaching the regiment of which he was a member on June 30th. However, ill fortune met him on the battlefield of Gettysburg, the next day, and he never was able to rejoin his regiment. Captured at that time, he was sent to Libby prison, in which foul den he was kept confined for ten months, and then was sent to Macon, Ga., thence to Charleston and on to Columbia, where he was paroled Dec. 9, 1864, having been a prisoner for seventeen months and nine days, all that time being denied a change of clothing. Mr. Richardson was in the commissary department in the early days of the war, and after being promoted was assigned to duty as second lieutenant, taking part in the battle of Chancellorsville, escaping only to be captured shortly after, at Gettysburg. He did not receive the belated commission until 1888, on account of some mistake being made in the muster roll, while he was in prison, and with it received \$953, officer's pay; he is now the

recipient of a monthly pension. No old soldier can tell more graphically the tales of those months of dreadful imprisonment than can Mr. Richardson, and he participated in many pitiable occurrences and knew of many more. One he relates substantially as follows: With six others he had been taken prisoner and one day received a note from a boy prisoner, while in the dungeons of Belle Isle, pitifully begging him for a little tea or anything else which would make the life there endurable, supposing that Mr. Richardson, as an officer, would be accorded privileges and better fare. Such was not the case, and the only response Mr. Richardson could make to this probably dying request was to send everything he had, which was a \$20 bill in Confederate money.

On Oct. 7, 1866, Mr. Richardson was married to Mary E. Garside, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Whitehead) Garside, who were natives of England. They came to America soon after their marriage and settled in Cincinnati, where they lived for many years. They had a family of eight children, the survivors being: Sarah, widow of Benjamin Shafer, of Indianapolis; Isabella, the wife of G. W. Crouch, of Indianapolis; Esther, widow of Levi S. Hand, of Indianapolis; and Mary Emma, wife of Harland Richardson. Mr. Garside died August 16, 1857, aged forty-seven years, ten months, his widow surviving until May 30, 1895, reaching the age of eighty-three years, three months. They belonged to the Episcopal Church, and after Mr. Garside died his widow joined the Methodist Church. By trade he was a painter. Some years prior to his death Mr. and Mrs. Garside were induced to make a trip to England in order to secure a portion of an old estate, but they not only did not get it, but the litigation cost them their savings.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, William B., Charles and Edward the last-named dying at the age of six months. William B. lives on one of his father's farms in Perry township, and Charles, who married Maude Purvyance, lives on the home farm. Mr. Richardson was reared in the Democratic faith, but did not vote for Greeley. In 1896 he cast his vote for Palmer and Buckner, and in 1900 for John G. Wooley, the candidate of the Prohibition party. His life is not bound by any religious creed, although he favors the Methodist Church, of which his estimable wife is a member. His fraternal associations are with Southport Lodge, I. O. O. F.; the

Masons, which he joined in 1860, and George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R. As a reliable, upright citizen, he enjoys universal esteem.

JOHN STETZEL, a pioneer barber of Indianapolis, is still in business in that place, now conducting one of the first class shops there. In the efficient management of this establishment he has won the confidence of business men, and is now looked upon as one of the substantial citizens of the place. Born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Oct. 12, 1828, he is the son of John, Sr., and Mary (Richards) Stetzel.

John Stetzel, Sr., came of an old and prominent family of Baden, many members of whom were ardent Reformists. He learned the tailor's trade, and upon reaching manhood followed it with profit throughout active life. He was a consistent member of the Reformed Church. During his early manhood Mr. Stetzel married Mary Richards, daughter of George Richards and granddaughter of an Englishman of that name, who as a young man came to Baden, where he married a woman of that country and there made his home. George Richards was born in Baden, and upon reaching manhood followed the trade of a tailor. He married in Baden and there resided for many years. His wife died in that country. Late in life, in 1835, with his children, Mrs. Stetzel, then a widow with children; and George, a tailor by trade, he came to Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind., making the way from Quebec, Canada, by lake to Cleveland, and by canal boat to Cincinnati, Ohio. In Hagerstown, Ind., he followed his trade for some time, but finally retired to a farm, which he purchased near by, where he passed his last days and died. Mrs. Stetzel, after the death of her husband, made her home for many years with her father. After twelve years' widowhood, however, she married John Fisk, a Pennsylvania Dutch farmer, and they settled in Wayne county, Ind., where both passed their last days, and died. By her first marriage there were three children: Mary, who died at Cincinnati, Ohio, at the age of fifteen years; Barbara, who married Dr. Hass, of Dayton, Ohio; and John, who is mentioned below. By the second union there were two children: Mary, who married C. Farris; and David, who died from the effects of a wound received in the service of his country, in the Civil war.

John Stetzel had the misfortune to lose his father soon after birth. Under the fost-

ering care of his mother and his Grandfather Richards he passed the first seven years of his life in Baden, Germany, and then, in 1835, came with his protectors to America and settled in Wayne county, Ind., where he passed some of his early youth in assisting his stepfather upon the farm. After a short period of this work, however, when about fourteen years old, he entered a barber's shop, in Cincinnati, where he passed three years as an apprentice. After mastering his trade he was given a regular position in the same shop, and here he remained for twelve years, commanding very good wages and winning patronage for his employers by his efficient services. Prospects of a good business opening in his line in the little village of Indianapolis decided him to try his luck in that place. Log cabin residences, meagre little stores, frequented by idlers and plodding farmers, streets gashed with mud-holes, or impeded by tree stumps, impossible sidewalks, and bridgeless streams, were some of the features that impressed him upon his arrival there, in 1852. For a short time he worked as a journeyman, and then purchased an interest in the shop of a patron and they conducted what was known as the "Bates House" shop. They continued there until the close of the Civil war, when they closed out the business. After a varied period as a journeyman, he and a partner by the name of Leo Lorano (who was of Spanish and Cherokee parentage), a remarkably good man and a Free Mason, opened a shop on Pennsylvania street, which they conducted with success for two years. Then, desirous of a change, they transferred their business to Terre Haute. After some time, however, Mr. Stetzel dissolved his partnership, and returned to Indianapolis, where, after several business changes, in 1883, he purchased a lot on East Ohio street, and erected a shop of his own. He had no difficulty in working up a custom, and, improving his establishment from time to time, he has there since continued. His shop is now one of the most reliable ones in the city, and has a large, high-class patronage. In the early days he erected a pleasant residence on North street, but later he sold the property and built the more pretentious home on East Ohio street, where he now resides. He also owns another pleasant house there, which he rents to good advantage.

Many years ago Mr. Stetzel married Mary E. Wible, who was born in Switzer-

land, in January, 1840, and in the early days came with her parents to Louisville, Ky. Of this union there have been two children: Arthur L., a baker by trade, is married and has one child; and Walter T., a clerk, is married and has four children. Mr. Stetzel is one of the honored pioneers of Indianapolis, thoroughly well known, and everywhere most highly respected. Reared as Lutherans, both he and his wife are consistent members of that Church. Politically, he at first affiliated with the Whigs, and later with the Republicans. He possesses a large fund of general information, is courteous and dignified in his bearing, and is much respected.

Mr. Wible, father of Mrs. Stetzel, a man of prominence and high cultivation, was born in Switzerland. There, upon reaching manhood, he married a woman of that country, who after many years, died in Louisville, Ky. Of this union there were six children: Edward, a barber, died at Danville, Ind.; William, a farmer, is also deceased; Charles, deceased, served in the United States army, and later in the Civil war, and died in Libby prison; and Adolph, a baker, in the employ of Parrott & Taggart of Indianapolis, served during the Civil war in the 9th Indiana Cavalry; Minnie married a Mr. Busch; and Mary E. (Mrs. Stetzel) is mentioned above. After some years Mr. Wible came to America and located at Louisville, Kentucky. A man of marked ability, he filled many important public offices in his native land, and acted for some time as judge of the courts. Socially he and his wife mingled in the best circles. After the death of his wife, he returned to Switzerland to settle an estate, and there, shortly afterward, he died.

JACOB SWARTZ MUSTARD (deceased), a prominent farmer of Washington township, Marion county, Ind., and a resident therein from his youth until his death in 1904, was a man of more than ordinary ability and good judgment. He was a native of Washington county, Pa., born Jan. 6, 1821, his parents being James and Dorothy (Swartz) Mustard; they were also born in the county named, and were the parents of four daughters and two sons, only one of whom is now living—Mary, the widow of Benjamin F. Rees, of Saint Louisville, Ohio. In 1834, the father, who was a farmer, located in Washington township, Marion Co., Ind., where he died in 1841, at the age of

about forty-five years. His wife preceded him in 1827, at the early age of thirty-one years. Both parents were identified with the Presbyterian Church. James Mustard was a man far above the average as to intelligence and force of character. He was earnestly and actively interested in whatever pertained to the real progress of the community, being a leader in school matters and everything relating to the moral well-being and legal security of his fellow citizens. In his position as justice of the peace, which for several years he held by gubernatorial appointment, he was no small factor in the maintenance of law and order.

James Mustard was married a second time, his wife being Mrs. Elizabeth (Craig) Goble, and there were born of this union five sons, the four living being as follows: William, of Washington township; Joseph D., a resident of California; James, whose home is in Broad Ripple, Ind.; and Cephas, living at Thurman, Iowa. Hiram died in the West on the plains of Oregon.

The paternal grandfather of Jacob S. Mustard, James Mustard by name, was born in the North of Ireland of Scotch parents, but his wife, Elizabeth Cummings, was a girl from Virginia—a native of Sleepy Creek, Hampshire county. The grandfather emigrated to America before the Revolution, being accompanied by his mother, three sisters and a brother, Henry. The last named joined the Patriots at Baltimore and was lost at sea. James Mustard located in York county, Pa., thence migrated to Virginia, and eventually settled in Washington county, Pa., where, the father of a numerous family, he died at the age of eighty-seven years. The maternal grandfather of Jacob S. Mustard, whose name was Jacob Swartz, was a native of Pennsylvania, son of Philip Swartz, who was born in Germany. He was a prosperous farmer, the father of a large family, and died in his native State.

When his father located in Washington township, Jacob Swartz Mustard was in his fourteenth year. He reached manhood in Marion county, attending an academy in Greene county, Pa., and teaching two terms of school in Washington township. He was of an enterprising turn, and in 1844, being then twenty-three years of age, constructed a boat with another young man and started from Broad Ripple, Marion county, for New Orleans, the trip being taken for the purpose



Jacob S. Mustord

of seeing the country and to take produce to the southern market. The voyage was down the White river—along which were three dams which had to be jumped at high water, the Wabash, the Ohio and the Mississippi, and was safely and successfully accomplished. When Mr. Mustard returned he resumed farming in Washington township, after the death of his father most of the family burdens falling upon him. With his interest in the family patrimony he bought other land, and in 1853 attended the public sales at Council Bluffs, Iowa, at which he purchased a tract which was his home for three years, when he returned to Marion and bought the interests of the other heirs in the home place, and was the owner at one time (with other investments which he had made in the county) of more than 400 acres of land. All but about 100 acres of this land has since been sold. Mr. Mustard lived on his homestead until 1902, when he removed to Broad Ripple, where he died Aug. 28, 1904. At one time he had sold the farm, but six years later was glad to repurchase it; it is still owned by his wife, and is considered one of the best pieces of property in Marion county.

On Nov. 8, 1846, Mr. Mustard was married to Cassandra Coil, a daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Colip) Coil. Mary and James are the two children born of this union—the former, Mrs. Charles Johnson, living near Eureka, Greenwood Co., Kans., and the mother of ten children; and the latter a resident of Thurman, Kans., married Martha Speece, and is the father of three children. Mr. Mustard was throughout his life one of the most highly esteemed of the citizens among whom his lot was cast. He was not only an honor to the primary art of agriculture, which modern methods have transformed into a science, but an early educator, and a sturdy pioneer, who assisted to lay the present foundation of the State's material prosperity. For several years he served as school director, but in politics assumed an independent position. In religious belief he was a Methodist, as is his widow who survives him.

Mrs. Jacob S. Mustard was born on the old homestead of her father, which she now owns, near Broad Ripple, Washington township, Marion Co., Ind., on June 30, 1828. Her parents, Jacob and Barbara (Colip) Coil, although of German descent, were both natives of Pendleton Co., Va. There they were married in 1810, and in the following year located

on a place near Washington Court House, Fayette Co., Ohio. In 1823 they settled in Washington township, where the wife died July 17, 1828, and the husband in November, 1837, at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. Coil was a son of Jacob, a German farmer and soldier of the Revolution, who was killed in battle. Mrs. Coil, born Nov. 8, 1791, was a daughter of Rev. John Colip and Sabina (Conrad) Colip. The former emigrated to America as a young musician of the Hessian troops, but being deceived by the British he remained in the country to become a good, useful and prominent American. He was a man of superior and serious mind and after settling and marrying in Franklin county, Va., he was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. In 1829 he entered land in Washington township, Marion county, as well as in Hamilton county, settling in what was called Strawtown, on White river. There his family was reared, and there both he and his wife died of old age—the father having reached the age of eighty-six.

WILLIAM F. TEVEBAUGH. A native son of Indiana and a representative of one of its honored pioneer families, the subject of this sketch gave added distinction and prestige to the name through his valiant service in the war of the Rebellion, and as a worthy citizen of the capital city of the State we may most consistently enter in this work a brief review of his ancestral and personal history.

Mr. Tevebaugh was born on a farm in Knox county, Ind., March 18, 1841, and his early life, in its environments, duties and privileges, was such as was common to the farmer lads of the locality and period. He is a son of John and Cynthia (Richards) Tevebaugh, the former of whom was likewise a native of Knox county, while the latter was born in Tennessee. Solomon Tevebaugh, grandfather of William F., was born in Cape Colony, South Africa, of sturdy Holland-Dutch descent, and he came to America as a young man, being among those earnest and strong-hearted pioneers who settled in Indiana in its primitive days and laid the foundations for a great and prosperous State, disputing dominion with the Indians and enduring all the privations and strenuous labors which were the common lot of the early settlers. He located south-east of the historic old town of Vincennes, in Knox county, and as he had considerable means available he was enabled to provide him-

self with somewhat better conveniences than the average settler, erecting a double log house, which was provided with port-holes on each side, so that defense could be made in case of attack by the Indians. He also equipped the windows of his house with iron shutters, making his home a veritable fortress. When the land was placed on the market by the government he entered large tracts and became the owner of a valuable landed estate in Knox county, developing much of the property and becoming one of the most prominent and influential farmers of that section, while his public spirit and marked executive ability were shown in divers directions. He aided materially in promoting emigration to this State, in securing surveys of lands, and was indeed one of the honored founders of a great commonwealth, his home having been hospitably open to all newcomers until such time as they secured land and made ready their own homes, while his honor and integrity in all the relations of life gained him unequivocal confidence and esteem. When he located in Knox county, Vincennes was but a small village in the forest, being practically but the headquarters of a Catholic mission, as history fully records, and there he became an intimate friend and adviser of Gen. William H. Harrison at the time the latter was there stationed as Territorial governor. Thus it may be seen that the subject of this sketch is, indeed, a member of one of the earliest pioneer families of Indiana, where the name has ever stood for the highest type of citizenship. Solomon Tevebaugh not only aided in the material development of the State but also in the civic and moral progress, having been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while for many years the pioneers assembled at his home for worship before the erection of church buildings, and there also the itinerant, circuit-riding clergyman ever found a hearty welcome and hospitable entertainment. Eventually a camp-ground was established on his land and there the annual camp-meetings of the church were held. He was married in South Africa, shortly after this event emigrating to America, and the children were all born in Knox county, where the parents remained until well advanced in years, passing their declining days in the home of their son Riley, in Illinois. Their children were as follows: John, father of William F.; Polly, who became Mrs. Stuckey; Betsey, the wife of William Graham; George, who was a clergyman of the M.

E. Church; Solomon, Jr., who was a farmer and hunter, as was also Riley. All of this family are now deceased.

John Tevebaugh was reared on the old pioneer homestead in Knox county and contributed his quota to the arduous work of clearing the land and placing it under cultivation. He was born Sept. 9, 1808, and his death occurred Jan. 10, 1869. In his youthful days Indians were still numerous in Knox and adjoining counties and were a constant menace to life and property, making frequent raids and running off much live stock belonging to the settlers, and he acted as guard of property while still a boy and later was prominent in quelling the aborigines, having been an active participant in the Black Hawk war, in which he served under Gen. William H. Harrison, with whom he became intimately acquainted. He also knew personally other prominent men of the early days, including Gov. James D. Williams, while his strong intellectuality, powers of observation and remarkable memory made him an authority in regard to pioneer history. He remained on the homestead until he had attained maturity and eventually reclaimed and improved a farm of his own in his native county, being successful in his efforts and gaining precedence as one of the substantial and representative men of that section of the State. He not only carried on general farming, but also showed his enterprising spirit by engaging in the raising of live stock, while at the home was manufactured the woolen and linen cloth used for clothing and domestic purposes. He was a leading member of the Methodist Church, in which he was a licensed exhorter and a faithful Christian worker, having served as class-leader for many years and having been the incumbent of other official positions in the church, of which he was a veritable pillar. In politics he was originally a Whig, later gave his support to the Know-Nothing party, and finally was a stalwart adherent of the Republican party. While never an aspirant for public position he was true to all the duties of citizenship and served in various township offices of trust and responsibility, his honor and integrity being proverbial.

Mr. Tevebaugh's first wife died about 1846. She was a daughter of James Richards, who emigrated from Tennessee to Indiana in the early pioneer epoch, becoming one of the prominent and honored farmers of Knox county, where he passed the remainder of his

life. His children were as follows: James; Locky, Mrs. Thorn; Cynthia, Mrs. Tevebaugh; and Minerva, Mrs. Banks. All were consistent members of the Methodist Church. John and Cynthia (Richards) Tevebaugh became the parents of six children, namely: Elizabeth, Mrs. G. Goldman; John W., who served during the Civil war as a member of the 33d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died July 20, 1901; William F., the immediate subject of this review; Mary, wife of Solomon Collins; Isaiah, who served as a member of the 4th Indiana Cavalry, now a resident of Mt. Carmel, Ill.; and Cynthia, who first married Joseph Collins, became after his death the wife of a Mr. Prather, who also died, and later married a Mr. Fisher, whom she survives. After the death of the mother of these children the father consummated a second marriage, being united to Mrs. Polly Collins, widow of Hiram Collins, and they became the parents of two children, Jacob and Sarah. Mrs. Polly Tevebaugh died some time late in the fifties.

William F. Tevebaugh grew up under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm, in whose work he assisted until there came a call to higher duty, when the integrity of the nation was threatened by armed rebellion. On Oct. 1, 1861, he tendered his services in defense of the Union, going to Vincennes, where he enlisted, becoming a private in a company which was soon afterward attached to the 3d Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, as Company M. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and later to the Army of the Tennessee. Under command of General Kilpatrick they proceeded to Hopkinsville, and thereafter saw much hard service under the command of that general, taking part in many hotly contested battles and innumerable skirmishes. The first battle in which Mr. Tevebaugh participated was that of Shiloh, and thereafter his regiment acted as escort for Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden for twelve months; the last battle in which it participated was at Raleigh, N. C. Within his term of service Mr. Tevebaugh was with Sherman on the memorable march to the sea, taking part in the Atlanta campaign, and later proceeding on the long and weary march through the Carolinas, after which he was on duty in the vicinity of the national capital, though his command did not enter the city. On the second day's march to the sea Mr. Tevebaugh was one of four men who daringly charged a battery of two guns, capturing the

same, and escaping without special injury. He endured his full share of the hardships of the war. Upon the expiration of his first term he received his honorable discharge and forthwith veteranized, re-enlisting, at Edgefield, Tenn., for three years or "during the war," and continuing at the post of duty as a member of the same company and regiment. He never responded to the sick call and no demand for his service was ever unanswered, so that his record is one of which he may well be proud. He was never seriously wounded and never captured. At the time of Lee's surrender his command was on the border of the State of North Carolina, whence it proceeded to Lexington, that State, remaining there until mustered out in July, 1865. The regiment then went to Louisville, Ky., where Mr. Tevebaugh received his honorable discharge, having served for three years and nine months.

After the close of the war Mr. Tevebaugh returned to Knox county, Ind., where he secured employment on the farm of ex-Gov. J. D. Williams, while later he operated a flatboat on the Ohio river, and still later engaged in the grocery business. While at home on a furlough, in March, 1864, he had married, and in 1866 he established his home in Vincennes, where he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which he there continued to follow as a vocation until July, 1874. The following September he came to Indianapolis, where he worked at his trade until 1876, when he became assistant engineer and carpenter at the asylum for the deaf. In 1883 he entered the employ of the Bee Line Railroad Company in the capacity of fireman, later becoming connected with the Monon Railroad, as bridge builder, and subsequently as foreman at various water stations. He remained with this road for eleven years, and the following three years was engaged in repair work on the Big Four railroad. Since that time he has lived partially retired, having a commodious and attractive home which he purchased in 1874, eligibly located on Leota street, Indianapolis. Here he devotes his attention to shoemaking and other lines of mechanical work, having marked ability in mechanical lines and having put the same to practical use in divers ways, so that he has been able to amply fortify himself to enjoy in comfort the evening of his life, while he enjoys the respect and good-will of all who know him. In politics Mr. Tevebaugh is a staunch

Republican, and fraternally he is an honored and valued member of George H. Chapman Post, No. 209, G. A. R., while his wife is prominently identified with the Woman's Relief Corps auxiliary to the same, being past president of the same. Both are devoted members of Grace M. E. Church, in whose work they take an active interest.

On March 6, 1864, Mr. Tevebaugh was united in marriage to Miss Effie E. Osborn, who was born in Petersburg, Pike Co., Ind., Jan. 31, 1845, daughter of Elias and Maria (Mount) Osborn, the former a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and the latter of Virginia, whence she accompanied her parents on their removal to Indiana. Elias Osborn was a son of Eber and Sarah (Dutcher) Osborn, the former of whom was a son of Thomas and Sarah (Gould) Osborn, his mother being a sister of the father of the late Jay Gould. Maria (Mount) Osborn was born in Virginia in 1808, daughter of James and A. (Weathers) Mount. Her father, who was a prominent planter and slave holder in Virginia, came to Indiana in 1818, settling in Pike county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was for many years a government employee. His children were as follows: James; Nancy, Mrs. Fields; Mary, who married a brother of her elder sister's husband; and Maria, who became the wife of Elias Osborn. The brothers and sisters of Elias Osborn were as follows: Eber, Thomas, Elizabeth (Mrs. Finn), and Sarah (Mrs. James Mount).

Elias Osborn was reared to manhood in the State of New York, whence he came to Indiana as a pioneer of 1816, becoming one of the enterprising, public-spirited and influential men of his day. He was well educated and had a personality that well equipped him for leadership in thought and action. In the pioneer days he operated flat-boats in the transportation of produce to the Southern markets, while in later years he became county clerk of Pike county and was otherwise engaged in official duties for many years, also dealing quite extensively in real estate. He was for many years incumbent of the office of justice of the peace and was a man whose counsel was frequently sought and highly valued. In 1875 his residence took fire, and in attempting to save valuable papers he inhaled smoke and heat to such an extent as to cause his death shortly afterward, on Dec. 20, 1875. He was an active participant in the war of 1812, in recognition of which service he re-

ceived a pension. He was a religious man, and his wife was a consistent member of the M. E. church. Her death occurred in 1886. They had eight children, namely: Elizabeth, who was born in 1832, died at the age of twenty-five years; Thomas, born in July, 1835, died at the age of fifty-two; Sarah, born July 4, 1837, is Mrs. Herrell, of Petersburg; Mary, born Dec. 31, 1840, is the wife of S. Stuckey, of Monroe City, Ind.; Effie E., born Jan. 31, 1845, is the wife of William F. Tevebaugh; Elias, born in February, 1847, died Jan. 15, 1896; Nancy, born Aug. 26, 1849, is the wife of Gip Baker, of Terre Haute; and David S., born March 17, 1852, is a well-known business man of Petersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Tevebaugh have two children: Edgar H., born Oct. 4, 1867, is now in the employ of the Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company, and is stationed at East St. Louis, Ill.; and Harry W., born Nov. 10, 1869, is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with headquarters at Indianapolis. Both sons are married, the elder having four children, and the younger one child.

SAMUEL SHOWALTER. Among the retired citizens of Indianapolis are a few whose lives are splendidly typical of the growth of Indiana, who came to the State in their boyhood days, and whose earliest education was the stern problems of existence in a pioneer land, the conditions of life then prevailing differing so radically from those of the present day that they are scarcely comprehensible, save to those who have actually experienced them. But those harsh conditions of life developed a type of hardy manhood and womanhood that has not since been repeated under the more favorable succeeding environment.

Samuel Showalter was born in Franklin county, Va., Oct. 27, 1821, the son of Abraham and Frances (McCormick) Showalter, the mother being a native of Virginia.

Abraham Showalter was born in Pennsylvania in 1768. He was of German ancestry, and when a young man removed to Virginia and there married. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1826 removed with his large family to Henry county, Ind., where he became one of the earliest settlers, clearing up a farm in the wilderness and there he died Feb. 8, 1859, at an extreme old age. The wife and mother lived to the age of eighty years. Abraham Showalter was a life-long farmer, a

most industrious and highly esteemed citizen, and a worthy representative of the old pioneers of Indiana, now rapidly passing away. Of the fourteen children of Abraham and Frances Showalter thirteen grew to maturity, and of these all but one had families. Of this once numerous family Samuel Showalter is the only survivor.

Mr. Showalter was a child of but five years when he came with his parents from Virginia to Indiana. He well remembers the wild appearance of the country, as it was seventy-five years ago, and he has lived to see it gradually emerge from an almost uninhabitable wilderness to a proud position in the sisterhood of States. He grew to manhood on the old homestead and assisted in clearing up his father's farm, and assisted also in the development of other farms in the neighborhood. At the age of eighteen he was given his time by his father, and then started in life for himself, devoting his energies largely to the clearing of land by the acre. One of the contracts he took was to clear five acres in the green woods, receiving for this arduous labor \$8 per acre. Wages were low in those days and frequently he performed the hardest kind of labor for thirty-seven and one half cents per day.

Mr. Showalter married, in 1841, Aseneth Gilbert, daughter of Aaron and Jemima (Newby) Gilbert, pioneers of Wayne county, Ind., who migrated from Guilford county, N. C., in 1821. They were of the Quaker faith, and had a family of six daughters of whom Mrs. Showalter, and Mrs. Mary Miller of Grant county, Ind., her youngest sister, are the only survivors. Mrs. Showalter was born in North Carolina in 1819, and was only two years old when she came with her parents to Indiana. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Showalter engaged in farming in Henry county. In 1864 Mr. Showalter sold his farm and removed to Indianapolis. Here for ten years he engaged in the grocery business, since which time he has lived a retired life. He is a member of the Christian Church, his wife adhering to the Quaker faith of her ancestors. In politics Mr. Showalter is a Democrat. He cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Showalter are passing their declining years in comparative health and comfort. Representing as they do, two of the pioneer families of Indiana, their later years are sweetened by the memories of the good old days, for though privation and toil was then the common lot, joy and content-

ment mingled with labor and scant means, and laid the foundation for the richer and deeper life that followed.

THOMAS THATCHER, who resides in Indianapolis, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., May 16, 1842, son of Daniel and Mary (Raills) Thatcher. Both father and mother belonged to pioneer families of Indiana, and late in life they moved to Tipton county, Ind., where they lived the rest of their lives.

Thomas Thatcher was the eldest of a family of fourteen children born to his parents, seven sons and seven daughters, of whom two daughters and three sons are living at the present time. Two of the sons served in the War for the Union, Thomas and William, who was in Company D, 93rd Ind. V. I., and died at Vicksburg during the war.

Thomas Thatcher was reared on a farm, and when a boy attended school in a pioneer log school-house. He was mustered into the United States service, July 14, 1861, as a member of Company K, 22nd Ind. V. I., Col. J. C. Davis commanding. Mr. Thatcher was at the front all the time, and missed but one (Perryville, Ky.) battle in which his regiment was engaged, when he was away on a leave of absence. He became a sergeant, passed through the Atlanta campaign, was in Sherman's march to the sea, and in many hard-fought engagements he played the part of a brave and manful soldier. He fought at Pea Ridge, Nolenville, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Red Oak, Jonesboro, Averysboro, and Bentonville. In the Grand Review at Washington he formed a part of the procession, and shared in the crowning honors of the war. At Pea Ridge he was slightly wounded by a grape shot; and at the battle of Peach Tree Creek he received a gunshot wound, being struck in the back of the head and was rendered unconscious, being reported as dead by the captain of his company, who saw him fall. Left on the battle field as dead, the Rebels also thought him dead, and stripped him of his clothing. However, he revived when the Union forces swept back to reclaim the ground from which they had been driven, and was rescued and cared for by troops under the command of Gen. Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Thatcher, declining to go to the hospital, re-

mained with his regiment, but for some time he was excused from duty. At Jonesboro he was wounded by a bayonet thrust from a Confederate, and at Bentonville, N. C., about the last fight of the war, he was severely wounded by an exploding shell, his left arm and shoulder being torn and lacerated. He was discharged at Indianapolis, July 25, 1865, after a gallant and meritorious career of more than four years in the army, he having re-enlisted Feb. 1, 1864, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. Thatcher was married Oct. 19, 1865, to Mahala, a daughter of John J. and Barbara Miller. Mrs. Thatcher was born in Switzerland county, Ind., April 27, 1846, and her father, John Miller, was born in 1812, in Indiana, when it was a Territory. Mr. and Mrs. Miller spent their last years in Indianapolis. They had a family of seven children, all of whom are now living with the exception of Mrs. Mary Webb, who died at the age of fifty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher have seven children, four sons and three daughters: Mrs. Mary B. Kirkpatrick, Wallace P., Mrs. Daisy D. Clark, John T., Caroline, Lewis H. and Edward E. Mrs. Thatcher is descended from a notable family. Her grandfather, William Miller, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and for his services in that war received a land grant from the government. With his warrant he located land in Missouri, where he was living at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war, and though over seventy years of age, he enlisted, and served for some time as a soldier of the Union army. There are but few instances of a man bearing arms in both the war of 1812 and the war of the Rebellion. Many of the Miller family attained to great age, John J. Miller, her father being eighty-six, and her mother eighty-five years old, at the time of their deaths.

In his early life Mr. Thatcher learned the carpenter's trade, and since the war has followed contracting and building so far as he has had the health and strength to work, his health being much shattered, his wounds becoming more troublesome as the years go by. Beside his many wounds, Mr. Thatcher was rendered partially deaf by an attack of measles, which occurred soon after he entered the army and previous to his going to the front, and he was confined to the hospital for some weeks.

Mr. Thatcher belongs to the I. O. O. F., and his honest and upright life gives credit to the order. In the army he was an excel-

lent soldier, and in peace an honorable and useful citizen. In politics he is a Republican. Both he and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Church.

JESSE F. HAWKINS (deceased), a veteran soldier of the Civil war, and for some years a justice of the peace in Indianapolis, was born in Preble county, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1834.

Thomas Hawkins, his father, was a pioneer of Wayne county, Ind. In 1808, eight years before Indiana became a State, as a boy he played with Indian lads and was reared on the wild frontier. His father, Nathan Hawkins, was a native of North Carolina, and among the earliest of the pioneers of the Territory of Indiana. The family belonged to the Society of Friends, or Quakers. Thomas Hawkins went from Indiana to Ohio at the age of twenty-two, and three years later married Mary Faulkner, a native of Preble county, Ohio, and daughter of Jesse Faulkner, who was a native of England, and was brought to this country when a boy by his parents. Thomas Hawkins returned to Indiana and settled in Hamilton county in 1842, where he settled on a farm about fifteen miles north of Indianapolis. There he cleared a farm, and later settled near Noblesville. This was in the woods, and here he cleared up a second farm. In the summer of 1864, selling his farm he removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, where he made his home on a farm, and where he died at the age of sixty-seven years. In accordance with his Quaker principles he was mild in manner, non-combative, and lived up to strong religious principles. In every way he was a most estimable citizen. His wife died in Hamilton county, Ind., in 1855. So far as known he voted for but one president, and that was in 1856, when he voted for John C. Fremont. The circumstances under which he was induced to vote on that occasion were quite peculiar. His son, Jesse, offered his first vote at that time. It was challenged on the ground that he was not of age, and his father being sent for, his simple word was accepted, without his taking the usual oath. His son and others then urged and persuaded him to vote for Fremont as the non-extension-of-slavery candidate.

Thomas Hawkins was twice married. By his first wife he had nine children, five sons and four daughters, and to his second marriage was born one son. All the children, with

the exception of a son and a daughter, are living at this time. Three of the boys served in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, and their aggregate service was more than seven years. Of these Jesse Hawkins was the eldest. Elihu, the second, served in an Indiana regiment; and Abijah, who served a year with Elihu, was for four years in the regular army. He enlisted in Indianapolis, and went with his company to Tybee Island, where the regiment was attacked with cholera, and a great number lost. Mr. Hawkins was taken with the dread disease and was supposed to be dead. It was so reported and his body was laid on the sand for burial. A comrade thought he detected signs of life, the sick man was resuscitated, and now he is a business man of Noblesville, Ind. Elihu Hawkins also lives in Noblesville.

Squire Jesse F. Hawkins enlisted Feb. 24, 1864, in Company A, 148th Ind. V. I., and the most of his service was rendered in Tennessee, where he participated in several heavy engagements, distinguishing himself as a faithful soldier, and a loyal citizen of his country. During the last part of his army life he was attacked with scurvy, and has suffered from the effects of that disease even to the present time.

Mr. Hawkins has lived in Indianapolis since 1858. His general business has been farming and stock raising, in which he has been very successful. In the fall of 1898 he was elected justice of the peace. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont, and in 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln. He was a strong anti-slavery man, but turned his sympathies later toward the Prohibition party. In 1884 he voted for Grover Cleveland, and during the ensuing eight years voted the Prohibition ticket. In his religious proclivities he was a member of the Methodist Church.

Jesse F. Hawkins married, Oct. 1, 1860, Miss Minerva Wilson, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Young M. Reed and Polly (McCreery) Wilson, and to them were born ten children. Mr. Hawkins died April 26, 1903, and is survived by his widow and seven children.

Young M. Reed Wilson, the father of Mrs. Hawkins, was a native of Tennessee, and was left an orphan in boyhood. He was bound out to a paternal uncle in Fayette county, Ind. When a young man he went to Hendricks county, where he worked by the month,

until he had money enough to buy eighty acres of land. This he cleared up, and so greatly improved it that he was able to sell it at a good figure. Removing to Allisonville, he engaged in merchandising, and following this for a few years became quite well-to-do. He filled the position of assessor of his place, and then selling out his business he removed to Decatur township, Marion county, where he was elected justice of the peace. This office he held for sixteen consecutive years. About 1848 he was elected a representative to the lower house of the General Assembly of Indiana. By his industry and thrift he became the owner of 500 acres of land, and was widely known as a reliable and wealthy farmer. His wife, Polly McCreery, was a daughter of Daniel McCreery, and became the mother of eleven children.

LOUIS ADOLPH GREINER, V. S., of Nos. 18-20 South East street, Indianapolis, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, Dec. 7, 1854. He remained in his native land until his twelfth year, when he accompanied his parents to this country, and located with them at Buffalo, N. Y., where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the city schools of Buffalo, and in the German Lutheran Seminary of that place. When he was twenty years of age he began the study of veterinary science at the Philadelphia Veterinary College, where he took a course. Since he was nineteen years of age Mr. Greiner has been engaged in the practice of his calling in partnership with his father, who was also a veterinary surgeon, well up in that calling, being a graduate of the Alford Veterinary College of Paris, and for many years the assistant of his brother, William Greiner, who was district veterinary surgeon of Alsace, department of Strasburg. Henry Herman, the grandfather of L. A. Greiner, was a veterinarian under Napoleon, and followed the fortunes of that great commander through all his various campaigns, being with him at Moscow. Five generations of the Greiner family have been represented in veterinary science and practice, and all have achieved success, some in the earlier generations occupying exalted positions in their European homes.

Louis A. Greiner practiced his profession in Buffalo from 1876 to 1881, when he came to Indianapolis to join his father, who had arrived here some two years previously, but who was later prostrated by illness. After

his father's recovery Mr. Greiner opened the Indianapolis Infirmary, and from that day to this he has been recognized as the leading veterinary surgeon of the city.

Dr. Greiner established the Indiana Veterinary College in 1892, which he operated very successfully for nine years; graduating in that time seventy students who have established themselves successfully in business throughout the country. The institution was prosperous and growing in public favor, but by reason of impaired health and his extensive practice, Dr. Greiner felt impelled to dispose of his interest in the school. Associated with Dr. Greiner in his extensive business are Dr. Joseph Milton Greiner, two assistants and several laborers. Facilities for their work are complete. The latest devices are always here, and no expense is spared in rendering the appointments first class in every respect. Dr. Greiner has been the city veterinarian of Indianapolis for some years, and is now filling that position. He does all the veterinary work for the Consumers' Ice Company, Sterling R. Holt Ice & Cold Storage Company, the Sterling R. Holt Stock Farm at Baywood, the Indianapolis Street Railway Company, the Standard Oil Company, and other large and important concerns. His private practice is very large and lucrative. During the proper season he has in operation the Indiana School for Farriers, designed to teach in the most practical manner scientific shoeing for horses, particularly driving and racing animals.

Dr. Greiner was married, in 1874, in Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Magdalena Pollock, who was born, reared, educated and married in the same city. Four of the six children born to this union are living: Georgina, married J. J. Ray, residing in this city, a prosperous builder and contractor of Indianapolis; Adolph, died in infancy; Dr. Joseph Milton; Leonora, is now Mrs. Nuerge, her husband being a contractor and builder in Indianapolis; Magdalena died in infancy; and Louis Adolph. Dr. Greiner is prominently identified with various social orders, the A. F. & A. M., the B. P. O. E., the K. of P., the I. O. H. F., and the Marion County (Dem.) Club, the German-American Democratic Club, and the German Orphans' Home Society. He is an affable and pleasant gentleman, endowed with superior skill and adaptability to his profession.

ADOLPH WALD, of No. 417 North Liberty street, Indianapolis, is a well known and

highly esteemed German-American citizen. He was born near Berlin, Germany, Dec. 14, 1843, son of Emanuel Wald.

Emanuel Wald brought his family to America in 1855, and soon found recognition for his abilities as a teacher and preacher. On coming to this country the family located at Burlington, Wis., but in 1858 removed to Brownsville, Mo. There the influence of the coming strife of the Rebellion was already felt, and, as Mr. Wald favored the Union cause, conditions became so unpleasant that he decided to return to the North. He again took up his residence at Burlington, Wis., where he passed his remaining years, dying at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. Mr. Wald had been twice married, his first wife dying in his German home, and his second in Missouri. He was the father of seventeen children.

Adolph Wald and his brother Herman bore arms for the Union during the Great Rebellion. Herman, who served in a Missouri regiment, died in Burlington, Wis., in 1897. Adolph enlisted August 1, 1861, in Company B, Boonville Battalion, United States Reserve Corps. He was an accomplished musician, having given this art much attention from his childhood, and when he entered the army his services were in great demand, and he was present as a musician in the leading events in and around Boonville and Carthage until the Battalion was disbanded Dec. 18, 1861. Three days later, Mr. Wald and the most of the battalion enlisted in the 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He served with this regiment as principal musician until it was mustered out at St. Louis, Jan. 14, 1865. Mr. Wald, however, did not return to civil life, and on Feb. 20, 1865, he became a member of the 13th Missouri Veteran Cavalry, being appointed its chief trumpeter; with this command he remained until it was mustered out Jan. 11, 1866, months after the closing of the War, as it was long engaged on the southwest frontiers, where it did various duties, until its discharge at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Mr. Wald served as leader of the regimental band, and was so commissioned.

In 1876 Mr. Wald and his family became residents of Indianapolis, where he was prominent for many years as a musician and band leader, until deafness, which was the result of catarrh acquired in the army, compelled him to give up active musical labors. He is now engaged in the manufacture of

cigars. He is a prominent and popular member of Major Anderson Post, G. A. R., at Indianapolis.

Mr. Wald was married at Boonville, Mo., Dec. 27, 1866, to Miss Barbara Herlinger, who came to the United States with her parents when but three years of age.

MARTIN V. RILEY, who resides at No. 745 Holmes avenue (Haughville), Indianapolis, is remembered among the older inhabitants of the city who were born in Marion county and are now living within its limits.

Daniel Riley, his father, was born in Ireland, where he was reared. Emigrating to the United States, he was for some years a resident of New York, afterward coming to Indiana, and settling as a pioneer in Marion county. His first wife died before he came to Indiana, and here he married Mrs. Margaret (Ford) Starkey, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Captain Ford, a soldier of the Revolution. She lived for a time in Kentucky with her parents, her father living a pioneer's life in both Kentucky and Tennessee. In Kentucky Mrs. Riley had married Nathaniel Starkey, who died leaving his widow with five children. Her husband's people deciding to emigrate to Indiana, had the widowed daughter-in-law and her children accompany them. In Marion county she met and married Daniel Riley. To Daniel and Margaret (Ford) Riley were born in Marion county, April 16, 1837, twin boys, Martin Van Buren and Andrew Jackson, the latter of whom died in infancy. Daniel Riley did not long survive the birth of his twin sons and died so long ago, that his son Martin V. has no remembrance of his father. The mother passed away many years ago, and she is remembered by our subject as a kind and loving mother; and from the memory of talks with her he obtained most of the facts narrated herein.

Martin V. Riley has lived in Marion county all his life. Here he grew to manhood amid scenes of pioneer days, and his general occupation through life has been farming, though of late years he has lived retired. On attaining manhood, he married Lydia Starkey, a daughter of William Starkey, a pioneer settler of Marion county, who came to Indiana from Kentucky. Mr. Riley and his wife had eleven children, of whom five passed away in early childhood. Of those reaching mature years: Laura, married William Meyers; Jacob resides in Anderson, Ind.; Eliza

became Mrs. Ballard; America married Philip Bon; Mrs. Lee Jenkins lives at Haughville; and Alice is unmarried. Mr. Riley was bereft by death of his wife in December, 1898, a great affliction to him, and he now makes his home with his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins. He vividly remembers the early days when Indianapolis was but a village, and here he has lived a long and useful life, sustaining the respect and confidence of his neighbors to a marked degree.

REV. JOHN ALEXANDER BUSHONG, who resides in Indianapolis, represents one of the old and honored pioneer families of Indiana. His father, Jonathan Bushong, was a son of Henry Bushong, who married a woman of French descent.

Henry Bushong and his wife emigrated to America from Germany, just prior to the War of the Revolution. A brother of Henry came to this country about the same time, and these two are supposed to be the ancestors of all the Bushongs in the United States. They settled in the valley of the Shenandoah, in Virginia, and Henry Bushong became the father of the following children: Solomon early left Virginia, and made his home near Circleville, Ohio, where he passed all his remaining years, leaving at his death quite a numerous family. Henry, Jr., who located at Reading, Pa., where he operated a large distillery, was successful in business and he left a numerous family; his strength and bodily activity are still remembered as remarkable. Philip made his home in the eastern part of what is now West Virginia, where he spent his life, and became the father of a numerous family. Jonathan is mentioned below. Barbara Jane, who never married, died of consumption about middle life.

Jonathan Bushong was born in 1806, and was married in his native state to Mary M. Cordry, who was born and raised in Virginia. Her parents were born in Ireland, and came to this country before the Revolution, to make their home in the valley of the Potomac. Her father was a regular soldier in the War of the Revolution. After the close of the war he was engaged in the burning of charcoal as his occupation. In 1831, Jonathan Bushong and his wife emigrated to Indiana, and made their home near Washington, Wayne county. Here the family lived for about two years, and then made a home on government land in the northeast corner of

Hamilton county. This was a tract of eighty acres, and here Mr. Bushong made extensive improvements, having a fine farm at the time of his death, Aug. 10, 1843. A most estimable citizen, he is remembered as a thoroughly honorable, honest and upright man. Reared in the principles of the German Reform Church, he never formally united with that body, though it always commanded his respect. In March, 1841, he was converted, and united with the Church known as the United Brethren in Christ, and his life was eminently Christian. In that body he officiated as a class leader, and was so engaged at the time of his death. After his death his widow married again but is now deceased.

Jonathan Bushong and wife were the parents of five sons and three daughters. One of the daughters died in early infancy. Of the others we have the following record: (1) Joseph L. was born in Virginia, and came to Indiana with his parents. He remained on the parental farm until the death of his father, and two years later he made the journey to New Orleans on a flat boat. After spending some three years in that city, he came back to his mother's home, and for some years was employed as a farm hand in that community, by various farmers. In 1853, he went to Iowa with a family named Zaring, with whom he was employed for about a year, when he married Lydia Ann, the eldest daughter of that family. For many years he had his home near Fremont, Iowa. In 1851 he was converted, and lived henceforth a good christian life, becoming a clergyman of the Free Methodist Church, and died in Hutchinson, Kas., many years ago. Of his five sons and twelve daughters, one son, James, and nine daughters are now living. (2) Rev. John A. is mentioned below. (3) James W., born in 1830, became a clergyman of the M. E. Church, at the age of twenty-two years. His education was secured at the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and his studies carried him through seven years. A fine linguist, he could read nine languages, and speak fluently seven of them. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, was appointed a Chaplain, and became a member of Gen. O. O. Howard's staff. After the War he was put in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Alexandria, Va. Later he was president of an eastern college, a position he successfully filled many years.

Being chosen by his Conference as a special worker, he was sent to reorganize and build up the church in Missouri. At Sedalia he had a very successful pastorate, and built a fine church. His next charge was at Little Rock, Ark., where he built a fine church building, and was pastor of a flourishing society for a number of years. At Fort Smith in the same state he also did fine work, building a fine church, and establishing the cause on a firm footing. From Fort Smith he was sent to one of the large congregations in Cincinnati, to which he ministered with zeal and enthusiasm for two years, when he was sent to Springfield as pastor of the church there. After this he came back to Cincinnati, taking the church at Walnut Hills, where he built a fine temple of worship, and had a very happy pastorate. At Portland, Oregon, he was equally successful, building a hundred thousand dollar church, and serving as pastor three years. At Astoria he held a two years' assignment, and was pastor at Seattle for a year, when he was recalled to Portland to conduct a protracted meeting. While engaged in this work he was stricken with paralysis while in the pulpit, dying three months later. He left a widow and three sons. (4) Catherine Bushong married a Mr. Stone, of Lincoln, Neb. (5) William Henry Bushong was converted in 1857, while in Iowa. During the Civil War he was a member of the 99th Ind. V. I., serving throughout the War. After the War he was married to Alice Hayes, at Centerville, Ind., and studied dentistry under his brother-in-law, becoming quite expert in that profession. His lease of life, however, was brief, as he died of disease contracted in the army. He left a widow and daughter, both of whom are now dead. (6) Caroline V. married William Odell, by whom she had five children, and after the death of Mr. Odell she married James McKinney, by whom she had a family of three children. Later in life she died of consumption. (7) Benjamin F. Bushong is mentioned elsewhere.

Rev. John Alexander Bushong was born near Staunton, Va., March 28, 1828. Coming with his parents to Indiana, in 1831, he received a fair education for those early days, mostly secured by home study and in the subscription school, which he attended about a year. He joined the United Brethren Church when he was fourteen years old, and was barefooted on that occasion, wearing a pair of tow linen trousers, and a flax linen shirt. For a

time he was out of the spirit, but was reclaimed in his twentieth year, and united with the Methodist Church, as there was no United Brethren Church in his vicinity. Becoming an active worker in that church, he was given a local license, and for thirty-five years devoted himself to the upbuilding of that church. In 1887, Mr. Bushong united with the United Brethren Church, of which his wife had been a life-long member. Not long after he entered the United Brethren Conference, and was enrolled in the itinerant list, where he has been a faithful worker, and in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Bushong was married, in 1851, to Abigail Ruth Monroe, who died in 1876. Two and a half years later he married his present wife, Mrs. Martha H. Crouse, whose maiden name was Clark. By his first wife he was the father of eight children, five of whom are living: James A., Reuben H., Charles F., Mrs. Sarah Wagner and Mary M.

In 1862, Mr. Bushong enlisted in Company C, 96th Ind. V. L., serving until the close of the War, and was mustered out at Camp Brooks, Va. After the War had closed he was an officer of the guard at the General Hospital at Memphis, Tenn., making a creditable record as a good and faithful soldier.

Mr. Bushong is practically self-educated, and is a man of native ability. His reading has been wide and valuable, and he is well informed on matters pertaining to the public interests of the day. From youth he has been a Bible student, and has had marked success as an evangelist. His memory is remarkable and but few things which he has learned he has forgotten. His character and ability command the respect and confidence of the community.

WILLIAM W. HALL, of Indianapolis, whose home is at No. 231 West Fourteenth street, represents a pioneer family in Indiana. He himself as a soldier in the War for the Union, displayed a gallant and loyal nature, and proved himself a patriotic citizen. He was born in Rush county, Ind., Nov. 26, 1837, son of Franklin and Eliza (Sharp) Hall, both of whom were natives of Winchester, Va. Mr. Hall's paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland, and a relative of Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire philanthropist, and he was about four years old when he was brought to what is now Indianapolis.

Franklin Hall resided for a time in Ken-

tucky, where he carried on the distillery business for many years, and was a slave owner. He taught school in the early days and his education was exceptionally good for the times. His farm was in Hamilton county, and was about eleven miles from where the court house now stands. He became the owner of considerable property in Indianapolis, and here he spent his last days. Here he died in April, 1888, his funeral ceremonies occurring on the first day of May. His wife died in 1852. Mr. Hall was a well-known pioneer, and was held in universal esteem. His education was considered exceptionally good in those early days. He was the father of a large family of children, of whom William was the oldest. The four children, one son and three daughters, born of his second marriage, and seven sons and two daughters of the first marriage were living at the time of this writing. Several of the children died in infancy or in childhood.

William W. Hall was about four years old when brought to what is now Indianapolis. He secured his education at the public school near the home farm, and in the Indianapolis schools. He finished his schooling at what was then Asbury College, but which has since become De Pauw University, entering that school in 1847, and remaining until 1850. Early in life he began teaching, and taught winter school until the breaking out of the Civil War. On April 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 13th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out as first sergeant September 5, 1865. The first three years of his service were spent in the Company in which he enlisted. The first battle of any importance in which he participated was that at Rich Mountain, July 1, 1861. The regiment formed a part of the 10th Army Corps, and its field of service extended from Maryland to Florida. Mr. Hall was in the siege of Petersburg, and participated in many of the most serious and fiercely contested battles of the War. The experiences and hardships of the War were well resisted by him, and he returned to civil life with his health unbroken. This was something remarkable, considering the length of his service, and the number of campaigns in which he was engaged. Once he was shot through the left arm, and the same arm was severely injured in the front of Petersburg.

When Mr. Hall came back to Indiana he

resumed teaching in the same school in which he was engaged at the breaking out of the War, and for several years continued in this work. His last years of teaching were mainly spent in the West Indianapolis schools. Becoming wearied of the work in the school room he sought and secured a position on the letter carrier force of Indianapolis, and it is worthy of note that he delivered to General Harrison all the latter's mail when a candidate for the Presidency. When that gentleman was elected he gave Mr. Hall a letter greatly complimenting him for the efficient manner in which he had discharged his official duties. Mr. Hall has been a life-long Democrat, and greatly prizes this communication from his former illustrious fellow townsman.

Mr. Hall was married Jan. 6, 1875, to Miss Sarah J. Luce, a native of Indianapolis, and a daughter of Alfred Luce, who was mortally wounded in the War for the Union. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have three children: Bessie, Josephine and Lida. Mr. Hall belongs to Chapman Post, G. A. R., and possesses the respect and confidence of his fellow members, as well as all with whom he is associated either in a business or a personal way.

GEORGE R. HUTTO, who has spent a number of years as custodian of various departments in the State House at Indianapolis, was born in Johnson county, Ind., March 9, 1841, son of Thomas and Lucinda (Stillwell) Hutto.

The paternal grandfather of George R. Hutto, was born in South Carolina, and came to Indiana at an early day, dying in Johnson county, when past middle life. Four of his sons lived to marry and became the heads of families; three of his daughters lived to an old age, and were the mothers of families. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Hutto was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and early settled in Indiana, where he died, the father of five sons and two daughters.

Thomas Hutto, father of George R., was born in Kentucky, and his wife in Indiana. They had a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom Mary Ann is the wife of Benjamin Harrod, of Winfield, Kansas; George R. is mentioned below; John J. is a resident of Winfield, Kansas; and Sarah C., who married (first), George Hansel, and after his death, Dr. Campbell (also deceased), of Howard county, Ind., now lives in Kokomo, with her son, Charles Hansel.

Thomas Hutto, the father, was a merchant tailor, came to Indiana when quite young, and grew to manhood in Johnson county, where he married. Some years after that event he moved to Howard county, there settling, in 1847, on a farm six miles south of Kokomo, and there his death occurred in 1853 at the early age of forty-nine years. His wife died in Winfield, Kansas, May 4, 1900, at the age of seventy-two years. Both were members of the Christian Church.

George R. Hutto lived in Johnson county until he was about seven years of age, when he was taken by his parents to Howard county, where he grew to manhood. He was reared on a farm, and for a short time attended the district schools. When President Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 soldiers, young Mr. Hutto volunteered the first morning after the call was received, becoming a member of Company D, 6th Ind. V. I., Capt. Thomas Harrison commanding. This was the first regiment to leave the State, and Mr. Hutto was in service four months, and when his term of enlistment had expired, became a member of the 57th Ind. V. I., with which he served not only throughout the War, but for eight months afterwards. He arrived home on New Year's Eve, 1866, a glad return after long years of hardship and danger. Mr. Hutto was a private and served in the battles of Lovejoy Station, where he was wounded in the left side and thought to be dead for a time; at Carrick's Ford, West Va., where was killed the first rebel general, Gen. Garnett; in the second day at Shiloh; at Perryville, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and at Franklin, and Nashville, Tenn., (where Hood was defeated) and in many other fierce and bloody struggles. He was mustered out at Placedo, Texas.

After the War Mr. Hutto resumed his agricultural labors, and had thirty-five acres of corn the year after his return home, being engaged in farming until 1869. The previous year he removed to Kokomo, where he bought cattle for a time, and was employed at the Northern Indiana State Prison at Michigan City for two years. For four months he was deputy city marshal, and for a year and eight months served as city marshal, filling out an unexpired term. After this he was elected marshal, and for eight years served on the police force of the city. For a time he followed various pursuits, and in October, 1897,

came to Indianapolis, where he has been connected as custodian with several departments of the State House.

Mr. Hutto was married June 19, 1873, to Miss Hannah E., a daughter of James and Barbara (Rivers) Hunt, of North Carolina, and to this union were born five sons and three daughters: Lelie M., Willie (who died aged six years), Arthur, Earl, Verne, Maude, and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hutto are members of the Christian Church. He is a Master Mason in Naptha Lodge, No. 93, F. & A. M., and a comrade of T. J. Harrison Post, G. A. R., both of Kokomo. In politics he is a staunch Republican, as was his father, who in his time was a faithful Abolitionist, and a worker on the "Underground Railroad." Mr. Hutto has an attractive and commodious residence at No. 8 West Prairie street, Indianapolis.

HENRY WHITINGER, deceased, one of the older and much respected farmers of Nora, Marion Co., Ind., was born three-quarters of a mile east of that flourishing little place Feb. 27, 1833, son of Henry and Susanna (Ernest) Whiting. His grandfather, Jacob Whiting, was born in Pennsylvania, came west to Ohio, and about 1820 located in Indiana, where he entered government land. He was a thrifty farmer, owned a mill, and before he died in Marion county, Ind., at the age of eighty-five years, gave each of his numerous family a present of 160 acres of land.

Henry Whiting, father of Henry, was born in Ohio, was a farmer, and made his home in Marion county in 1820, locating in Washington township, where he entered government land, and where he died at the age of sixty-five years. His widow survived him many years, living to be eighty-four. Both were Baptists. Like her husband Mrs. Whiting was a native of Ohio. Her father was born in Rhode Island, was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and died in Ohio well advanced in years. His was a large family. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whiting had a family of seventeen children, thirteen sons and four daughters, of whom four are now living: Samuel, of Hamilton county, Ind.; Daniel, of Ontario, Wis.; Albert, of Hamilton county; and Eliza Jane, who married Henry Cruse, of Nora, Indiana.

With but brief exceptions Henry Whiting spent all his life in Washington township, Marion county. Reared a farmer, he attended the old-fashioned subscription schools,

living at home until he was nearly grown. He went into Illinois while still a boy and worked for a time breaking prairie, and coming back to Marion county was for the ensuing four years in the employ of one farmer. After his marriage he rented land for several years, until he was able to buy, when he purchased an interest in his father's estate and became the proprietor of seventy-two acres. All his life was devoted to the cultivation of the soil.

Mr. Whiting was married Dec. 1, 1853, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Abner and Nancy (McDonald) Roberts, and to this union were born six children, four sons and two daughters: (1) Sample married Samantha Stoner, by whom he has had six children, and lives in California. (2) John D. is deceased. He and his wife, Lade Heaton, had one child, Ross, who is still living. (3) Albert lives in Story county, Iowa. He married a Donahue, and they had four children. (4) Charles, who lives in Broad Ripple, married and has had three children. (5) Nancy Ann married Charles Boswell, and both are deceased. One child, Frank, survives them. (6) Clara Ellen died when twelve years of age.

Mrs. Eliza Jane Whiting died in 1873. She was a Methodist in religious faith. Mr. Whiting's second wife, who died in August, 1895, was also a Methodist. On Jan. 12, 1898, he was married to Mrs. Esther Jane Hahn, widow of Joseph E. Hahn, and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (McClure) Culberson. Mrs. Whiting was married three times previously, her first husband having been James Mustard, to whom she was married when twenty-two years of age at Broad Ripple; her second husband was Lorenzo Van Scyoc, and her third Mr. Hahn. She never had any children of her own, but partly reared as many as twenty orphan children.

Joseph Culberson, Mrs. Whiting's father, was one of three brothers who came from England and settled in the same community, in Culberson's road, in Cumberland county, Pa. He moved from there to Bourbon county, Ky., where Mrs. Whiting was born, and when she was in her twelfth year she was brought by her parents to Indiana, the family locating a mile east of Broad Ripple, where the father died in his eighty-fourth year. The mother died in her sixty-fourth year. Mrs. Whiting, born Feb. 21, 1818, was one of a family of fourteen children, and was the last surviving member of that interesting family. The parents were Presbyterians, and she was reared in that faith, accord-

ing to its strictest tenets, but of late years was identified with the Lutheran Church. Her people were all good Christian men and women, and Mrs. Whiting had profound faith in the Bible and in the doctrines of the church. She held the Christian religion close to her heart, and was highly regarded for the noble type of womanhood her career presented to the world.

Mr. Whiting was a Universalist in religious belief. He was a member of Broad Ripple Lodge, No. 548, I. O. O. F., and of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., at Indianapolis. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company E, 39th Ind. V. I., and was in the service about two years, taking part in the great battle of Shiloh, and in a number of less important engagements. After the war he made his home continuously in Washington township.

DR. EPHRAIM W. HAMMON, of Indianapolis, physician and minister of the Christian Church, has attained more than local reputation as an unselfish and devoted worker for the higher life of the world and the good of his brother man.

Dr. Hammon was born in Darke county, Ohio, July 14, 1841, a son of Isaiah and Henrietta (Hale) Hammon, both of whom were natives of Virginia.

Isaiah Hammon was a tanner and a shoemaker, and during his early life carried on his father's tannery for some years. Then he took up shoemaking, which he followed until his death, which occurred at Kosciusko, Ind., on the day President Lincoln was assassinated. When he died he was fifty-six years of age. His widow passed away in 1879, her death resulting from a fall from a second-story building in Big Rapids, Mich., at the age of sixty-six. They were members of the Christian (Disciples) Church, and both at one time had been connected with the Newlight branch of that church. They came to Indiana in March, 1844, and locating in Wells county, lived there until 1855, when they removed into Kosciusko county. They were the parents of a family of eight daughters and four sons. Six members of their family are now living: Susanna, the wife of Isaac Connett, of Robinson, Ill.; Luvina, the wife of Zephaniah Rogers, of Pierceton, Ind.; Ambrose, of Pierceton; Dr. Ephraim W.; Catherine, the wife of M. C. Foulks, of Dunkirk, Ind.; and Mary Ann, the wife of Stephen Curry, of Big Rapids, Michigan.

Ambrose Hammon, the grandfather, was

probably a native of Virginia, and came of Scotch-Irish descent. His death occurred in Russell county, Va., when he was between eighty and ninety years old. He owned a farm, was a distiller and tanner and had a number of slaves. He had several children, the last survivor being Susan, Mrs. Skeen, of Northern Virginia, near Catlettsburg.

James Hale, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Ephraim W., was one of twenty-four sons born to his father, though by different mothers. He was a long time resident of Virginia, where he died at the age of over one hundred years, shortly after the breaking out of the Civil war. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish.

Ephraim W. Hammon was reared in Wells county, Ind., where his education began in the old subscription school. When a young man he went to the public school with some of his children, with a view of improving himself as he could not when a boy. Afterward he took a course of lectures at Eureka College, and then was graduated from the three years' course at the Fort Wayne College of Medicine. After coming home from the army he entered the Christian University, but loss of voice compelled him to give up preaching for a time, when he took up the practice of medicine. For many years he has carried on his double professional career, both practising and preaching with distinguished success. He has held pastorates in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and has traveled largely as an Evangelist. During his ministerial labors nearly four thousand people have been baptized by him. In early life he was identified with the Christian Connection or Newlights. While preparing, however, for a discussion with a Disciple minister, he became converted himself to that faith. He became an ardent champion of this belief, and in a discussion with Dr. Vincent Roberts, an expounder of his original doctrine, made many converts, and baptized numbers of the old faith. The first one was a lawyer, who was taking notes of the discussion, and who came forward at the close of the meeting and voluntarily asked for baptism. Mr. Hammon met in debate the Rev. Mr. Shaffer, a noted debater of the Methodist Church, and within seven days after its conclusion baptized thirty-five people, among whom was Mr. Shaffer's moderator. He also held a debate with Rev. S. H. Bashor, of the German Baptist Church, a man of national repute, and after that discussion Mr. Hammon baptized nine of the congregation of Rev. Mr.

Bashor. The debate is well remembered in that community.

At the breaking out of the Civil war Dr. Hammon enlisted under the first call for three years' men as a member of Company D, 22d Ind. Vol. Infantry. He was discharged in 1862 on account of ulceration of the right lung resulting from diphtheria. The only battle in which he participated was a slight skirmish in front of Lexington, Mo. Most of his time was spent on detached duty in caring for the sick and wounded in connection with the hospital service. He was steward and assistant surgeon.

After the war he entered at once and permanently upon the work of the ministry, and has also practiced medicine since 1876. For some years he lived at Montpelier, Ind., where he was recognized as one of the leading physicians of the community, and while he was there he built up the Christian Church which is still in existence.

Dr. Hammon was married Feb. 6, 1862, to Martha A. Morrison, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Wright) Morrison. Her father was one of the pioneers of Wells county, Ind. Dr. and Mrs. Hammon have five sons and four daughters living: (1) Oliver M. is engaged in the high school at Union City, Ind., where he has taught for a number of years. He married Lucinda Hercules, by whom he had five children, Avella, Voyle, Earl, Inez, and Ada. Mrs. Lucinda Hammon died, and Mr. Hammon married for his second wife Mrs. Mina Bennett, by whom he has had one child, Della. (2) Rosa Belle, who is an accomplished elocutionist, married J. W. Crawford, and lives in Chicago. (3) Milton E. is foreman in the railroad shops at Wichita, Kans., in the employ of the 'Frisco Line. He is well known as a musician. He married Clara Gunn, and they have had two children, Trela and Paul. (4) Evan T. is the traveling manager of the Smith-Nixon Piano Company, of Louisville, Ky., and the author of a number of musical compositions. (5) Etta May is the wife of Rev. W. A. Coryea, a Christian minister of Gervais, Oregon, and they have four children, Alpha, Ralph, Lois and Carey. (6) Charles O. is a traveling newspaper man, and his home is in Indianapolis. He married Grace Crandall, of Newcastle, Ind. (7) James H. is an optician at Vincennes, Ind. His wife, Allie Stewart, came from Shoals, Ind. (8) Edith P. is a teacher of the piano. (9) Lenna L. attended the Indianapolis Bus-

iness University. She has considerable reputation as an elocutionist.

The parents of Mrs. Hammon were both native to the soil of Ohio, and came into Indiana in 1838. Her father died in 1876, and her mother in 1900. He was a successful farmer. Of their family of six children, two sons (now deceased) served in the Civil war.

Dr. Hammon brought his family to Indianapolis in 1900, and until a few years ago served the Hillside Christian Church as pastor. On account of heart trouble he retired from the active work of the ministry. He owns a fine home at No. 1055 New York street, where he also maintains an office for the practice of medicine.

JAMES HUFFMAN, who died Sept. 29, 1905, was a venerable resident of Broad Ripple, Ind., where he had been a lifelong farmer. He was born in September, 1833, on the farm where he died, a son of Jonas and Polly Huffman.

Jonas Huffman and his wife were natives of Virginia, and were married in Butler county, Ohio. He was a cooper by trade. With his young wife he came to Indiana, walking the entire distance, carrying a gun with which he daily killed game for the evening meal. They made a home at Broad Ripple. Mr. Huffman attended a land sale at Brookville, and bought a farm before seeing it, taking the word of the land agent that it was a good and desirable piece of property. When he located on it he found it to be as represented—one of the finest tracts of land in the country. It is situated on the banks of the White river, at the eastern edge of Broad Ripple, and when he purchased it the land was covered with heavy timber. Afterward, with the help of some of his Ohio friends and relatives, he erected a log cabin in which he spent many years of his life. Here he afterward erected handsome buildings, and a beautiful summer resort is now located on the farm, visited daily by thousands of people during the heated season. Mr. Huffman died in 1860, at the age of over eighty years. His wife passed to her reward in the summer of 1856, when above sixty years of age. They were the parents of fourteen children. Mr. Huffman was a veteran of the war of 1812.

The paternal grandfather of James Huffman died in Kentucky at an old age, where he had reared a goodly family. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Huffman was married and

lived in Ohio, where he died at an advanced age. His was a numerous family.

James Huffman was born, as stated, on the farm where he died, and which was always his home. Receiving a substantial start from his father, when that gentleman died he was able to buy out the other heirs. His farm comprised about 300 acres, and is pronounced one of the very finest places in the county.

Mr. Huffman was married May 20, 1863, to Miss Caroline Winkle, daughter of George and Nancy Winkle, and they had four sons and two daughters; Franklin; Willie, who died when about a year old; Mary Frances, who married Edward Howe; Charles, who died when sixteen months old; Arthur Edward, engaged in cultivating the old homestead; and Maggie Florence, at home. In politics Mr. Huffman was a Democrat.

Mrs. Huffman was born Sept. 24, 1842, and was six months old when her parents settled in Indianapolis, their home being just north of the city limits. With the exception of three years Mrs. Huffman has always lived in Marion county. Her father, who was of German descent, died in December, 1850, and her mother in April, 1853. The latter was of Scotch-Irish stock.

JOHN E. CHRISTIAN, a very successful and highly esteemed citizen of Indianapolis, engaged as a dealer in lumber and coal at the corner of Noble and Washington streets, was born in Stockton, Md., July 3, 1845, son of Joseph and Rachel (Thomas) Christian.

Joseph Christian, the father, was born in New Jersey, and his wife was born in Maryland. They had a family of four sons and one daughter, and two of their children are now living, William F. and John E., both of Indianapolis. Mr. Christian was a tailor by trade, and died in 1846 in Maryland, at the age of fifty-two years. The same year his wife passed to her rest, at the age of forty-four years. Both were members of the Methodist Church.

The paternal grandfather of John E. Christian was a native of New Jersey, of German descent, and was a Revolutionary soldier. He was the father of a large family. He died well advanced in years, and his wife died at the age of ninety-two. The maternal grandfather of John E. Christian was a native of Maryland, where he was a planter and slave owner. His family consisted of three chil-

dren, and he died at an advanced age in his native State.

John E. Christian was reared to manhood in Worcester county, Md., and for about eight years was a sailor on the high seas. During 1862-63-64 he was in the government service under T. J. Bones. He took charge of a small vessel when eighteen years of age, and after navigating that vessel for three years sold it, and coming west settled at Indianapolis, where he has lived since 1868. For a year or so he worked at the carpenter's trade in company with his brother, W. F. His next engagement was with W. C. Bell & Co., and for four years he bought and shipped lumber for them. At the expiration of this period he engaged in a somewhat limited way in the lumber business for himself, buying logs, and sawing them for market. For a short time Mr. Christian was in partnership with John Piercy, but he soon bought him out, and sold an interest to Mr. Cooper, the firm becoming Cooper & Christian. They were partners for six years, when the retirement of Mr. Cooper was necessitated by his election to the position of State treasurer. Mr. Cooper sold out to Mr. Christian, and that gentleman carried on a good business alone until 1888. That year he formed a company in Arkansas known as the Indiana and Arkansas Lumber Company, which he continued six years. During his residence in Arkansas the company built a railroad and some two years after its completion Mr. Christian was caught between a locomotive and a car, and received such injuries that he was laid up for two years. At this he sold out his interest in the company, and returning to Indianapolis has continued the lumber business in this city to the present time. He is also interested in coal, and does a large business in that line.

Mr. Christian was married in July, 1876, to Miss Emma, a daughter of Presley and Eliza (Moore) Clark, farming people of near Zanesville, Ohio, where the mother died in 1889, the father surviving her and attaining an advanced age. Mr. Christian belongs to the Society of Elks, and in politics is a Democrat. He has never sought office. His home is at No. 237 East Pratt street, and he owns several residences in the city.

HENRY CRUSE, whose years, personal probity and industrious life alike commanded respect, was born in Butler county, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1812, a son of Henry and Susanna (Cress)

Cruse, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. Philip Cruse, the grandfather, was born in Germany, and coming to the United States settled in North Carolina, where he died at the age of 110 years. He had a large family of children, mostly sons. The maternal grandfather of Henry Cruse lived and died in North Carolina. He also had a numerous family.

Henry Cruse, son of Philip, was a farmer. In 1816 he came to Daviess county, Ind., in 1820 removing to Marion county, where he made his home for several years. After that he lived successively in Montgomery and Tazewell counties, Ill. When Peoria was Fort Clark he settled on the Mackinaw river, where he died in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His widow survived some years, and died in Indianapolis at the age of ninety-seven. She was a Presbyterian and he was a Lutheran. Henry Cruse, Sr., and his wife had a family of ten children, Henry being the last survivor.

Henry Cruse resided in Hamilton and Marion counties, Ind., from 1820. He early began the occupation which was his calling through active life, that of an honorable and industrious farmer. His education was secured in the old-fashioned district school. He served in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and slept on the ground in Chicago. He was married Oct. 29, 1834, to Miss Eliza Jane Whiting, who was born Feb. 4, 1817, a daughter of Henry and Susan (Ernest) Whiting, and they became the parents of eight sons and seven daughters, all but one of whom lived to marry and have families of their own. They also reared one grandchild, Charley Clow. The fifteen Cruse children were as follows: Susanna married Samuel Adams, and has her home in Hamilton county; Mary Jane married John Hinshaw, and has her home in Hamilton county; Margaret is the widow of James Moulton; Solomon married Nancy Jane Stultz, who is now deceased; Leah is the widow of Thomas Campbell, and is a resident of Argentine, Kans.; Martha has been dead many years; Absalom married Myra Vance, and lives in Clay county, Ill., near Farina; Henry married Sarah Heaton, and lives in Clay county, Ill.; Jacob married Sarah Pierce, and is a resident of Broad Ripple; Daniel married Lucinda Imler, and has her home near Zionsville, Ind.; Sarah died at the age of eleven months; Eliza is the wife of John Collier, and they live in Indianapolis; William married Sarah Sutton, who is now deceased, and he lives in Marion county; Peter married

Ellen Nuby, and lives on the old homestead in Hamilton county; Thomas married Delilah Sutton, and died in 1891.

Mr. Cruse was a Baptist, his wife also belonging to that Church, where they were much esteemed for their useful career, sincere piety and deep devotion to the Master. In politics he was a Republican, and when on the farm served several years as a supervisor.

Mr. Cruse's father lost much of his property by indorsing for friends, and young Henry worked many a day for twenty-five cents, bound and determined to get a start in the world. Presently he was able to buy a farm of eighty acres in Hamilton county, and later kept accumulating land until he owned 171 acres in Hamilton county, where he lived until he bought his late home in Nora, Marion county, and six acres of land. Here he lived until his death.

GEORGE W. HUNTER, a retired blacksmith of Lawrence, Ind., was born in Clermont county, Ohio, March 19, 1830, a son of James and Margery (Wilmington) Hunter. The parents were native to the soil of Pennsylvania, where Mr. Hunter's grandfather was also born. He was a farmer, reared a numerous family, and died at a ripe old age in Clermont county, Ohio. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Hunter was also a native of Pennsylvania, reared a large family, and died in Clermont county.

James and Margery Hunter had ten children, five sons, and of their family five are still living: George W.; Ebenezer, of Nee-nach, Cal.; Lucien D., of Lake City, Colo.; Ann Eliza, the wife of David Negley, of Lawrence township, Marion county; and Emma, who is the wife of Alexander Eskew, of Lawrence township.

James Hunter was a blacksmith, and coming to Marion county, Ind., 1838, entered 120 acres from the government. Nearly all his life he devoted himself to blacksmithing, leaving the farming to his sons. He died after the Civil war, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife survived him a number of years, and was in her seventy fifth year when she passed to her rest. Both were Methodists. For one term he was trustee of the town of Lawrence. Before the war he was a Democrat, but when the struggle drew to the battlefield he acted with the Republican party.

George W. Hunter was eight years old when his parents removed to Marion county, Ind., and here he lived for the ensuing ten

years, when he returned to Ohio, and learned the blacksmith's trade, remaining in Union township, Clermont county, until about 1858. That year he came back to Marion county, and started a blacksmith shop in Lawrence, working at his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, 54th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was a private, and was discharged in 1863, on account of serious and dangerous sickness. He was in the first attack at the rear of Vicksburg, and was also at Arkansas Post and Young's Point, where he was discharged, having been sick all the time. It was thought he would not live to reach home, but he did, though unable to work for two years. When his strength had sufficiently returned he resumed his trade, carrying it on principally, however, with the aid of hired help. This was his occupation until 1882, when he retired from active business, passing his shop over to his son Charles.

Mr. Hunter was married May 15, 1852, to Miss Amanda Witham, a daughter of Gideon and Easter (Dutton) Witham. Two children came to bless this union, James and Easter, both of whom died in early childhood. Mrs. Amanda Hunter, now deceased, was a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Hunter later married Rosanna Barbaro, by whom he had four daughters and two sons, Mamie, Charlie, Elmer, Clara and Corda (twins) and Grace. Mamie married Ezariah Newhouse, of Brightwood, Ind., and they have two children, Roy and Lois. Charles G. is a blacksmith, and has taken his father's shop; he married Lillian White and is the father of three children, Raymond, Lorena and Harold. Elmer is a painter. Clara married G. Murphy, of Lawrence, and Corda is the wife of William Baker. They also live in Lawrence township.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter belong to the Methodist Church, of which he is a trustee. He is a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 375, I. O. O. F., having been initiated into Mt. Carmel Lodge, No. 90, in Ohio, more than fifty years ago. Mr. Hunter also belongs to James Beard Post, No. 433, G. A. R., of which he is a Past Commander, having been commander four years in succession. In political matters he is a Republican; he has never held political office. His home in Lawrence is neat and attractive, and he stands among the best citizens of the place.

JOSEPH H. HAYES, for a number of years chief janitor of the post office buildings in Indianapolis, was born near Elizabethtown,

Hamilton Co., Ohio, Jan. 26, 1842, son of Otha and Eliza (Miller) Hayes. Both his parents were born in Indiana, where his grandparents settled in early pioneer times.

Joseph Hayes, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in Dearborn county, Ind., as early as 1801. His death occurred in Lawrenceburg, Ind., when he was past eighty-seven. He was a farmer by occupation. His family consisted of four daughters and three sons. Job Miller, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Hayes, also settled in Dearborn county, Ind., among the very earliest pioneers, and there followed farming all his life. His family consisted of five daughters and two sons.

Otha Hayes was always a farmer. He was an early settler in Hamilton county, Ohio, where he died in 1889, at the age of eighty years. His wife, who survived him, continued to live in Elizabethtown, Ohio. Both belonged to the Methodist Church. In politics he was a Whig, and a Republican in later life. They were the parents of twelve children, two daughters and ten sons, eight members of this interesting family still living: Solomon, of Elizabethtown, Ohio; Calvin, of Topeka, Kans.; Joseph H.; Bailey, Thomas and Hulbert, all of Cincinnati, Ohio; Nancy, the wife of James Walker, of Harrison, Ohio; and Queen, the wife of Samuel Literal, of Harrison, Ohio.

Joseph H. Hayes was reared to manhood in Elizabethtown, Ohio, and his education was secured in the district schools. He was brought up to farming. He was quick to respond to the call for soldiers in the Civil war, on Sept. 11, 1861, enlisting in Company D, 5th Ohio Cavalry. During a service of three years with that command he made a creditable record, participating in the following battles: Shiloh, Cold Water, Hatcher's River, Davis Mills, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Ringgold, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. By a special order, dated April 21, 1864, Mr. Hayes was detached as private orderly for Gen. James B. McPherson, and now has in his possession the original order to this effect. Mr. Hayes was wounded at Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was with General McPherson when he was killed, receiving his own wound at the same time. He received his discharge at East Point, Ga., Sept. 11, 1864, three years to a day from the time he entered the service.

When Mr. Hayes returned home he resumed farming operations at Elizabethtown,

where he remained for some twenty years. In 1884 he came to Indianapolis and established himself in the flour and feed business, in which he was engaged until 1899, the year he was appointed chief janitor of the post office buildings.

Joseph H. Hayes and Miss Isabel Hayes were united in wedlock May 25, 1865. She was a daughter of Abiah and Mary Hayes, and by her marriage became the mother of the following children: Abiah, who lives at home, unmarried; Otha, married and living in Indianapolis; Clara, who married Dewey Warren and is a resident of Indianapolis; Lucy, unmarried; and Nancy and Mary, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes belong to the Blackford Street M. E. Church, which he has served as class-leader, steward and secretary of the official board. The Hayes home is at No. 514 West Court street, and is the center of many warm and devoted friendships. Mr. Hayes belongs to George H. Chapman Post, No. 209, G. A. R., and also to the fraternity of the Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican, and has served on election boards in Indianapolis for twenty years. For three years he was deputy township assessor, was assistant door-keeper of the Legislature in 1897, and on the recommendation of many prominent members of the Republican party was appointed to the position of chief janitor at the post-office buildings, by the United States marshal.

JOHN J. TRUCKSESS was born in Indianapolis, Jan. 31, 1842, the family living at that time on Washington street, two doors east of Illinois. His father, Frederick, was very favorably known here in the early history of Indianapolis.

Jacob Trucksess, his grandfather, was a native of Wittenberg, Germany, but the family was originally French, residing in Paris. Owing to the religious troubles the heads of the Trucksess family, who were strongly identified with the Huguenot faith, were banished from the native land, and sought refuge at Wittenberg. There was born Jacob Trucksess, and there he was reared and married. In 1833 he left his native land, and coming to America settled at Eaton, Ohio, where he became a prominent and successful farmer. His family consisted of the following members: Frederick; Dorothy, who became Mrs. Young; Mary, Mrs. Ashing; John, a blacksmith; Catherine, the wife of J. Wilson, of Tuscola, Ill.; Sabina; Chris., a farmer; and William, a blacksmith.

Frederick Trucksess was born in Wittenberg, Germany, came to this country with his parents, and lived with them for a time on their farm near Eaton. He then worked for a time in Cincinnati, and in 1835 he came to Indianapolis, becoming employed as a clerk with Mr. Nicoli, a pioneer merchant in the city. After being with him for some years, and carefully saving his money, Mr. Trucksess began business for himself, in a small way at first, but presently, meeting with large success, he built a brick business place on West Washington street (where was born his son John J.), where he conducted a very successful general store for a number of years. At that time Charles Myers was starting in business, keeping a small restaurant, and he bought most of his goods of Mr. Trucksess. The latter, removing from Washington street, rented his building, and started again on Indiana avenue. There he did general trading, selling dry goods, groceries, hardware, ran a bakery, exchanged for and bought produce, bought and handled wood in large quantities, and bought horses for market, being always ready to buy or sell anything to accommodate his city or country patrons. Thus he met with remarkable success, becoming widely known. In 1847 he sold out store and city property, the Washington street property, now easily worth \$40,000, bringing him only \$5,000. Taking his money, Mr. Trucksess located at Plainfield, where he erected a large gristmill, operated at first by water-power; but finding this not sufficient in dry time, he introduced steam. Very soon he had a large trade, and was doing well when the mill took fire and was burned to the ground. It was a sore blow, for all the capital Mr. Trucksess commanded was invested in this mill, which had become a total loss. About this time a friend of his went south with a drove of horses, and while returning was prostrated with cholera. Mr. Trucksess found him by the roadside apparently helpless, and bringing him to his own home cared for him until his death and then took him home and buried him. Mrs. Trucksess fell ill and died of the same disease. After her burial Mr. Trucksess was taken ill and died of the same sickness, his death occurring at Plainfield, July 7, 1854. One of the sons also succumbed to that dread disease.

In Indianapolis Frederick Trucksess married Christina Hess, a native of Prussia, where her father was also born. He early became a sailor, and for thirty years followed

the sea. Finally, settling in Indiana, he became a successful farmer in Morgan county, where he died at his homestead. His children were as follows: Charles, William and Christ, all deceased; George, the last survivor of the family, a resident of Morgan county; Christina, Mrs. Trucksess; and Mrs. Morgan, deceased. The parents both lived to be eighty-four years of age.

Children as follows were born to Frederick Trucksess and his wife: John J., Mary, Mrs. Rinehart; and Catherine, unmarried, of Tuscola, Ill. The parents were both members of the German Methodist Church. The father was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a Democrat.

John J. Trucksess was born and reared in Indianapolis, where he has always lived with the exception of the short time spent at Plainfield. His memories go back to the days when this noble city was a mere village. When his parents died the family scattered. At that time he was only twelve years old. By gathering and selling hickory nuts he raised money enough to pay his fare to Eaton, Ohio, where he spent the succeeding winter with relatives and attended school. His savings from his wages as a farm hand the ensuing summer were used to bring him to Indianapolis, where he apprenticed himself to the blacksmith's trade. He worked at the trade in all five years, and then joined the army as a Union soldier in Company B, 132d Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and while it did some skirmishing was mostly engaged in railroad guarding in Tennessee and Alabama. After four months the command returned to Indianapolis, where it was honorably discharged and paid off.

Mr. Trucksess, who had previously done some clerking, found employment with a firm in the stove business, and continued thus for eight years. For thirteen years he ran a meat stall at the market house. He has used his opportunities to the best advantage, and his income is quite considerable at the present time. He owns some choice city property, and erected the comfortable brick house on West New York street, where he has had his home for over thirty years. He is a self-made man for though his father at one time was one of the wealthiest men in the city, most of his money was lost in the Plainfield mill fire and the son had to make his way alone. Mr. Trucksess is well informed about the growth and de-

velopment of Indianapolis. A Republican, he has never aspired to office, but devoted himself to business.

Mr. Trucksess married Jemima Fifer, who was born in Johnson county, where her father settled at a very early day, coming from North Carolina. There substantial success attended his efforts, and he became numbered among the very solid men of Johnson county. His children were as follows: Jemima, Mrs. Trucksess; Maria, Mrs. Prather; Joseph, now of Chicago; and Sarah, Mrs. Haper, of Seymour.

Mr. and Mrs. Trucksess have had no children, but they have reared and educated a niece of Mrs. Trucksess, Miss Maggie Haper, who is now a competent business woman. Mrs. Trucksess, who was at one time a member of the Methodist Church, has since associated herself with the Christian Science movement. Mr. Trucksess is an active member of the G. A. R.

GEORGE H. BARNES has spent most of his active life in Indiana. He was born in New York State, Sept. 10, 1839, a son of Riley P. and Anna (Fuller) Barnes, both also natives of New York, where they were married, and comes of a family that has been represented in all the important wars of America; he himself was a soldier in the Civil war. He is a patriotic and broad-minded American citizen.

His grandfather, Abel Barnes, of Massachusetts, served in the war of the Revolution. Later in life he moved to New York, where he settled and spent the rest of his days, becoming a prominent farmer. His father came from Scotland, and settled in Massachusetts at a very early day. Abel Barnes had eleven sons and three daughters, those of whom we have record being: Amasa, Abel, Levi, Raphael, Simon and Riley.

Riley P. Barnes grew to manhood in New York, where he married and reared his family. In 1867 he removed to Marion county, Ind., settling near Southport, where he lived until after the death of his wife, when he came to Indianapolis to live with his son, George H. Here he died, and his remains were laid by the side of his wife in the cemetery at Southport. He married Anna Fuller, who was born and reared in New York, where all the rest of her family died. Two of her uncles served in the war of 1812, and one of her brothers was in the Mexican war. Mr. and Mrs. Riley P.

Barnes had two children: George H. and Mary M. The latter is the widow of D. Townsend, who moved to Indiana; she is now living in Chicago. Mr. Barnes was a devout member of the Baptist Church.

George H. Barnes began the struggle of life at a very early age, being only nine years old when he left home to make his own way in the world. Finding employment among the farmers, he worked as he could find tasks suited to his age and strength. When he was fifteen years of age he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he became a good workman. After the termination of his services as a soldier, in 1864, he located at Indianapolis, where his ability as a good worker was quickly recognized. He was called upon to do some fine work in the city, and for eleven years was engaged as a contractor and builder in Johnson county. Then he came back to Indianapolis, where he yet remains, doing work on his own account.

Mr. Barnes responded to the first call for troops in 1861, enlisting at Utica, N. Y., for three months' service, in Company E, 26th N. Y. V. I., attached to the Army of the Potomac. However, when the three months had expired for which the regiment enlisted it was not allowed to muster out, remaining in the service until over two years had passed. Finally the command was mustered out at Utica, and Mr. Barnes was honorably discharged. He participated in nine hotly contested battles, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Once he was captured, but was shortly paroled. He received several slight wounds, his hearing was badly impaired, and owing to exposure he contracted rheumatism, from which he never wholly recovered. He served as sergeant of his company, and made a creditable record, never allowing the family name to suffer in his career.

When his military service had terminated, Mr. Barnes went South, and was employed by the government at his trade in Tennessee and Georgia, where he spent the ensuing six months. In 1864 he came to Indianapolis, as noted above, and here he united with Chapman Post, No. 209, G. A. R., afterward transferring to Gordon Post, of which he has been Commander, filling that position with dignity and credit. From his first connection with the G. A. R. he has been continuously in official position, proving a most efficient and active

member of that order. He is a strong union man and closely identified with the progress of organized labor, at the present time being connected with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, a thriving organization.

Mr. Barnes' first marriage was to Elizabeth Hodges, of Kentucky, a daughter of Ambrose Hodges, who removed to Indiana, and during the war enlisted in the 5th Indiana Cavalry. For three years he served at the front, and after he was discharged made his home in Indianapolis, where he died. In this state he was engaged as a carpenter and gardener. A Democrat in early life, he became a Republican after the war. He was accidentally killed, being run over on the railroad.

To the first marriage of George H. Barnes was born one son, Will W., who was a soldier in the Philippines two and a half years and later stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah. After twenty-seven years of married life, Mr. Barnes' first wife died, and he married a soldier's widow, a native of Ohio, for his second wife. She died in July, 1897, leaving no children. Mr. Barnes was married Feb. 1, 1899, to Mrs. Marilla Montgomery, widow of Joseph Montgomery, who was a cooper by occupation. Of his five children only one is now living, Arthur M. Montgomery, for many years an employee of the Indianapolis *Evening News*. Mrs. Barnes was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1839, daughter of John and Phoebe (Williams) Hawthorne, both of Ohio. Some of the Williams family served in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Barnes' father died in Warren county, Ohio. He was born in Ireland, but was early brought to this country by his father, Frank Hawthorne. John Hawthorne took much interest in Masonry and was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church. His children were as follows: Wilson, who served in the war of the Rebellion as a member of the 72d Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Lavina, Mrs. Sweringen; Hannah, Mrs. McCarty; Angelina, who died unmarried; Marilla, Mrs. Barnes; and Minnie, unmarried.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have had no children. They are devoted members of the Methodist Church, being associated with the Roberts Park Church. She is a member of Corps No. 10, W. R. C.

JOHN J. WENNER has attained success through his own efforts and his life affords an illustration of what is possible of accomplishment on the part of one who will bend his

energies to honest and earnest endeavor. Though he is of foreign birth Mr. Wenner has passed essentially his entire life in America, and to-day he is one of the honored citizens of Indiana's capital city, where he has long maintained his home.

Mr. Wenner was born on the river Main, in Wurzburg, Bavaria, Germany, April 8, 1833. He is son of John M. and Margaret (Grehe) Wenner, both natives of the province of Wurzburg, Bavaria, where also was born the grandfather. Michael Wenner, the great-grandfather, was born in Sweden, whence he removed to Bavaria when a young man and there passed the remainder of his life, many descendants being still found in that kingdom. He was heir to a large estate in Sweden, but his descendants were defrauded of the property after many years of litigation.

John M. Wenner was born in the year 1800 and was reared to maturity in his native province, where he learned the turner's trade. His brothers also followed mechanical pursuits, and two of them served in Napoleon's army. He worked as a journeyman in various parts of Europe, and incidentally met many persons who had been in the United States, thus becoming well informed in regard to this country. While still a young man he embarked from Bremen on a sailing vessel bound for America, but the vessel foundered after being out two weeks and was towed back to Bremen, where his passage money was refunded. He then resumed work at his trade and soon afterward was married, retaining his residence in the Fatherland until five of his children were born, and in the meanwhile established a good home. In 1836 he disposed of his property and in company with his family again embarked at Bremen for the voyage to America, sailing in the month of April and failing to reach his destination until the following November, when the family landed in the city of Baltimore. The vessel, having become disabled, drifted at the mercy of the waves for weeks and had been given up for lost. From Baltimore the family proceeded to Wheeling, W. Va., and thence by steamboat down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, this voyage likewise being long and tedious as well as expensive. Upon arriving in Cincinnati Mr. Wenner rented a house and then engaged in the work of his trade, having brought a lathe from Germany. About a year later he rented a farm, the following year changing to another rented farm, but while moving

some stone he received an injury which rendered him incapacitated for the work in hand, and in 1842 he returned to Cincinnati, where he remained until his death, in 1847. He was an industrious and progressive man, of sterling character. As soon as he became disabled his devoted wife courageously assumed the added responsibility devolving upon her, and engaged in huckstering, through which enterprise, with the aid of her children, she was enabled to keep the family together, her husband having practically exhausted his finances in an attempt to be cured. Mrs. Wenner continued to make her home in Cincinnati for many years, and when her children had attained maturity and become independently established she removed to Waterville, Ohio, where she lived in the home of her son until her death, in 1892, at an advanced age. Both she and her husband were zealous members of the Lutheran Church. Her father was a prominent physician in Bavaria, as were also two of his three sons, all of whom came to America, one settling in Canada, one in the United States and the third in Mexico. John M. and Margaret Wenner became the parents of twelve children, of whom five were born in Germany, namely: Andrew, who died in infancy; George, who died at the age of nine years; Andrew (2), who died at the age of twenty-seven; John J., and Paul, a resident of Waterville, Ohio. Of the seven children born after the removal to America all died in infancy except Margaret, who lived to the age of eighteen years.

John J. Wenner remained with his widowed mother until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, aiding in the support and care of the family. His early educational privileges were rather limited, but in the public schools of Cincinnati he laid the foundation of that practical education gained by personal application and active association with men and affairs in later years. In 1856 he came to Indianapolis and secured employment in the finishing department of the furniture factory of Spiegel, Toms & Co., becoming a skilled workman and remaining with this concern a number of years. In 1863 he was appointed market master, serving two years, after which he returned to the employ of the company previously mentioned. In 1866 he was made foreman of the finishing department at Helwig's chair factory, where he remained three and one-half years, when a change of ownership occurred. Mr. Wenner was shortly

afterward chosen by the city council to fill the office of wood and weigh master at the market house, in which capacity he rendered efficient service for two terms. In 1872 he purchased a farm in Warren township, where he remained until 1876, when, with the view of bettering his condition, he exchanged his place for a farm in Bartholomew county, Ind., but through a false abstract he was swindled out of all his property, losing all he had saved through his zealous labors and being left with an indebtedness of \$1,000. His courage and honor did not flinch under these misfortunes, and he returned to Indianapolis with the firm determination of paying his debts and retrieving his resources. He secured employment first in the old Helwig factory and later in the Gilliland telephone factory, where he was employed five years, when the shops were removed to Chicago. By rigorous economy and good management Mr. Wenner had succeeded in paying his indebtedness and purchased six acres of land, at that time lying outside the city limits, on Pleasant run, and the growth of the city has been such that his home is now within the corporate limits and is a valuable piece of property. He erected a commodious frame dwelling and made other improvements upon this tract, set out shrubs and fine fruits, and has a fine garden, raising an abundance of fruits and vegetables. He has one of the attractive homes of this division of the city, and here he has lived retired since 1888, having thriftily made provision for his declining years. Mr. Wenner has ever been guided by those high principles of honor and integrity which may well shame those who defrauded him in his earlier days. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and he and his family are all worthy members of the German Methodist Church.

In 1857 Mr. Wenner married Miss Mary Pfifer, who was born in Germany, in 1836, and who came to America with her parents when ten years of age. She is a daughter of George and Christina (Hays) Pfifer, who, in 1846, settled in Washington county, Ohio, where Mr. Pfifer was engaged in farming until 1854, when he removed to Indianapolis, where both he and his wife passed the rest of their lives. Their children were as follows: Christina, became Mrs. Rice, and remained in Ohio, where her husband died; Hannah, of Indianapolis, became Mrs. Rithert, and her husband is deceased; Reggia is the wife of D. Curtis; Caroline is the wife of J. Rafert;

Anna is Mrs. Haresock; Mary is the wife of Mr. Wenner.

Mr. and Mrs. Wenner have had eight children, namely: Elenora is the wife of B. Stephenson, of California; William is a mechanic and resides in Indianapolis; Dora is engaged as a teacher in California; John A., is a railroad machinist in Los Angeles, that state; Anna is a trained nurse; Christina is the wife of H. Alexander; Florida resides in California; Minnesota remains at the parental home.

Mr. Wenner has been a particularly active worker in the German Methodist Church, in which he has served in many of the important offices, including those of trustee and class-leader, while he was one of the founders of that noble institution, the German Orphans' Home, in Indianapolis, having been one of its trustees and taken an active part in forwarding the interests of the work and the erection of the fine building; he had the supervision of the laying of the cornerstone.

CHRIST MORASKY, who resides at No. 326 Jefferson avenue, Indianapolis, is a native of the city of Berlin, Germany, born on Feb. 21, 1850. But he has passed the greater portion of his life in Indianapolis, whither he accompanied his parents as a lad of ten years. He is a son of Henry and Lou (Denkar) Morasky, both of whom were born in Germany, where they remained until 1860, when, with a view to improving his condition, the father emigrated with his family to America. Soon after his arrival he came to Indianapolis and found employment in the Bellefontaine freight house, where his fidelity and zealous efforts won him the confidence of his employers and resulted in his being trusted with more responsible duties. There he continued to labor for a long term of years, resigning only when the infirmities of advanced age made it necessary, and he thereafter lived retired until the close of his long and useful life, his death occurring in March, 1895. His wife passed away in 1877. Both were devoted members of the Lutheran Church, and for many years worshiped at the old Zion Church, on Ohio street. Henry Morasky was in military service for ten years prior to coming to America. His integrity was beyond question and he ever commanded the confidence and respect of all who knew him. In politics he gave his support to the Republican party, but he never sought notoriety of any sort, his interests be-

ing in his home, his family, his church and his practical duties. His children were as follows: Christ is the subject of this sketch; Charles, who was highly educated, was engaged as an expressman, when last heard from by our subject; Henry is engaged in the grocery business in Indianapolis.

Christ Morasky attended the public schools of Indianapolis, and after leaving school found a position as helper in and about the Union station. He was but sixteen years old when he secured employment as fireman on a pony engine, being thus employed for eight years, at the expiration of which he became engineer of a pony engine in the Pan-Handle railroad yards. In 1885 he became a hostler in the same yards, and has since been engaged as such, discharging his duties with marked fidelity and being well known in local railroad circles. He has the good-will and respect of all who know him. He has been identified with railroad work for about forty years, and his long service with the one company indicates that his efforts have been appreciated. He has labored zealously and has been economical, saving his earnings, and has a good home, enjoying the rewards of his toil and endeavor. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and both he and his wife hold to the faith of the Lutheran Church.

In 1875 Mr. Morasky was united in marriage to Miss Mary Clapper, who was born in Hancock county, Ind., Oct. 10, 1852, daughter of Charles and Mary (Bomaster) Clapper, who were born in Germany, where their marriage was solemnized. Mr. Clapper came to America alone, returning to the Fatherland for his family, who accompanied him to Hancock county, where they were early settlers. He bought a tract of wild land and improved a good farm, becoming one of the prosperous and honored citizens of the county, and died on the old homestead in 1855. His widow assumed the management of the farm and there reared her children to lives of usefulness and honor, being a capable woman and loved for her sterling attributes of character. She remained at the old home until her death, in 1890, at the venerable age of eighty years. Both she and her husband were devoted members of the Lutheran Church. Their children were as follows: Henry, who resides on the old homestead; Fred, who died at the age of eighteen years; and Mary, Mrs. Morasky. Henry is well upholding the reputation sustained by his honored father and is one of the

highly esteemed citizens of Hancock county; he is married and has ten children.

Mr. and Mrs. Morasky have had three children, namely: Mary, who was born June 9, 1876, is the wife of Charles Hergt, a grocer of Indianapolis; William, who was born Dec. 9, 1879, is a pressman in the employ of the Indianapolis Printing Company; George met an untimely death, having been killed by the street cars when sixteen years of age.

JAMES WEATHERS, now residing in Indianapolis, is well known as an inventor and a manufacturer of patent devices.

Mr. Weathers was born in Decatur county, Ind., April 23, 1833, a son of Barney and Tempa (Harlow) Weathers, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The former was the only child of Barney Weathers, who was of Irish extraction and was numbered among the pioneers of Kentucky, where he was engaged in farming until his death. The grandmother of our subject subsequently became the wife of Robert McClary, and they removed to Brown county, Ind., where Mr. McClary purchased a farm on which he and his wife continued to reside until they died. They became the parents of six children, namely: Lucinda (Mrs. William Tharp), William, Louisa (Mrs. J. J. Ogle), Henrietta (Mrs. S. Pettigrew), Andy, and Rachel (who was the wife of Mr. Watts).

Barney Weathers, Jr., father of James Weathers, was reared to maturity in Kentucky, where he was married and where his two eldest children were born. In 1832 he came to Indiana and lived until the following year in Decatur county, after which he returned to Kentucky, where he resided for the ensuing fifteen years. In 1848 he again came to Indiana, and took up his residence at Greensburg, there spending the remainder of his life and dying in 1868, at the age of sixty years. While in Kentucky he was a prosperous farmer, but unfortunate investments caused him to lose practically all he had accumulated, so that he became dependent entirely upon his own efforts at the time when he finally came to Indiana. He was a man of inflexible integrity and ever held the respect of all who knew him. In politics he was a Democrat. His first wife, who died in 1858, at the age of fifty-four, was a daughter of Kit Harlow, who was born in Virginia, whence he removed to Kentucky in the early pioneer epoch and there passed the residue of his life. He had been a valiant

soldier in the war of the Revolution. He had four children, Tempa (mother of our subject), Lucy (Mrs. John Harlo), Patsey (Mrs. W. Carl) and Bartlett. Barney and Tempa Weathers became the parents of nine children, namely: William, who died of cholera in Illinois, in 1851; Louisa, who married J. Rogers and after his death became the wife of J. Riley; James, subject of this sketch; John, who was a member of the 123d Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Rebellion, and who now resides in Indianapolis; Elizabeth, the wife of J. Isgregg; Sarah, the wife of J. Sham; Nancy, wife of W. Divine; and two who died in childhood. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Weather married a Mrs. Tuttle, and they had two children, both of whom died young. The mother also died, after which Mr. Weathers consummated a third union, with Mrs. Margaret Scott, whose first husband died while serving as a soldier in the Civil war. Of this third marriage were born two children, one of whom died in childhood, while the other, Edward, still resides in Greensburg, where he was born.

James Weathers was born in Decatur county, but when he was only three months old his parents returned to Kentucky, his mother walking the greater portion of the distance (150 miles) and carrying him in her arms. There he was reared to the age of fifteen years, receiving little in the way of educational advantages and he then accompanied his parents on their removal to Greensburg, in his native county, where he learned the tanner's trade. He was thus engaged for two years and then began an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, his mechanical ability being so marked that he became a skilled workman within the short period of nine months. He went to Paris, Ill., as a journeyman blacksmith, returning to Greensburg two years later and opening a shop of his own. He did a successful business in the way of general blacksmith work, wagon repairing, etc., and later included the manufacture of wagons, continuing this business until 1863, when he closed out and enlisted in Company B, 123d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years, or "during the war." The regiment was commanded by Colonel McCristian and assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, with which it accompanied Sherman on the memorable march to the sea, taking part in the entire Atlanta campaign, after which the command divided, one portion proceeding in pursuit of Hood and the

other, with which Mr. Weathers was connected, continuing the march to the seaboard, under command of General Thomas. After the division he was detailed as blacksmith, and served as such about ten months, being with the ambulance train. After his detail he again shouldered the musket and again was a participant in many fierce battles and skirmishes, always being found at the post of duty. He was never wounded or captured. Though ill at times he made no hospital record, but insisted on remaining with his regiment, and he continued in active service until Lee's surrender, at which time he was at Goldsboro, N. C., having been detailed with the 5th Illinois Battery. From there he was sent to Charlotte and thence to Lexington, N. C., where he was mustered out, after which he returned to Indianapolis, where he received his honorable discharge in September, 1865.

After his honorable military career was ended Mr. Weathers returned to Greensburg, where he rejoined his family and resumed the work of his trade, which he there continued until 1873, when failing health compelled him to withdraw from the business. In 1879 he came to Indianapolis, where he has since given his attention to inventing and manufacturing patents. He himself is the inventor of thirty-two devices, all of practical value, and many of which will continue to be used long after he has left the scenes of life's activities. Through his own study and application he has supplemented the meagre educational training of his youth and has contributed in no slight degree to the forwarding of mechanic industries, through his work and his inventions. He has been duly successful, ever honorable and straightforward in all relations of life, and is the owner of desirable city property.

In 1856 Mr. Weathers was united in marriage to Miss Sally Bright, who was born in Switzerland county, Ind., a daughter of Ebenezer Bright, an honored pioneer of the State, who died in Marshall county. Mrs. Sally Weathers, who died in 1892, was a devoted Spiritualist in her religious faith. She had no children. In 1893, Mr. Weathers married Miss Eliza Davis, who was born in Kentucky, where she was left an orphan when but five years of age. She was taken into the home of a Mr. Wadsworth, whose family she accompanied to Jefferson county, Ind., where she was reared to maturity after which she resided in Indianapolis, where her marriage was

solemnized. No children have been born of the union. Mrs. Weathers has no definite knowledge concerning her family history and has no relatives living so far as she is aware. She has proved a devoted companion and helpmate to her husband, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. While residing in Greensburg, Mr. Weathers held membership in the Disciples Church. Fraternally he is identified with Chapman Post, G. A. R., and the I. O. O. F. in Indianapolis.

WILLIAM W. REVEL, of Indianapolis, for nearly a half a century a successful railroad engineer, and for nearly four decades in the employ of one company, has given intelligent and efficient service and has scarcely his peer in the corps of engineers. He was born at Lacolle, Canada, Feb. 22, 1835, of good English stock.

John Revel, his grandfather, passed many years of his life in Yorkshire, England. About 1820, hoping to better his prospects in life he came to Canada, and there purchased a tract of land, on which he settled and began making improvements. He passed the rest of his life in the development of the resources of this place, and here after many fruitful years of labor he died. By his marriage there were four children: William, who is mentioned below; Mary, who married a Mr. March; John, who died in Canada; and Sarah, who also married a March.

William Revel, father of William W., was born in Yorkshire, England, Aug. 8, 1808, and was but a small boy when his parents moved to Canada. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years old at which time he went to Clintonville, N. Y., where he set about learning the chain making trade. Close application to his work enabled him early to master the business, and after a short time he secured a regular position in a cable chain factory, continuing for many years. Steady work, good wages, and economy enabled him after some time to save enough money to invest in real estate, and going to Canada he purchased a good farm adjoining his father's where he settled and engaged in agriculture. He remained here throughout the rest of his active life, and died Nov. 17, 1867. While residing in New York State, Mr. Revel married Eleanor Wilser, who was born in that state, of an old and prominent family. Her father was a farmer by occupation. Late in life he moved to Canada, where he passed his

last days and died. He was the father of five children: Abijah, a farmer; Eleanor (Mrs. Revel); Maria, Emily, and a son. The parents of these were good Methodists and in that faith reared their children. Mrs. Eleanor Revel died at the homestead of her husband July 13, 1852. Seven children were born to her and Mr. Revel: William W., Mary E., Sarah A., who married a Mr. Boice; John, who resides in Massachusetts; Ellen, who married a Mr. Boice, and Maria J., and Cynthia, who both died young. William Revel and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William W. Revel passed his early life upon his father's Canadian farm, and attended the neighboring schools. When about nineteen years old he went to Dayton, Ohio, and there secured a position as fireman on the Dayton & Western Central R. R., now the Pan-Handle. Two years of efficient work here won him the confidence of his employers, and he was promoted to engineer. During the war he hauled soldiers, supplies, and ammunition on the old Bee line, and was considered one of the most accommodating men in the service, making himself in every way of service both to his employers and to the government. Some time after the close of the war, in 1869, he was transferred to what was then the I. & V. railroad, a position he has since filled regardless of the change in the road's name. He has at all times been alert to his responsibilities, and has been remarkably free from accidents. Neither deaths nor broken limbs to passengers have occurred from wrecks on his trains, during his long period of service. A good business man as well as engineer, he has shrewdly invested his savings, and now owns considerable valuable property in Indianapolis.

At Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1859, Mr. Revel married Amelia S. Raymond, who was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of David S. Raymond. She died at Indianapolis, Jan. 8, 1889, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On May 20, 1891, Mr. Revel married Sarah J. Jacobs, widow of Charles Jacobs. No children came of Mr. Revel's first marriage. By the second marriage there have been two children: Helen G., born March 14, 1892; and William W., June 2, 1894. Mrs. Revel has one child from her first marriage, Mary J., whom Mr. Revel has reared and educated, and who is now the wife of P. Ferguson, and resides in Jeffersonville. Mr.

Revel has devoted himself almost exclusively to the interests of the company with which he has so long been connected, and has won their unbounded confidence. Fraternally he stands high, affiliating with the I. O. O. F.; the K. of H.; and the B. of L. E. Politically he is well informed, and usually casts his lot with Republicans, but reserves the right of voting for the best man. The Presbyterian Church counts him among its most worthy members.

William Smart, father of the present Mrs. Revel, a blacksmith by trade, passed his early life in Scotland. During his young manhood he came to this country and soon afterward secured a position as foreman in the Pennsylvania railroad blacksmith shops. Proving himself an efficient workman, skilled in directing affairs, he continued here for the most part throughout the rest of his active life. After the death of his wife he took up his residence with his daughter, Mrs. Revel, and at her residence he died in May, 1894. His wife died in 1888. By his marriage there were four children: Sarah Janet (Mrs. Revel); Mary E., who married E. Heaton; and two sons, who died young. Mr. Smart was a man of firm religious convictions, and both he and his wife belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

G. H. FRANK, of Indianapolis, engineer of a freight train, on the Pennsylvania railroad, is a man of wide experience, having been in the railroad service for over forty years, and filled positions on many important roads from the far East to the West. He was born at Norway, Oxford county, Maine, Sept. 22, 1845, and is of good Scotch extraction, both on the maternal and paternal sides. His grandfather Frank had four children: Levi, who is mentioned below; Myer, who walked across the United States from Maine to California, and has not been heard from for many years; and Lois, and Clara, who made their residence in Maine and there died.

Levi Frank, father of G. H., passed his early life for the most part in Maine, where he procured a fair education and received practical training for the active duties of life. As a young man he settled upon a farm and during this same period he also engaged in the lumber business in winter, thus greatly increasing his income. After some years, hoping to better his fortunes, he went to Indiana and remained for about a year in Richmond, preparatory to a more permanent location. At the end of this period, however, while return-

ing to his family in Maine, he became ill and died. His children were: Francis L., a retired citizen of Bangor, Maine, who was in the railroad service for many years, being employed at different times as engineer on many of the Western lines, including the Kentucky Central (where he was associated with Jack Redman and the John Morgan, of Rebel fame) and later on the Grand Trunk line; Salome, who married S. Crockett, and after his death Nathan Buck, who was connected with the Milton Railway company, in Massachusetts; Amanda, who married D. Briggs, of Norway, and G. H. Mr. Frank combined with energy and good judgment skill in directing affairs. In religious sentiment he was a Universalist.

G. H. Frank grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and in the schools of Oxford county procured a good education. At the age of seventeen he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he began his railroad service. For about four and a half years he worked at firing engines, for eighteen months on the Little Miami R. R., for a year on the Eaton & Hamilton line and for two years on the Indiana Central, now a part of the Pennsylvania system. During this period he had availed himself of every opportunity of acquiring knowledge of engineering, and he was now given the running of a locomotive through the yards of the company at Indianapolis. Proving himself both careful and efficient, in 1867, he was promoted to engineer of a freight train for the same company, where he remained for eight years. At the end of this period he was assigned to a place at the round house, where he remained for some time. For the next few years he passed a varied career in railroading; running first on the old Junction railroad in the East; on the I. B. & W. line; and later on the I. & V. R. R., where he continued until the strike of 1873. Returning East he then accepted a position with the N. A. R. R., where he remained for two years, making his run from Bangor, Maine, to St. John, N. B. His next position was with the St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. where he remained for six months, and then he came to Indianapolis and took a position with the Pennsylvania R. R., with which he has since been employed. For the first few months he served as brakeman, and was then made engineer of a freight train, in which capacity he has since continued, giving most excellent satisfaction. His constant watchfulness has preserved him

from any serious accidents, the only ones with which he has been connected being of a very slight nature, caused by open switches and similar contingencies.

In 1871 Mr. Frank married Lenora Martin, who was born at Carlisle, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1848, and of this union there have been five children: Stanley, who met his death by an accident at the age of seventeen years; Elwood, who is now working for the Lampson Store Service Co.; Blanche, and Goldie, at home; and Oscar, who is engaged in the jewelry business. Mr. Frank is a wide-awake, practical, man, who has kept abreast of every advancement in engineering and everything else pertaining to his profession. Fraternally he affiliates with the K. of P., Star Lodge, No. 7.

James Martin, grandfather of Mrs. Frank, a carpenter and contractor by trade, was born in 1784, and passed the greater part of his life in New York. When the War of 1812 broke out he enlisted and served his country valiantly. In 1857 he went West on a visit but returned to New Jersey a year later, where he died, in 1858. In New Jersey, Mr. Martin married Mercy Milhouse, who was born in Scotland, May 20, 1786. She died in 1850. By this union there were nine children: Daniel D.; Randolph; Mary A., who married Capt. Madden, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Ruth G., who married J. Elliott, of New York; Margaret, who married E. Sells, also of that city; Nathaniel, who is mentioned below; Mercy E., who married a Mr. Bailey, and resides in New York; Sarah M., who married a Mr. Elliott; and Johannah, who married Capt. West, and resides in Galveston, Tex. The father of these was a man of influence in his locality, who filled very acceptably many public offices. He was a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Nathaniel Martin, father of Mrs. Frank, was born in New Jersey, and remained there until he was twenty-three years old, when he came to Ohio. A carpenter and contractor by trade, he followed his pursuit in Ohio, until 1849, when he settled at Edinburg, Ind., and there engaged in the same lines. In addition to carrying on his trades he also conducted a butcher shop, and ran a hotel in the place, making a marked success of each enterprise. In October, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, and went to the front as captain of the 52d Ind. V. I., of the Army of Tennessee. He participated in many hard battles, including Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, at

which last named place he was wounded by the explosion of a shell and received an honorable discharge. After his recovery he opened a restaurant in Memphis, Tenn., and there conducted a highly successful business for some time. While here, acting as custodian of a large amount of government money, he was the object of an attempted robbery. Courage and presence of mind, however, enabled him to shoot the thief, who proved to be a well-known acquaintance. About 1863 Mr. Martin returned to Ohio and remained at Carlisle Station a while, where his family had moved during his absence, and then he located in Piqua, Ohio, where he engaged in the butcher business and hotel keeping, running the "Leland Hotel" till 1872. Moving to Bradford he there conducted the "Bradford Hotel" for about a year, when on account of failing health, he was obliged to retire from active work. Going to Leesburg, Fla., he there remained for about four years, when in 1877 he died. Mr. Martin married in Ohio, Maria Schenck, of Pennsylvania, daughter of C. and Maria Schenck, of Pennsylvania German descent, the former a prosperous farmer, who died near Carlisle, Warren county, Ohio, in 1832. By his wife Maria, there were seven children: John R., who attained a remarkable age and lived at South Bend, Ind.; Maria; Jane who married a Mr. Roof; Sarah, who married William Dubois; Catherine, who married J. Hendrix, an early settler of Kewanna; Daniel, a resident of Holden, Missouri; and Tennis, a farmer, who died at Tylorsville, Ind. The parents of these were highly respected Christians, who belonged to the Presbyterian Church. When Mr. Martin went to Florida Mrs. Martin took up her residence with her daughter Mrs. Frank, in Indianapolis, where she afterward made her home. To her and Mr. Martin were born eleven children: Randolph, born in 1846, at the age of seventeen years enlisted in the service of the Civil war, but his father secured his release from the service at the battle of Shiloh, and the two went to Memphis, and later returned to Ohio; Lenora, became Mrs. Frank; Gilbert, died young; Mary, has never married; William, died of small pox at the age of seventeen years; Nathaniel, an engineer, now resides at Indianapolis; Elwood, is an engineer on the Pan Handle R. R.; Walter Q. G., an engineer in the employ of the Big Four Company, resides at Indianapolis; Charles, a carpet layer, is now deceased; Joseph, lives at his pleasant home

on English avenue, Indianapolis, and Andrew, now in the employ of the Indianapolis Co., resides in Grant County. Mr. Martin was a social, genial man, who attracted to him many friends. He was a good Christian, being a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist Church. Fraternally he affiliated with the Red Men.

THOMAS Y. NOBLE, who is at present engaged in the manufacture of ice in Indianapolis, has achieved success in several walks of life, principally, however, as an engineer, having served in that capacity for fully twenty-five years on the I. B. & W. line, now a part of the Big Four System. Possessed of rare business ability, he is now one of the well-to-do citizens of Indianapolis.

His family is of Irish descent; and his grandfather, George Noble, made his residence in Pennsylvania for many years. There he embarked upon life as a farmer, but after some years moved to Kentucky, where he settled upon a tract of good farming land. He prospered in his new home, and remained there throughout the rest of his life. By his marriage there were six children: George, David, Enoch, Henry, William; and Thomas, who is mentioned below. Mr. Noble and wife were good Christians, one belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the other to the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Noble, father of Thomas Y., an engineer by trade, was a man of ability and integrity of character. Born in Lexington, Ky., he grew to manhood on his father's farm, and early acquired the habits of attention and self-reliance, which characterized his later years. As a young man, looking for an opening in life, he came to Madison, Indiana, and soon secured a position on the railroad. For some time he worked in the yards, yard switching in those days being done with horses, and rapidly acquiring knowledge of the various branches of the business, he rose step by step to engineer. Efficient and conscientious in his work, he soon won for himself the confidence of the company and held the same position for many years. Eventually, however, finding a change of work necessary, he resigned his position and went into the saw-mill business. Though the field was a new one, he derived from it a good income, and continued it throughout the rest of his active life. He died at North Madison, in 1863. Soon after his arrival in Madison, Ind., Mr. Noble there

married Nancy Duffy, who was born in Ohio, daughter of James Duffy, an Irish farmer, who, about 1818, moved by flat boat from Ohio to Indiana, and settled in Madison. In addition to farming he officiated as auctioneer for many years. By his marriage there were seven children: Nancy, who is mentioned above; Katie, who married I. Rollins; Maggie, the wife of Mr. Rector; Martha, who married a Mr. Tuttle; James; Alfred, and Alexander. Possessed of a keen sense of humor, Mr. Duffy was noted for his wit and his jokes; and he won for himself a wide circle of friends. He was a man of influence, and as a Democrat was active in local politics. In all good works he ever evinced a keen interest, and he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. His daughter, Mrs. Noble, who is mentioned above, lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years, dying in August, 1901. There were eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Noble: Oliver, who served in the Civil war in the 6th Ind. V. I., and died in 1873; Thomas Y., James E., who also served in the Civil war; William, deceased; John M.; Jessie A.; Mary E., who married John Bloom, of Pittsburg, Pa.; and Amanda I., who married Robert Davis. Of these all with the exception of Thomas Y. are now deceased. Mr. Noble possessed the sturdy virtues of honesty, good fellowship, and industry. He was below the average in size, but was nevertheless constitutionally strong, and possessed a large capacity for work. For his generosity and charity as well as for many other virtues he was widely and favorably known. The Methodist Episcopal Church counted him among its most worthy members. Politically he affiliated with the Republicans.

Thomas Y. Noble was born in Jefferson county, Ind., Nov. 1, 1840, and when quite young went to live with his uncle, on whose farm he remained until he was seventeen years old. In the public schools of his locality he procured a good education. At the age of seventeen he secured a position as peanut boy on the old Madison Railroad, where his father had so long acted as engineer. With his route between Madison and Indianapolis, he supplied passengers with his wares for several years. Then, having won the favor of railroad hands, and acquired some knowledge of machinery, he secured a chance to fire an engine over the same route. Trustworthy and efficient, he was promoted to engineer in the

course of two years; and serving either on freight or passenger trains, at the discretion of the Company, he continued here until 1861, meeting with success and commanding good wages. Then, in answer to a call for troops for the Civil war, he enlisted for three years in Company A., 6th Ind. V. I., under Capt. T. P. Baldwin, and Col. Crittenden, and went to the front, as a part of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by Gen. Rosecrans. He did his first hard fighting at Rolla Station, and after a few skirmishes, participated in the sieges at Bowling Green, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and in many other hard engagements; he endured all the hardships and privations of that long bloody struggle, but more fortunate than many of his company, he escaped without a single wound, or once being taken prisoner. He was mustered out, receiving his pay and honorable discharge, in August, 1864. A few years prior to the war, he had taken up his residence in Indianapolis, and he now returned to that city, and soon afterward secured a position with his old employers to fire an engine on the Madison R. R. After two years he secured his old place as engineer, and as such continued for three years.

During this period, in 1868, Mr. Noble married Maria Hobbs, who was born at Columbus, Ind., in 1846, procured a liberal education, and for several years prior to her marriage, followed teaching very successfully. By this union there have been four children: Charles, a mechanical engineer at Marion, Ind.; Walter, a fireman on the Vandalia line, who married Mazie J. Ward, and has one daughter, Elizabeth Ruth, who was born in July, 1901; and Frank and Nellie, who died young.

After marriage Mr. Noble settled in Indianapolis, and there he has since made his home. The year following his marriage, in 1869, he found a very good opening on the new lines of railroads then in the process of construction, and for several years he worked at railroad building, first on the Indianapolis & Crawfordsville line, later on the Indianapolis and Danville line; and finally on the I. B. & W., now a part of the Big Four system. With the completion of the last named railroad, he took a position with the company, as engineer, and proving himself in every respect capable and trustworthy, he continued as such for fully twenty-five years. At all times thoroughly alive to his responsibility, he has been remarkably free from accidents, and, has,

in fact, had no wrecks worth mentioning. A few years ago, retiring from railroad work, he purchased a plant and began the manufacture of ice in Indianapolis. A large acquaintance with various lines of business has enabled him to push this enterprise, and he is now making an unqualified success of it, and has a large trade. During his years of railroading he has occasionally branched out in other business, and for some time he conducted a barber shop and cigar stand in Indianapolis, with much success. He has also engaged in the real estate business, buying up property, wherever he saw a chance of a gain, and he now owns two attractive residences in the city. Having prospered in his various enterprises, he is now one of the well-to-do citizens of the place. Mr. Noble is widely and favorably known, and fraternally he affiliates with the B. of L. E., and Chapman Post, G. A. R., of Indianapolis. His wife is a highly respected member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES HOBBS, father of Mrs. Noble, was born in Indiana. After some years he settled in Columbus, Ind., where he became one of the leading citizens. As an influential Democrat, active in campaign work, he filled many offices of trust and responsibility, for his party in that place. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Noble, and is buried in Columbus, Ind. His wife afterward lived at the home of Mrs. Noble, and there she died in 1888. Both she and her husband were consistent members of the Christian Church. Their children were Maria, who is mentioned above; and Laura, Mrs. Woodhull.

HENRY C. RANDALL, now residing at his attractive residence at No. 418 Blake street, Indianapolis, for over twenty-five years has served as locomotive engineer over the I. D. & W. R. R. He has had a wide and varied experience in his line, and is now one of the best informed, most competent, and careful engineers in the service of the company. Mr. Randall was born at Rouses Point, N. Y., May 20, 1853, and comes of a family of successful railroad employees, his father and five of his brothers having served as engineers, and his sister having married a man of the same profession.

Stephen R. Randall, father of Henry C., was reared in the State of Massachusetts, early acquiring the habits of industry and self-reliance, which prominently marked his character in later years. At an early age he went to

sea, and after a number of years of faithful service, gave it up, and secured a position as fireman on the Vermont Central R. R., gradually working up to the place of engineer. After some years with this road, he accepted a similar position on the M. & L. S. R. R., where he gave excellent satisfaction. He later made several changes, being engaged at different times on the C., B. & Q. R. R., (with his residence at Galesburg, Ill.), and on the M. C. Having during this period won for himself an excellent reputation for coolheadedness and practical knowledge of all lines of locomotive engineering, at the opening of the Civil war he was engaged to run trains through the South, and throughout the struggle he continued in this line, proving himself entirely worthy of the confidence reposed in him. After the war, he returned to Illinois, and took a place as engineer on the C., B. & Q. R. R., making his run from Galesburg to Quincy. He was performing his duties with his usual care and ability, when, on one run, in 1867, his train met with a wreck, as a result of a missing rail—torn up by some miscreant—and here he lost his life. During his young manhood Mr. Randall married Susan E. Carlton, of Rutland, Vermont. She survived her husband several years, and died at Peoria, Ill. Of this union there were seven children: Stephen A., an engineer by profession, residing at Galesburg, Ill.; George, also an engineer, who was killed in May, 1900; Henry C.; James, a railroad man of Peoria, Ill., who was injured through his service; William, an engineer, who was killed at Springfield, Ill.; Edward, another engineer, who died of heart disease at the home of his brother, in Indianapolis; and Mary E., who married Ben Lewis, now a retired railroad man, residing at Kansas City, but formerly of Galesburg, Ill. Mr. Randall throughout his career, was a close student of engineering, and kept thoroughly abreast of the latest movements in that science, as well as all matters pertaining to railroading generally. A man of marked integrity of character, he commanded respect from all who knew him, and he was long a highly esteemed member of the Campbellite Church. Fraternally he was well known and affiliated with the B. of L. E., being a charter member of that order.

Henry C. Randall early moved with his parents to Michigan, where he remained for some years, and then settled in Illinois: In the public schools of the different localities, he procured his education, and boy like became

interested in his father's work. To this he naturally turned his attention, and when but fifteen years old began firing an engine on the C., B. & Q. R. R., using, after the fashion of that day, wood for fuel, and with this road he continued until he was nineteen years old. A desire to see the world and to experience its various phases led him through a varied career for the next few years, during which period he fired engines at different times on the Burlington & Missouri River R. R.; the Burlington & South West; the Des Moines Valley R. R.; and later on the Wabash, making his run from Springfield, Ill. While serving on the last named road he was promoted to engineer, and proved a most successful one, later, at different times serving in the capacity on the T. P. & W. running from Peoria, Ill., on the R. & R. I.; the M. K. & T.; and on the I. B. & W., making his run from Urbana, Ill. After three successful years with the last named company, he in 1880, accepted a place as engineer, on the I. D. & W. R. R. Having had quite enough experience in roving, he now settled down to steady business and by his efficiency and fidelity to his work, won the entire confidence of his employers. Strict in carrying out orders, watchful, alert, he continued in favor, and has remained with the same company ever since, winning for himself an enviable reputation. Throughout his career his services have been greatly in demand, and in the early days old engineers used to vie with one another in trying to secure him as fireman for their trains. He possessed a genius for handling machinery, and was always quick in picking up the manipulation of new appliances, and he fired the first train on the C., B. & Q. R. R. that used the air brake. His advice has often been sought by those seeking to make improvements in railroading, and often turned to practical account. He is a good business man as well as engineer, and now owns a pleasant two-story frame house on Blake street, Indianapolis, where he has resided since 1879.

In 1879 Mr. Randall married Lillian M. Kyte, who was born at Chariton, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1857, and who was reared for the most part near Danville, Ind. Of this union there have been no children. Mr. Randall is a thoroughly up-to-date gentleman, somewhat of a man of the world. He is a thoroughly good fellow, well informed upon all subjects, and wins friends for himself at every step in life. Keenly interested in his profession, he treas-

ures everything of value pertaining to it, and has among his collections a photograph of the first engine passing through the new Union station in Indianapolis. Socially he stands high and affiliates with the A. F. & A. M. and the K. of P., and is one of the oldest members of the B. of F. & L. E. His wife is a highly esteemed member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and socially she belongs to the Eastern Star.

James L. Kyte, father of Mrs. Randall, was originally of Kentucky, and there passed his early life. Later he moved to Indiana, where he settled upon a farm and engaged in all branches of general farming, and made a specialty of stock. He also bought and sold cattle, carrying on a profitable business in this line for many years. Some time ago he gave up active labor, and he now makes his home with his children in Indianapolis. After coming to Indiana he married in that state Margaret Ham, and of this union there have been seven children: Julia, who married a Mr. Haynes, a descendant of a prominent old family of Hendricks county; Lillian M., Amanda B., who married B. Johnson, and is now deceased; Hally, who married W. Harness, a Civil war veteran, now residing in Indianapolis; Carry, who died young; and Pearl, who married a Mr. McCowan. The mother of these is a worthy member of the Christian Church.

A. H. FETTY. This well-known saddle and harness maker of Indianapolis is a man of sterling worth, and comes of a fine old German Protestant family.

Carl Fetty, father of A. H., was born in Germany, son of Carl, Sr., and there continued his abode as had his ancestors for several generations. As a young man he entered a goldsmith's shop, and there by close application to work, readily mastered the details of the trade, and became a skilled workman. By his courteous reception of customers, and promptness in attending to his orders, he always attracted a large patronage. He died in the same locality where he had passed his life. Mr. Fetty was married twice, his second wife being Sophia Alman, who was born in Germany, of good old Protestant stock. By the first marriage there were six children, of whom two sons came to America, and settled in Indianapolis, where they died: Charles a machinist; and George, a successful tailor, cleaner, and dyer. By the second marriage there were five children: Fritz, who died at Cincinnati; Con-

rad, deceased; A. H., mentioned below; Henrietta, deceased, who married a Mr. P. Smith; and Simon, who died young. Mr. Fetty was a broad minded, capable business man, who amassed considerable property. His character was irreproachable and his sense of honor the keenest. He was widely known and attracted to him a large circle of warm friends.

A. H. Fetty was born in the North of Germany, Dec. 13, 1838. By attendance upon the well conducted schools of his locality he procured a liberal education, and in his father's shop early acquired considerable knowledge of business. At the age of sixteen he came to America, to win a place in life for himself. Finally settling in Indianapolis, he soon found work in the saddle and harness making establishment of Mr. Sulgrove, where he continued for some time. Later he entered a similar shop in Cincinnati, Ohio, where in time he became an expert workman. He returned to Indianapolis in 1860 and from there in 1861 enlisted in Company B, 11th Ind. V. I., under Col. Lew Wallace, and went to the front. After a short time he was transferred to a cavalry regiment, but, being thrown from his horse and disabled, he soon received an honorable discharge. Later, however, he re-enlisted, this time, in the 47th Ind. V. I., and again went to the front, this time as a part of the Army of Tennessee. His force was stationed at different times at Louisville, Bardstown, Ky; Munfordville; West Point, and crossed the river to Missouri, and to New Madrid, and he participated in many hot battles. While on Picket duty at Island No. 10, he gave the alarm at 2 A. M. on one occasion, which saved the command and supplies from capture by approaching Rebels. Later, while engaged in digging rifle pits at Riddles Point, in 1863 he fell and injured his back so seriously that after a month's hospital treatment he was sent to New Madrid, thence to Cairo, Ill., and finally home. Some time later, being entirely unfitted for further action, he received an honorable discharge. He was a brave and conscientious soldier, and was always to be found at his post of duty. After his recovery he went to Cincinnati, in 1863, and there found employment at his trade of harness and saddle making, and commanding good wages, remained there for about six years. Then, in 1869, he returned to Indianapolis and opened a grocery store, which he conducted with success for four years. The saddle and harness business proved to be the work for which

he was best fitted, and now finding a most desirable opening in that line in Indianapolis, he turned his attention to that trade. He has since followed it for a regular business and, by giving close attention to his duties, and turning out high grade work, he has become well-to-do.

In 1863 Mr. Fetty married at Tipton, Ind., Carrie Short, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in November, 1834. Mrs. Fetty died in 1873, and in 1874 he married Mrs. Mary Wilson, daughter of Henry Huder, who was born in Germany, and who as a young man became a pioneer farmer of Indiana, where he reared a family of children, several of whom became prominent business men of Indianapolis. By his first marriage Mr. Fetty had three children: Arnold, who now holds a responsible position as stock keeper for a large wholesale house; John, a harness maker, who is doing well at his trade; and Henrietta, who died young. The second Mrs. Fetty had a daughter by her first marriage, Anna Wilson, who married a Mr. Burk. Mr. Fetty was reared by a good mother to a strict code of morals from which he never departed. He has always been generous with his earnings, giving liberally to the needy and in his earlier years assisted other members of his family to come to this country. Perseverance, integrity, and fidelity to his work are among his salient traits.

APOLLO S. INGLING, a member of a pioneer family of Indiana, a notary public at Bridgeport, was born in New Jersey, Oct. 3, 1842, and was reared and educated mostly in Marion county. His education has been mainly acquired by his own exertions.

Tent Ingling, great-grandfather of Apollo S., was a native of France, as was also his wife Mary. They came to this country, settling in New Jersey, and there died after a long and useful lives. Mr. Ingling was a natural mechanic, and worked at several different lines of mechanical labor. His children were: John, Tent (Jr.), Thomas, Jacob, Mrs. Sarah Inman, Mrs. Nancy White and Mrs. Frazier.

Jacob Ingling, son of Tent and Mary, was born and reared in New Jersey, in which State he passed a long life and died. His career was that of an honorable and upright farmer. He married Rachel Taylor, who was born in New Jersey, of an old family of English descent, and the children of this union were: Jacob, Jr., whose whereabouts are not known; Mrs. Lydia English; Mrs. Rachel Hadley; and

Thomas W., father of Apollo S. For his second wife Jacob Ingling married Jane Green, who bore him one son, George, of Ohio.

Thomas W. Ingling, son of Jacob, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, June 4, 1819. He grew to manhood and in his native State married Sarah Hughes, a native of New Jersey, who died in January, 1897, in the faith of the Methodist Church. Mr. Ingling married (second) Mrs. Malinda A. (Cravens) Turner, whose first husband was F. Reed, and her second, J. J. Turner. She was born in North Carolina, but had accompanied her parents to Butler county, Ohio, at an early day. For many years she had lived in this part of Indiana; her brothers and sisters were: Wesley (of North Carolina), Jesse, Jerry, W. Reese and Emaline (wife of a Mr. Hoffman). By his first marriage Thomas Ingling had children: Apollo S.; Jacob, a farmer and railroad agent in Illinois, who enlisted for service in the Civil war, and was sent home sick, but upon recovery re-enlisted; Anna, who died aged sixteen; John, a merchant at Bridgeport; Adeline, who married a Mr. Spear, and lives in Illinois; and Sarah, wife of a Mr. Alberson, a nursery man of Indiana. Mrs. Malinda Ingling is a member of the Baptist Church.

Thomas Ingling's mother died when he was only three years of age, and he lived with relatives until his father's second marriage, when he was called home. Shortly after his second marriage his father was accidentally drowned, and the young lad was again without a home, until he found a good home with a farmer named English. This was a good man, a friend of the young orphan, and kept him with him until he was twenty years of age. At that age he struck out for himself, and while he was possessed of considerable mechanical skill he preferred farming, and to it very largely gave his attention. In March, 1854, he came to Indiana, and located near Bridgeport on a rented farm. Until the present time he has made this section of the county his home. In a short time he bought a farm for himself, and devoted himself to farming and stock raising. In 1867 he went into a general store at Bridgeport, which he carried on successfully for twenty-one years, with very satisfactory results. At the same time he was also carrying on his farm, and conducting a meat market. In 1892 Mr. Ingling retired from the store, but still remains on the old homestead, and his son John has taken his place in mercantile affairs. Mr. Ingling has been very successful

in his work, and has made his way to a most creditable position by unwearied industry and strong integrity. In 1840 he cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison. For some years he was a Democrat, but finally became a Republican, and has filled at different times several minor township offices.

Mrs. Sarah (Hughes) Ingling, first wife of Thomas, was a daughter of John Hughes, who was born on the high sea, while his parents were coming to the United States. They settled in New Jersey, where John was reared to manhood. His father was a Tory during the Revolution, but maintained the respect of the community despite their political variations. On reaching mature years John Hughes became a brick mason and contractor, and met with much success. His children were as follows: David, who died in New Jersey; Eliza; John, who died in New Jersey; Sarah, the mother of Apollo S. Ingling; Hannah, who married Mr. Hanes; Priscilla, who died single.

Apollo S. Ingling followed the successive removals of his parents to Ohio, then to Illinois, and returning, again to Ohio, finally locating near Bridgeport, where his life has since passed. Until he reached the age of eighteen years he remained under the parental roof. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, 11th Ind. V. I., under Col. Lew Wallace. The regiment served under Gen. Grant, and began its historic career at Paducah, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. It was later engaged at Shiloh, and in the campaign around Vicksburg. Moving down the Mississippi it was attached to the army under Gen. Banks, where it was furloughed for thirty days. When the leave of absence had expired the regiment was sent to the Shenandoah Valley, where it came under the command of Gen. Sheridan. It fought at Halls town, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and Fishers Hill, and was then assigned to garrison duty at Baltimore. While there Mr. Ingling was one of a band of forty soldiers who volunteered to rescue the crew of a sinking ship, the feat being successfully accomplished without the loss of a man. The regiment remained at Baltimore until the close of the Rebellion. Mr. Ingling passed through much hard service and experienced all the deprivations of the tented field, but was never wounded and never captured, though he had some narrow and thrilling escapes. He was mustered out at Baltimore, and returned to Indianapolis, where he was honorably discharged in August, 1865.

Mr. Ingling resumed farming, and in the

fall of 1866 was married and settled down on the farm, where he remained until 1897. That year he retired to live in Bridgeport, where he is found today. In his active years he was a general farmer and stock raiser, being quite successful in all his enterprises and accumulating a handsome fortune. For some years he did quite a business for a fence company, and was long prominently identified with the activities of this section of the county. For six years he filled the office of justice of the peace, and is now notary public, doing the most of the legal business of Bridgeport and vicinity.

Mr. Ingling was married in 1866 to Miss Elizabeth Milhouse, who was born May 28, 1843, daughter of Thomas and Emily (Burnett) Milhouse, long residents of Indiana. Thomas Milhouse was born in North Carolina, and his wife in Indiana. Both families were members of the Society of Friends. The Milhouse children were as follows: John and David, farmers; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Ingling; Mary A., who died young; and Dinah, who married Mr. Wilburn. Mr. and Mrs. Ingling had one child, Emma S., who was born Aug. 11, 1891. The wife and mother died May 16, 1892, in the faith of the Methodist Church, to which Mr. Ingling also belongs. He is a member of W. T. Sherman Post, No. 455, G. A. R., and is a highly respected and active member of the Order.

J. HENRY DOERR, engineer of a passenger train on the Big Four line, running from Indianapolis to Bellefontaine, Ohio, has won the entire confidence of his employers, and the respect and co-operation of other railroad hands, having been with the same company now for over thirty years. He is courageous, sound in judgment, and thoroughly up-to-date upon all questions concerning his professional work. Born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1855, he is a son of John and Elizabeth (Kress) Doerr.

John Doerr was born in Germany, in August, 1808, of an old Protestant family of high social status. Reared upon a farm he early acquired practical knowledge of all branches of agriculture, especially gardening. During the Rebellion of 1848, because of his strong opposition to the Emperor, he was forced to leave his native land, and accordingly with Gen. Seger, embarked for the United States. Locating in the vicinity of Cincinnati, he there followed farming very successfully for

a number of years and then settled in Hamilton. At the end of a year he moved to Indiana, and there took employment in Meikel's Brewery, where he remained for a number of years. He next moved to the home of Gen. Tom Morris, where in addition to work about the farm he did market gardening for a number of years. Later, purchasing a tract of land, and erecting a new house, he moved there, and continued his gardening to better advantage. This he carried on successfully until 1871, when, desiring to retire from active work, he sold his home and purchased property on Yandes street, and here, on Dec. 15, 1872, he died. During his young manhood he married in Cincinnati, Elizabeth (Kress) Bennington, who was born in Germany, and there married Mr. Bennington, who died in that country. In 1840 she with her step-father Mr. Hum-
 bauch and family, came to the United States, and settled at Hamilton, Ohio, where he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Doerr were born four children: Charlotte, who married a Mr. Martin, and resides in Indianapolis; Lewis, a railroad employee, who was accidentally killed by a Bee line train, and who left four sons; J. Henry, mentioned below; and Catherine, who married M. Schreckengast, an engineer on the Big Four line. Mrs. Doerr had one child by her first marriage, John Bennington, who was born in Germany and came with his mother to the United States, but who is now deceased. Both John Doerr and his wife were consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

J. Henry Doerr came with his parents to Indianapolis when only a small child. He attended the public schools and assisted his father in marketing garden truck, until at the age of twelve years he went to work in the Spiegel Toms Factory, where, proving a willing and efficient employe he remained for about four years. In 1871 he began firing an engine in the Big Four yards. Conscientious and thorough work won him rapid promotion, and in a short time he began firing an engine on the road, and in December, 1873, he rose to the position of yard engineer. In 1873 he began running a freight train from Indianapolis to Union City. After a few years he took a similar position with the same company on a passenger train running from Indianapolis to Bellefontaine, Ohio. His only serious accident has come through the mistakes of a local resulting in a head end collision, in which his fireman was killed and he himself

received fractures of the hip and injuries to his head, which caused him a six weeks' lay-off for recovery. On the whole, however, he has remained at his post steadily. A wise manager, from a mere wage earner in 1875, with but twenty dollars in cash ahead, he has by prudently saving his money and investing it, become possessed of considerable city property which he rents to advantage. Some years ago he also purchased an attractive two-story residence on Tenth street, where he has since made his home.

In 1875 Mr. Doerr married Anna Swekendorf, who was born in Randolph county, Ind., Sept. 1, 1857, and of this union there have been two children: Flora E., who married W. A. Ellis, who some years ago acted as lumber inspector, and who now has charge of C. & W. Kramer's lumber yards at Richmond, Ind.; and Clarence, who died in 1881, at the age of nine months. Mr. Doerr possesses a commanding presence, is decisive and practical. Upon all matters of the day he is thoroughly well-informed, and his word carries weight among his associates. True to his convictions he is independent in politics. Fraternally he stands high and affiliates with the K. of P., the A. O. of U. W., and the B. of L. E.

Henry Swekendorf, father of Mrs. Doerr, passed many years of his life in Pennsylvania. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that occupation for many years, and in addition he also engaged in the undertaking business there. About 1854 he moved to Indiana and settled at Winchester, where he continued his occupation with success. His only misfortunes came through his liberality in assisting others. He died at Winchester, in 1884. Mr. Swekendorf married Rebecca Summers, also of Pennsylvania, and she died in 1894. Of this union were born five children: Charles, a carpenter; Monroe, an engineer; Elijah, a cabinet maker; Anna (Mrs. J. H. Doerr), who is mentioned above; and Albert, a cabinet maker, now living in Chicago. The father of these was exceedingly active in religious work, and as a liberal member of the Evangelical Church, he erected at Winchester a beautiful church edifice, and he was one of the pillars of that denomination and often acted as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

JOHN R. SOURBEER, a thrifty business man of Indianapolis, comes of stanch old

Pennsylvania stock, the name having been identified with the annals of the Keystone State from an early epoch in its history.

Mr. Sourbeer is a native of Lancaster county, Penn., born July 8, 1836, and was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, receiving such advantages as were afforded by the common schools of the place and period. His parents, Jacob and Hester (Schenck) Sourbeer, were born and reared in Pennsylvania. The original progenitors of the Sourbeer family in America were three brothers of the name who emigrated hither from Germany during the seventeenth century, all locating in Pennsylvania—one in Berks county, another in Adams county, and the third—from whom John R. Sourbeer is descended—established his home in Lancaster county. From these three brothers have descended a numerous progeny, and representatives of the name may now be found in nearly all sections of the Union.

Jacob Sourbeer passed his entire life in Lancaster county, where he died in 1862. He was a pilot on the Susquehanna river for many years, running rafts down the river from the great lumber regions to the market points. During the winter seasons he devoted his attention to shoemaking, while he also conducted a profitable business in operating shad fisheries, selling at wholesale. He was an industrious and able business man, sincere and honorable in all the relations of life, and ever retaining the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. He had a good home and was successful in his efforts, though he lost heavily through aiding friends who abused his confidence. He was originally a Whig and later a Republican in politics and held minor offices of local trust, though never a seeker for such preferment. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. He met with an accident on the river and received injuries which hastened his death. His widow, with the assistance of her older sons, kept the family together. In 1867 she removed to Harrisburg, Pa., where she passed the remainder of her life, being tenderly cared for by her children in her declining days and entering into eternal rest in July, 1888. Of her ten children we have the following data: Harry and John R., twins, the former a prominent business man of Harrisburg, and the latter the immediate subject of this sketch; Frank, the owner of a stock ranch in Kansas; Isaac, who died at the age of thirty-three years; Wil-

liam, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Samuel, also of Harrisburg; Susan, Mrs. Graham; Kate, who is not married; Sarah, married; Fanny, Mrs. Simmers.

John R. Sourbeer entered upon an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade when sixteen years of age and became an expert artisan. He followed his trade at various places in Pennsylvania and also worked on the river at intervals, as a pilot, while for two years he was engaged in rolling boiler plate. In 1871 he came to Indianapolis, where he secured employment as a machinist in the old rolling-mill, continuing to be there engaged for thirteen years, when the mill was abandoned. He then engaged in business on his own responsibility, establishing himself in the plumbing business, and also giving special attention to driving wells. Later he conducted a grocery for three years, and since that time he has been successfully engaged in the plumbing and gas-fitting business, having a well equipped establishment and having built up a prosperous enterprise. He has a comfortable residence on Morris street, a two-story frame structure which he erected in 1875. His course has been such as to commend him to the confidence and good-will of the public, and his honor and integrity in all business transactions have been the factors which have promoted his success. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Sourbeer married Miss Hester Reil, who was born in Luzerne county, Pa., a daughter of William and Clarissa (Bowman) Reil, the former of German and the latter of English lineage. Mr. Reil, who was a stonemason by trade, was a son of Benjamin Reil, who was a blacksmith by trade and who also engaged in farming on a small scale. William Reil was the eldest in a family of five children, the others being Jacob, whose whereabouts are not known to other members of the family; Charles, who died in Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Mary and Anna. William Reil passed his entire life in Luzerne county, Pa., where he died in 1893, his wife passing away in 1884. Both were members of the Methodist Church, and in politics he was a Democrat. Mrs. Reil was a daughter of John Bowman, a blacksmith, who died in Luzerne county. William and Clarissa Reil became the parents of seven children, namely: Mary, Mrs. Gillett; Elizabeth, Mrs. Kibber; Charles and George, both deceased; Hester, deceased wife of our sub-

ject; Sarah, the present wife of Mr. Sourbeer; and Jane C., Mrs. Crosby. Mrs. Hester Sourbeer died in Pennsylvania in 1863, leaving two children: Walter, a civil engineer of Indianapolis; and Martha E., Mrs. McCullough, whose husband is a prominent business man of this city, being a stockholder and superintendent of the Century Bakery & Biscuit Company. In 1865 Mr. Sourbeer wedded Miss Sarah Reil (sister of his former wife), who was born Sept. 11, 1846. Of this union one son has been born, Edward G., who is a prominent merchant of Indianapolis and a leading member of the city council, being known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

W. H. SMEAD. This efficient yardmaster of the Belt Line, now residing at his pleasant residence at No. 1333 Nordyke avenue, Indianapolis, is a railroad employe of long experience, who has always held the unbounded confidence of his superiors. Starting as a brakeman, he in a remarkably short time, worked his way up to conductor, a place which he has filled long and ably, first on the old Vandalia Line, later on the J. M. & I., and finally on the Belt Line.

Mr. Smead comes of an old New England family. His grandfather, B. F. Smead, a carpenter by trade, and a patriotic citizen, who fought in the War of 1812, was reared in a New England home. As a preparation for his future work he early learned the trade of a carpenter, and continued it for the most part throughout his active career. He had made a fair start in life and was rapidly achieving success for himself, when the War of 1812 put an end to his business activities for a time. Enlisting and going to the front he rendered valiant service to his country. After the close of the war he resumed his trade, and followed it for some time in his own State. The rapid growth of the Middle West later decided him to break home ties, and take up his residence in Indiana. Here he found a good business opening in the little town of Terre Haute, and settling there he continued his trade for many years, assisting in building up not only the residences, but many of the public buildings and business places. After many years of fruitful industry he finally retired from active work. He died, while paying a visit to his sister in Jeffersonville, and was buried in Terre Haute. By his marriage there were five children: Enan, who is mentioned below; Mary, who married Mr. Wilson, an engineer

of a steam boat; Edwin, a prominent farmer, and stock raiser, of Michigan; Adeline, who married J. Hedgecock; and Lucretia, who never married.

Mr. Smead always evinced an ardent interest in public affairs, and politically he affiliated with the Democrats.

Enan Smead, father of W. H., a blacksmith and farmer by occupation, possessed great energy and marked business ability. Born in Vermont, he there grew to manhood, acquiring habits of industry and thrift, and some valuable practical knowledge of business. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and giving close attention to business, soon became a master of the craft. As a young man he came to Terre Haute, Indiana, and there entered a blacksmith's shop, where he continued his trade for many years. Thorough work and square dealings, won him the confidence of the public, and a steadily increasing patronage. His shop was long one of the most popular establishments of its kind in the vicinity, and here he conducted a highly flourishing business. In 1858 he moved to Michigan, where, settling upon a promising farm, he engaged for about seven years, and then returned to Indiana, and settled at Brazil. He again started a blacksmith's business, and conducting his industry with his usual success he remained here throughout the rest of his business life. During his young manhood Mr. Smead married at Terre Haute, Catherine Hyde, whom death, unfortunately, claimed early. Of this union there were four children: John B., a railroad engineer, met his death from injuries received in an accident, W. H. is mentioned below; Charles A. is a railroad employe; and B. F. is a conductor on the Belt Line. The Methodist Church to which his wife also belonged counted Mr. Smead among its most liberal members and earnest workers, and honored him with many of its offices. His influence carried weight in all circles, and politically he affiliated with the Democrats.

W. H. Smead was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, March 31, 1848, and there passed the first ten years of his life, attending the well established schools of that place for some time. At the end of this period he moved with his parents to Michigan, where, in a pleasant little farming community, he finished his schooling and applied himself for some time to stone masonry. When about seventeen years old he returned with his parents to

Indiana, and took up his residence at Brazil, where he remained for some time acquiring valuable knowledge of several lines of business. The rapid development of the railroad industry at this time afforded good business openings, and in 1864 he secured a position as brakeman on a freight train over the Vandalia Line. Close attention to business gained him favor with the company, and in three months time he was promoted to conductor. Continuing to give satisfaction he remained here for several years, and then accepted a position on the J. M. & I. Line, first acting as brakeman, and then as conductor. In the course of a year, however, feeling the need of a change, he went to Michigan and began working at his trade of stone mason. Meeting with success he continued here for about one year, when he returned to Indianapolis, and soon afterward, in December, 1877, took a position as brakeman on the Belt Line. After a short time he was promoted to conductor, a position which he filled very acceptably for three years, when he was promoted to yard master. Skilled in directing affairs, he has continued to give satisfaction, and has remained there ever since. He has made this city his permanent residence since 1877, settling first in West Indianapolis, and later erecting an attractive home on Nordyke avenue, where he has since made his abode.

On Sept. 17, 1885, Mr. Smead married Margaret A. Quinn, who was born in the village of Middletown, County Mayo, Ireland, in September, 1850, and to this union has come one son, Thomas W., born Aug. 4, 1886, and now a most promising student of the railroad business. Mr. Smead has availed himself of every opportunity of acquiring knowledge of his business, and is now one of the best informed men along his line in the employ of the Belt Line. Particularly active in fraternal circles he fills the offices of secretary and treasurer of the Indianapolis Union Railway Benefit Association; is past officer of the P. O. S. of A.; is also a past officer of the I. O. O. F., having filled all the chairs; is a past officer in the Encampment; and is a member in good standing of the I. O. of R. M. In politics he is a strong Democrat, and, though utterly disinclined to office seeking, has, through the merited esteem of his fellow citizens, often been assigned to places of trust and responsibility on the boards of election. His wife is a consistent and worthy member of the Catholic Church.

Edward Quinn, father of Mrs. Smead, lived for the most part in County Mayo, Ireland. He was a man of ability and some means, and followed farming for an occupation. After a long and useful life he died in his native country, in 1891. During his young manhood Mr. Quinn married Ann Ward, of County Mayo, who died in 1895. Of this union there were these children: Bridget married John Brennan, and they came to America and settled at Indianapolis, where after some years she died; Mary, who resides in her native Ireland, has never married; Ellen, who married H. Lohing, who was of German extraction, settled in Indianapolis, Indiana, and there died; Margaret (Mrs. Smead) is mentioned above; Anthony died in Indianapolis; Edward has remained in his native Ireland; and Thomas is a resident of East Chicago, Indiana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Quinn came of prominent Catholic families, were consistent members of that Church, and in that faith reared their children.

H. W. TECKENBROCK, one of the old settlers of Indianapolis, and one who has been prominently identified with the development of various interests in the city, was born at the village of Osnabruck, Province of Hanover, Germany, Dec. 27, 1826, and was reared to the honest pursuits of agriculture.

Harmon and Mary (Overhiser) Teckenbrock, his parents, were both born in Germany, the former in Prussia, and the latter in Hanover. The father was reared in Prussia, leaving in young manhood to escape being pressed into Napoleon's army. Locating in Hanover, he there married, settled on a small rented farm, and remained until all his six children were born, reared and began to find homes for themselves. All his children were born in the same house and there the devoted wife and mother died, and in 1850, with his family, Mr. Teckenbrock started for the United States. Fourteen weeks later found him in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and he remained there for three years, moving then to Indianapolis and soon after joining two of his sons who were successful farmers in Massac county, Ill. Here his death took place, in 1868, at the age of eighty years. After coming to America he undertook no business as his children made his last days most comfortable. It was a matter of congratulation with him that all of them were well established in life, his greatest ambition having been to educate and rear them carefully, and their success

was a source of great comfort to him. He was a most worthy member of the Lutheran Church, a man of sterling integrity and high ideas of honor. His children were as follows: Henry, who was the only member of the family to remain in the old country; Fred, who came to the United States in 1847, lived at Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, and later moved to Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and died; Casper, who also died in Illinois; Mary, Mrs. F. Nieman, who died on a farm in Ohio; H. W., of Indianapolis; and Christ H., a prominent citizen of Indianapolis, who has been in the employ of the Vandalia Railroad Company for about fifty years.

H. W. Teckenbrock was reared to manhood in Germany and there was first married. He settled down to farming, but when the family started for America, in 1850, he accompanied them, taking passage on a sailing vessel bound for Baltimore. They were stranded on a sand bar off the coast of Virginia, and in this emergency, the captain chartered a fishing smack, which transferred the women, children and baggage to port, but all who could walk were obliged to tramp for fifty miles through the heavy sand, to Norfolk, Va., where they took a steamer to Baltimore, and thence to Pittsburg and on to Cincinnati. Fourteen weeks had been consumed in this weary journey. In Cincinnati Mr. Teckenbrock accepted the first work he found, the construction of a church steeple, and later he found employment in a plow factory. He remained at Cincinnati until 1854, removing then to Indianapolis, where he became blacksmith's helper in a machine shop. Three weeks later, on account of scarcity of work, he was obliged to seek employment elsewhere, and was then engaged in what was then the Washington Foundry, but later became the Eagle Machine Works. For five months he worked as a blacksmith's helper and then, work again becoming slack, he engaged with the old Cincinnati Railroad Company in the same capacity. Three months later, with a partner, he went into a sawmill business. After six months he sold out and took a position in the freight house of the Vandalia railroad, later being transferred to the shops, where he was first given charge of the stationary engine. There is a lesson in the recital of Mr. Teckenbrock's earnest endeavor to succeed. It was his unflagging industry and his constant perseverance that attracted the attention of employers, who soon saw that he was willing and competent and that his work, whatever it was,

would bear inspection. With every employer he parted on the best of terms, and he remained with the Vandalia Company for almost forty years. In 1899 he retired from active labor and is now able to enjoy the fruits of his former industry. Mr. Teckenbrock has been careful and frugal and has invested his money so that he not only owns his own comfortable home but also other properties, which he rents. He is entirely self-made and is one of the honorable and upright citizens of Indianapolis.

In politics Mr. Teckenbrock has been in sympathy with the Democratic party, but he has never cared for political office, enjoying, however, various offices in the I. O. O. F. and also his association with the German Pioneer Society. He was one of the organizers of the German Orphans' Home Society, was on the committee that bought the ground and was very active in gaining the necessary financial aid. For many years he was one of the trustees of that great institution. His broad-minded charity was also shown in his assistance in the organization of the Deaconess Home for Aged People, while his private acts of benevolence are known only to himself and those benefited. Mr. Teckenbrock can recall many interesting events of the early life of this great city, and remembers when some of the closest built portions were commons and given over to pastures or vegetable patches.

The first marriage of Mr. Teckenbrock was to Bandina Delmyre, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and one daughter was born to this union, Menia; she married William Kelemyer, a motorman on the city street railway in Indianapolis, who was born in Germany, came to America in youth with his parents, and was reared on a farm. The mother died in 1851, and in 1852, at Cincinnati, Mr. Teckenbrock married his present wife, who was born in Germany and came to America with her parents, Edward and Christina (Bensman) Lindeman, of Hanover, Germany. They had five children born to them in Germany, and came with their family to America in 1850, on the same vessel as the Teckenbrocks. They settled in Cincinnati, where they remained for nearly forty years, Mr. Lindeman being employed in a stone factory. When too old to continue work, he came to Indianapolis and here both he and wife passed the rest of their days, both dying at the age of eighty-nine years; the mother of Mrs. Teckenbrock preceding her husband to the grave by fifteen months. Their children were: Mrs. Teckenbrock; Frederika, who

married Christ H. Teckenbrock, brother of H. W.; Molly, who married H. Rodeburg, who died while serving in the Civil war, leaving two daughters, who are in Indianapolis; Minnie, who became Mrs. Fecken, of Cincinnati; and Louisa, Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of Indianapolis.

A family of six children was born to the second marriage of Mr. Teckenbrock, namely: Edward, who is a painter by trade; Miss Lizzie, who remains at home; three who died young; and Caroline, who married H. Resener, and died leaving two sons, Otto and Henry Resener. The family for many years has been connected with Zion Lutheran Church. Mr. Teckenbrock enjoys the esteem of many friends and can look back, in the evening of life, upon a period of honest industry and feel that he has performed well the duties which have come to him.

JOHN LANDERS was born in Morgan county, Ind., Oct. 14, 1830, a son of William and Delila (Stone) Landers, and grandson of Jonathan Landers.

Jonathan Landers was born in England, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The black plague destroyed all his family, leaving him alone in the world at the age of twenty years. Coming to Virginia in Colonial times, he fought in the Revolution. When peace returned he again settled in Virginia, where he married a widow, Mrs. Withero, who was possessed of considerable property, which, however, went to the children of her former marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Landers moved to Kentucky, where he followed farming, and in 1820, moving still farther west, became pioneer settlers in Morgan county, Ind. There he entered land which he converted into a good farm, and by industry, thrift and integrity he became wealthy, owning large tracts of land. He was noted as one of the solid and substantial citizens of Morgan county. In politics a Democrat, he had no aspiration for office, but lived and died a plain, honest farmer. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and was thoroughly honored and respected in the community. His children were as follows: William, the father of John Landers; James, who went to Missouri, where he became a prominent slave holder, his family being on the Confederate side during the Civil war; John, a farmer in Indiana; and Lucy, Mrs. Priest, who died in Iowa.

William Landers was born in Virginia in

1788, and when ten years old accompanied his parents on their removal to Kentucky, then a very new country, where he assisted his father in the cultivation of a small farm. There he was first married, and had a family of five children, all sons. In 1820 all the members of the Landers family in Kentucky removed to Indiana, settling in Morgan county, where about a year later Mrs. William Landers died. The country was still infested with Indians and wild game abounded. William Landers entered land, became a successful farmer, and in time became one of the influential men of the county. In politics he was a strong Democrat, and well known as one of the active workers in the party organization; he was connected with the Martinsville *Democrat*, which he ran, and which had a large circulation. For many years he was associate judge of Morgan county, and long filled the office of justice of the peace, as well as other positions of honor and trust. A candidate for representative, he was defeated by a small vote on the issue whether the canal should be built in sections or altogether. Taking the latter proposition, he ran counter to the opinion of the public, and suffered defeat. Broad-minded and intelligent, he was well and favorably known throughout his section of the State. His death occurred Oct. 10, 1851. He was survived by all his large family.

William Landers was first married, in Kentucky, to Eva Stone, who was born in that State, a daughter of Nimrod and Sarah (Craig) Stone. Her parents were both born in Virginia, and in an early day moved to Kentucky, in 1820 coming to Morgan county, Ind. Her father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was a wheelwright by trade. In religious matters he was associated with the Primitive Baptist Church, and was a relative of Bartlett Stone, of Kentucky, a reformer of national reputation, and an associate with Alexander Campbell in the establishment of what is commonly known as the Campbellite Church. Nimrod Stone united with the rising church, and became one of the most zealous advocates of the new order, devoting most of his remaining life to its ministry in different parts of Indiana. He was a pure-minded, Christian gentleman, and died in 1844, at the ripe age of eighty-seven years. His children were as follows: Eva, the first wife of William Landers; Nancy, Mrs. Green; Polly, Mrs. Hood; Delila, the second wife of William Landers, and the

mother of John; Gabriel, deceased; and John.

The children of William and Eva Landers were: Jonathan, a farmer; Joshua, a farmer and a druggist; William, a farmer; Nimrod, who was a farmer, served in the Mexican war, was a strong and leading Democrat, and died at Lebanon, Indiana; and Jeremiah, a physician.

For his second wife William Landers married Delila Stone, a sister of his first wife and a native of Mercer county, Ky. To this union were born the following children: (1) Washington, died leaving one son. (2) Franklin, who became a man of national reputation, began life as a farmer and school teacher. He dealt in general merchandise at Waverly; platted the town of Brooklyn, where he sold many town lots, and where he conducted a general store; became interested in the wholesale dry-goods business in Indianapolis; for many years did pork packing on a most extensive scale in this city; was a large land owner, farmer, and stockman, dealing extensively in stock, making a specialty of mules. He represented Morgan and Johnson counties in Congress, and was a candidate for governor in 1876, being defeated by A. G. Porter. He was a leader of the Democratic party in the State, and a strong campaigner, being a man of earnest convictions, and the most honest intentions. He died in September, 1901. (3) Sarah became Mrs. C. Vickery. (4) Henry became a farmer. (5) Ibba, died young. (6) John is mentioned further on. (7) Harriet became Mrs. Cox. (8) Jackson, who was at one time the treasurer of Marion county, is now the secretary and treasurer of the Encaustic Tile Works.

John Landers was reared on his father's farm, remaining at home until he reached manhood. For two years he was engaged in a general merchandise business at Waverly, and while there was married. After this he went to farming, at the same time devoting himself to handling stock. In this line he still continues. At one time he was interested in pork packing with his brother, but resumed farming. In 1870 Mr. Landers located in Indianapolis, where he had built a commodious residence, and he now hires his farm work done, still carrying on the farm to suit himself. For years he has been known as one of the leading farmers in White River Valley. In politics he is an uncompromising Democrat, but cherishes no aspirations for official station.

John Landers married Miss Polly A. Jack-

son, who was born in Marion county, Ind., May 27, 1833, daughter of Eli and Celia (Cook) Jackson. Her parents were from North Carolina, where they were married, and were members of the Society of Friends. They came to Indiana in 1831 and entered land, improving a farm in Marion county, on which Mr. Jackson died in 1835. His widow long survived, and died in Iowa. Their children were as follows: Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Swope; Joseph, who served in the Civil war, and died in 1898; Jessup, of Nebraska; Sally, Mrs. House, of Iowa; Polly A., the wife of John Landers; and Eli, a farmer in Morgan county.

John and Polly A. Landers have had the following family: Hicklin J., a prominent rice farmer in Louisiana, and a manufacturer of machinery; Laurissa, the wife of Benedict White, a traveling salesman, who died Oct. 21, 1901, leaving her with one son, John Landers White, a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; Louisa, who married George Neff, a business man of Kansas City; Arlina, Mrs. Hendricks, whose husband was a prominent member of the legal profession. The death of Mr. White was the first for many years in the immediate family.

GEORGE W. RYAN, general agent of the State Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, an honored survivor of the Civil war, and a prominent and esteemed citizen, was born in Morgan county, Ind., June 21, 1845. His parents, Joel Walker and Caroline Elizabeth (Pottorff) Ryan, were born in Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively, and John Ryan, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Tennessee, of Irish descent. He carried on farming in Tennessee until starting to found a new home in Indiana, where he died, at New Albany, of typhoid fever. He had a family of four sons and one daughter.

George Pottorff, Mr. Ryan's maternal grandfather, was a native of Maryland and an early settler in Jefferson County, Ky., later becoming a pioneer in Morgan county, Ind., where he followed his trade of millwright and general mechanic, also engaging in farming. He took part in the war of 1812. He died at the age of eighty-eight years, leaving a large family.

Joel Walker Ryan, the father of George W., accompanied his widowed mother first to Owen and later to Morgan county, Ind., where he took up government land. Here he

married Caroline Elizabeth Pottorff, and four children were born to this union, three sons and one daughter, namely: George W.; John W., of Peoria, Ill.; Elias A., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Jane Elizabeth, the latter dying at about the age of three and one-half years. Mr. Ryan moved to Hendricks county but a short time prior to his death, in 1852, of typhoid fever, at the age of twenty-eight years. He and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Church. She survived him many years, dying in August, 1888, at the age of sixty-four. She had married again, her second husband being William A. Shoemaker, and to this union were born three sons and one daughter, the survivors being: Anna, the wife of James H. Mason, of Charleston, Ill.; and Henry B., of Indianapolis.

George W. Ryan was reared on a farm and attended the district schools of his locality, later taking an academic course at Mooresville, following which he was engaged some five or six years as a teacher. From 1877 to 1880 he was the able editor of the *Martinsville Republican*, supporting with his pen the principles for which he fought through almost four years, in the Civil war. At his country's call he enlisted, in 1861, in Company B, 59th Ind. Veteran Volunteer Infantry, serving faithfully three years, nine months, four days, and being mustered out of the army July 22, 1865. Mr. Ryan was the principal musician of his regiment, and participated in the following battles: New Madrid, Island No. 10, the three days' battle with Price and Van Dorn at Corinth, Champion's Hills, Jackson, the charge in the rear of Vicksburg, the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign with all its engagements, and Sherman's march to the sea, and finally marched in the grand review at Washington City. His regiment was then ordered to Louisville, Ky., where with other brave comrades he was honorably discharged.

Upon his return to Morgan county Mr. Ryan resumed farming and teaching in the public schools, and then entered upon his honorable business career. In 1880 he entered the postal department of the government, and there continued for a period of eleven years, residing a part of the time in Indianapolis and a part in Cincinnati, Ohio. After giving up these duties he embarked in the wholesale produce and cold storage busi-

ness, at Davenport, Iowa, and was so engaged until 1893, when he returned to Indianapolis. In 1896 he became interested in the insurance business, connecting himself with the reliable State Life Insurance Company, of Indiana, and on account of his progressive yet at the same time careful and judicious course was made district manager of this company, for southeastern Indiana, in 1900. Since that time business has materially increased and the company has become better known over a much wider extent of country.

The first marriage of Mr. Ryan, on Aug. 15, 1871, was to Miss Eliza Dunnington, daughter of William Dunnington, whose wife's maiden name was Douglas. One daughter, Edna Gertrude, was born to this union. The death of Mrs. Ryan took place Feb. 24, 1877, when she was about twenty-eight years old. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The second marriage of Mr. Ryan occurred Jan. 19, 1882, and was to Miss Laura E. Sweet, daughter of William Sweet, whose wife was a New. No children have been born to this union. The pleasant family residence is located at No. 712 East Twenty-fifth street, Indianapolis, where both Mr. and Mrs. Ryan delight to offer hospitality to their large circle of friends. They are members of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Ryan is an elder.

In politics Mr. Ryan is a Republican, yet he does not regard partisan control, or party rule, always essential to the public good. He is deeply interested in the perpetuity of a free government by and for the people—a "square deal"—as against monopoly, plutocracy and aristocracy. For these principles he fought first with the sword and then with the pen. Fraternally he is connected with George H. Thomas Post and the Union Veteran Legion. Mr. Ryan is highly esteemed in Indianapolis as a business man and as one of the useful and representative citizens of this city.

JOHN PARK. The Park family is one of the oldest and best known of those in Johnson county, Ind., and a prominent representative of it is John Park, of Franklin, Ind., born in Union township, that county, Jan. 26, 1837, son of Samuel and Palina (Boaz) Park, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively, who were married in Indiana.

Samuel Park was the son of Samuel, Sr., and Martha Park, both of Kentucky, where

Samuel, Sr., was a wealthy farmer and slave owner. As early as 1823, the family removed to Indiana, where the father took up land, and commenced to improve a farm in Johnson county, but he died in 1825. During his residence in Kentucky, he was prominently identified with the best interests of the community, and he and his family were members of the Presbyterian Church. His wife survived him many years and was one of the noble, pioneer women of the county. Her religious interest was very strong, and she taught the first Sunday School ever held in White River township. During the many years which followed, she had the pleasure of seeing the good seeds she had sown under many privations and difficulties, blossom and bear precious fruit. The children born to Samuel and Martha Park were: William, Harriett; Isabell; Samuel; Martha and Jane.

Samuel Park, son of Samuel, Sr., was born about 1804, and was in the neighborhood of eighteen years of age, when the family came to Indiana. The remainder of a useful and happy life he spent in the confines of this State, bravely doing his part in sustaining the government and upbuilding one of the greatest commonwealths of the nation. His death occurred in August, 1878, and he is still kindly remembered as a hard working, plain farmer, ready and willing to help others and support the principles, first of the Whig, and later of the Republican parties, although he never accepted nomination for office. He and his family were identified with the Christian Church. His first wife, who died in 1840, was Palina, daughter of Daniel Boaz, of Virginia, who came to Indiana in 1822, settling in White River township, Johnson Co., Ind., and becoming prominent in that locality. Mr. Boaz was a worthy farmer and trusted and respected public official, serving eight years as justice of the peace, and four years as county judge, firmly establishing himself in the confidence of the people. His children were: Palina, mother of John Park; Palma, Harrison and John. The children born to Samuel and Palina Park were as follows: William; Francis; Martha; Daniel and John. Mr. Park's second marriage was blessed with these children: Jane, Billipps, Mariah, Rebecca, Mary, Alexander, Josephine, Sarah and Harriet.

John Park was three years of age when his mother died, and he was reared by his step-mother, whom he learned to love dearly,

and he remained at home with his father until he reached his majority, when he began life for himself, working by the month as a farm hand. When twenty-four years of age, he settled on rented land, there remaining until 1873, when he purchased 100 acres, and on it still makes his home. When he entered into possession of the farm, about eighty-five acres were cleared, and there was upon it a small frame house. Since then he has cleared off the remaining acres, and built substantial barns, outbuildings, a comfortable home, and brought his land into a fine state of cultivation. This home is conveniently located about two miles south of Stones Crossing, in White River township, and he has long been prominently identified with the farming interests of that township. Mr. Park remembers many entertaining incidents of pioneer life in this locality, which he relates to his numerous friends.

In 1861, he married Miss Mary Sell, born in White River township, daughter of David Sell, of Ohio, an influential and honored pioneer of Johnson county, who improved a fine farm, upon which he lived and died, the father of the following children: Michael; Martha; Nicholas; Mary; Hester and Sarah. By his first wife, Mr. Park had these children: Nellie, who died young; Charles; William; Samuel and Fred. This wife and mother died in 1882, a devoted member of the Christian Church. In 1883, he married for his second wife, Julia Carnine, a lady of intelligent refinement, born in Union township, Johnson county, Oct. 1, 1856, daughter of Nicholas Carnine and Mary C. Gilmore, natives of Kentucky, and esteemed pioneers of Johnson county, who are now living full of years and happy in the love and devotion of their children, which were as follows: Margaret, Mrs. Bounty; Sally, Mrs. Roberts; Julia, Mrs. Park; Stephen; James; Adeline; Benjamin and Charles. The father was a staunch Democrat, but never aspired to office. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Park, Bell, now Mrs. A. Darl. Mr. and Mrs. Park are consistent members of the Christian Church. In his political opinions Mr. Park adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, although he has never aspired to office.

ADAM HELM, an honored citizen of Indianapolis, residing at No. 529 Jefferson avenue, has for many years prominently iden-

tified himself with the business interests of that city, having been a leading building contractor there since the early days. As such he has assisted in the erection of many of the handsome residences of the city, as well as of some business blocks. Being now over eighty-seven years old, he has long ago retired from active work.

Mr. Helm comes of good German stock. His father, Adam H. Helm, a stonemason by trade, came of an old and prominent Protestant family of Germany, and was born in Amt Osnabruck, Kingdom of Hanover. Under the influence of the advanced institutions of his native land he received good rearing and, possessed of inherent ability for handicrafts, early began learning the trade of stonemason. Becoming proficient in his line, as a young man he continued that occupation, following it for some years in his own country. A competent and thorough workman, he always procured steady work and commanded good wages. Soon after reaching manhood he married in Germany, Mary A. Balsmire, also of Osnabruck, Hanover, a descendant of a fine old Protestant family of that section, and of this union there have been five children, all of whom evinced much force of character, and, coming to the United States, have here found good homes for themselves. Adam is mentioned below. Henry is a retired stonemason of Indianapolis. John, who came to this country with his brother Adam in 1841, learned the tailor's trade in Cincinnati, and when the Mexican war broke out he enlisted and went to the front; later he was engaged in the grocery business in Indianapolis, and he died in Cincinnati, in 1900, meeting his death through an accident. Catherine married a Mr. Blochsterdt, and resides in Indianapolis. Caroline is the wife of J. Ray, of Cincinnati.

After marriage, Mr. Helm, the father of Adam, took up his residence in the Kingdom of Hanover, where he continued the pursuit of his trade. A hard worker and a good manager, he provided a good home for himself and family and started his children on the road to success in life. As some of them—Adam and John—had already come to this country in 1847 he with the rest of the family set out for the United States, where he soon joined his son Adam in Cincinnati. Here, finding a splendid opening for his trade, he carried on a highly prosperous business for some time. In 1854, induced by his sons

Adam and Henry to move to Indianapolis, he settled in that place and there he afterward made his home. For some years he continued his trade of stonemason, but finally, with approaching age, he engaged in lighter kinds of work, doing little odd pieces that chance opened up for him. He lived to the advanced age of seventy-six years, and died in 1862. His wife passed away in 1858, at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. Helm was a typical middle-class German, industrious, conscientious and far-sighted. He was an excellent workman, and aimed to perfect every piece of work that fell to his lot. Reared in the Protestant faith, he and his wife were consistent and highly respected members of the Lutheran Church.

Adam Helm, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Schleddehausen, Hanover, Germany, Feb. 18, 1820, and there in a rural community grew to manhood, receiving good training in agriculture and forming habits of industry and self-reliance of value to him in later years. For several years he attended the well-conducted schools of his locality, and there laid the foundation of a solid education. Under the careful oversight of good parents he was early set to learning the carpenter's trade, for which he evinced much inherent ability, and by close attention to details he after a time became a proficient workman in that line. Impressed with the advantages of a Republican form of government, and of the many desirable openings in all branches of industry in this country, in 1841, when about twenty-one years old, he and his brother John broke home ties, and came to America, settling first in Bartholomew county, Ind., where an uncle of his resided. After about nine months, however, spent largely in acquainting himself with his new environments, he came to Cincinnati, where he at once found good openings in carpentry. Steady work and frugal habits enabled him to save enough money in time to assist his father and other members of the family in coming to America, and in 1847 they joined him in Cincinnati. Continuing to prosper in his business he remained here until 1853. During this period—1846—he married Charlotte Runge, who was born in Schellenberg, Germany. Her father was Henry Runge, a letter carrier of that country and assistant to a nobleman, who came from Hanover in the early days, and settled in Cincinnati, where he worked as a day laborer. Later he settled in Richmond, Ind., and there

he died. His children were: William, now a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis, a resident of Richmond, Ind.; and Charlotte, who is mentioned above. Mrs. Charlotte Helm died in 1854 in Indianapolis, and in 1855 Mr. Helm married Maria E. Kokomiller, who was born on a farm in Auglaize county, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1836, and who died Jan. 22, 1906. By the first marriage there were two children: Anna, who married Joseph Afterheide; and John, who is a carpenter in Indianapolis. By the second marriage there were three children: George, a carpenter by trade, now assistant clerk at the Atkins Saw Factory in Indianapolis; Edward, a bookkeeper and cashier at the branch office of the Atkins Saw Works in Minneapolis, Minn.; and Sarah, who married E. J. Fellman, of the Milwaukee Phoenix Manufacturing Company. Adam Helm has five great-grandchildren, descendants of the children of his first marriage.

In 1853 Mr. Helm moved to Indianapolis, where, finding most desirable openings in his line, he soon rose to the position of contract builder. Highly efficient work and promptness in filling orders won him patrons from the start, and he soon had all the business he could possibly attend to. A man of push, he assisted in the promotion of many local enterprises, and he took a strong hand in the organization of the Carpenters' Union and in 1870 he became one of the original stockholders of that company, which built the extensive planing-mill and manufacturing buildings. For some time he acted as director of this company, and superintended the management of the lumber yard. Then, in 1873, during the business panic, he sold his stock, though at a discount. Taking up his old industry of carpentry and building he continued it steadily until 1890, when he retired from active work. On the whole he has been exceptionally prosperous, and now has a good income to maintain himself through life's declining years.

Mr. Helm is in every respect a self-made man, having won his place in life entirely through his own efforts. Reared a Lutheran, he adhered strictly to the teachings of that church until 1882, filling at different times many important offices. He transferred his membership to the First Baptist Church and later to the Woodruff Place Baptist Church, to which he now belongs. On the political questions of the day he has kept himself well

informed, and at first affiliated with the Democrats, later with the Republicans, now espousing the cause of the Prohibitionists.

Henry Kokomiller, father of Mrs. Maria E. Helm, was born in Hanover, Germany, and in that region passed many years of his life. Hoping to better his prospects after some years of business activity, he came to the United States, and procured a tract of wild land, in Auglaize county, Ohio, where he settled and began making improvements. He had erected comfortable buildings and made a good start when death, in 1838, cut short his activities. While in Germany he married Louisa Sherer of the Kingdom of Hanover. She died in this country in 1835. Of this union there were five children, most of whom were quite young when the parents died: Henrietta, the oldest, who found homes for herself and brothers and sisters in Cincinnati, married C. Russie, a stonemason and contractor; she died in Indianapolis. Henry died of the cholera in New Bremen, Auglaize Co., Ohio, in 1848. Fred, who became a sailor and afterward served through the Civil war, settled in Indianapolis and died there. Caroline (Mrs. Henry Helm) died in 1892. The parents were good Christians and consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES E. SWAIN, a reliable business man of Pendleton, Ind., who is serving his second term as commissioner of Madison county, was born Jan. 28, 1844, in Newton, Bucks Co., Pa., son of Charles W. and Sarah (Schofield) Swain, and a descendant of Abraham Swain, who came from England to this country at a very early day.

Charles W. Swain, the father, who learned the trade of hatter in Philadelphia, carried on that business in Dublin, Wayne county, for five years, and then removed, about 1852 to Fall Creek township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which he improved, and added thereto until at the time of his death he owned 170 acres. In his later days he removed to Pendleton, intending to live retired from active life. In March, 1867, he went to Dublin, Wayne county, to attend the quarterly meeting of the Friends Society and died while there. He was a prominent Friend or Quaker, and his wife an eloquent Quaker preacher. Mrs. Swain was born between Alexandria and Washington, Va., daughter of Jonathan and Eleanor Schofield. Five chil-

dren were born to Mr. and Mrs. Swain, namely: Mary E., Caroline, Anna, Joseph and Charles E.

Charles E. Swain was but three years of age when he was brought by his parents to Indiana. He was educated in the district school and Dublin Academy, in Wayne county. He worked on his father's farm when a boy, and when still quite young became a clerk in a dry goods store at Elwood. He lived at home until he was twenty-two years of age, and was married near Pendleton, Nov. 15, 1865, to Margaret S. Brown, born near Richmond, Ind., April 29, 1845, daughter of Elwood and Mary Ann (Smith) Brown, the former born in New Jersey of Welsh descent.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Swain settled on a farm belonging to his father near Pendleton, and at the time of his father's death he purchased eighty acres of this land, his brother buying the other ninety acres. On this land he resided until 1874, when he removed to the Newcastle Pike, three miles east of Pendleton, where he bought 160 acres of Elwood Brown, his father-in-law. In 1900 he located in Pendleton, and was soon thereafter elected a member of the board of commissioners of Madison county, a position he has since held. In political matters Mr. Swain is a Republican. He is one of Pendleton's good citizens, and is highly regarded by the people of his community. To Mr. and Mrs. Swain children were born as follows: Edwin H., Elwood B., Elnora B., Walter A., and William N. and George H., twins.

JOHN S. GILBREATH, a well-known and much respected citizen of Indianapolis, and a survivor of the Civil war, is a descendant of North Carolina people of worth and prominence. His birth took place Feb. 23, 1833, in Guilford county, N. C., and he is a son of Jesse and Hester A. (Willoughby) Gilbreath.

Robert Gilbreath, his great-grandfather, was a native of Scotland, and his wife was of Irish birth. They came to America and settled near Greensboro, N. C., where he became a prominent farmer, reared his family, and died in the Methodist faith. He was three times married, and by the first union had three sons, viz.: Thomas, who settled in North Carolina; Robert, who settled in Ohio and became a prominent farmer; and John, who settled in Tennessee, where he became a large

planter and reared a large family. His children by his second marriage were William, Joseph, James, Katie and Polly.

Thomas Gilbreath, grandfather of John S. Gilbreath, was born in North Carolina, married Mary McCullough, also of that state, and settled on a farm there, where all his children were born and partially reared. In 1851 he moved to Indiana and located in Henry county, dying on his farm there in 1864. In addition to being a farmer he was a wagon-maker. On political questions he was first a Whig, later a Republican. In all the relations of life he was an honest, upright man and possessed the confidence and respect of all who knew him. His children were: Jesse; John; Robert; Mrs. Abigail Howern; and Mrs. Irena Camplin, now ninety-one years old, who is the mother of thirteen children and a very worthy member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Members of the Gilbreath family belonged in early times to the general State militia and attended the general musters.

Jesse Gilbreath was born in 1808 in North Carolina, where he was twice married and where all his children were born. He was a wagonmaker by trade, and followed the same many years, living in different localities. In 1851, assisted by his sons, he came to Indiana and located at Greensboro, Henry county, where he followed his trade and did some farming also, remaining there the rest of his life. He was a plain, honest mechanic and farmer, and always supported his family in comfort, but it is said that he was too charitable to leave any very large estate to his heirs. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. In early life he was a Wesleyan Methodist, but later he accompanied his second wife to the Quaker meetings, she being a member of the Society of Friends. Jesse Gilbreath possessed many very estimable characteristics and was always found ready to help the sick and afflicted. His death took place in 1876, while he was on a visit in Indianapolis, at the home of his son John. His first marriage, which took place in 1830 in his native State, was to Hester A. Willoughby, who was born in Maryland, and in 1834 they moved to Georgia, where she died in 1835. He then returned to his old home. The three children of this marriage were: Thomas W., born in 1831, who came to Indiana in 1851, and died in 1861; John S., and Mary M., Mrs. Elliott.

The mother was a Wesleyan Methodist. Jesse Gilbreath's second marriage was to Sarah Mendenhall, daughter of Joseph Burcham, who was of English descent, a farmer, carpenter and trader, well known in North Carolina, where he died on his homestead in 1845. He was a Friend in religious observance. His children were: Sarah, born June 19, 1808, and Shepard, both of whom died in Indiana; Mrs. Mary Bowman; Reuben, who died in Missouri; Mrs. Lydia Knight; Mrs. Betsey Smith; and William, who came to Indiana in 1853 and served in the war of the Rebellion. The children born to this second marriage were five in number, as follows: Mrs. Emley Jane Rose; Mrs. Caroline Hardin; Mrs. Lydia Forbes; and Robert (of Charlottesville, Ind.) and J. F. (a prominent citizen of Indianapolis), who were both soldiers in the Civil war. The mother of these children died in 1878. She was reared in and always attended the Friends Church. All the children of both marriages are living with the exception of Thomas; the oldest is seventy-four, the youngest sixty years old.

In 1851 the two eldest sons of Jesse Gilbreath, Thomas and John S., tired of agricultural life in North Carolina and decided to venture into the West and seek their fortunes. Their means were limited, and they walked the whole distance of 550 miles, making the journey in thirteen days and joining an uncle in Fayette county. John S. was then eighteen years of age and full of energy and hope. He had been reared to agricultural pursuits and received a district school education. Soon after he arrived in Indiana he obtained work as a farm hand at \$10 a month, saved his earnings, and bought a team of horses and a wagon, with which he went back to North Carolina to move his father and family to Indiana. In that year—1851—he had the satisfaction of seeing them comfortably located in Henry county. In the spring of 1852 he rented a farm which he operated for two years, in the spring of 1854 removing to Iowa. There he remained, in a transportation business, until 1856, when he returned to Henry county, Ind., and after doing some trading bought a shingle factory, which he conducted two years. He then embarked in a mercantile business at Raysville, which he continued for one season, later moving the goods to Carthage, where he remained until 1862, when he sold out and enlisted in the

19th Indiana Battery. He was mustered into the service at Indianapolis and served under General Thomas in the Army of the Tennessee, later being one of the victorious soldiers who made the memorable march under General Sherman to the sea; at the same time he was a spy, and at times marched in the Confederate ranks. Mr. Gilbreath served until the war closed. At one time he was detailed as a scout, was always on the skirmish line, and during the whole campaign was under fire, participating in many hotly contested battles. Although he escaped without being wounded he was injured in handling an ammunition chest and hurt his back, never fully recovering. He did not go into a hospital, but was kindly cared for in the home of a friend and by his comrades, later being given a furlough of four months at home. During this time he was detailed to take charge of a ward in the city hospital, but later joined his command at Munciesboro as quartermaster, acting in that capacity until he was detailed as scout when the great march began. In February, 1865, he was commissioned second lieutenant. He was at Goldsboro, N. C., when General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman, and later participated in the triumphal review at Washington City. In June, 1865, he received his honorable discharge and sergeant's pay at Indianapolis.

Mr. Gilbreath again engaged in a mercantile business, at Knightstown, but in 1873 he came to Indianapolis and located in the residence he still occupies, on East Eleventh street. Here he engaged in carpentering and contracting and built many of the residences, business blocks and factories which still stand as monuments to his skill. He built the Nordyke & Marmon factory and many others. A severe attack of rheumatism caused him to change his activities in some lines and he entered into trading, handling horses and cattle, being the first man to bring Jersey cattle from Connecticut to Indianapolis. In 1884 he entered into a livery business on St. Clair street, which he later transferred to the rear of his residence, where he continued until his large boarding stable burned. Since that time Mr. Gilbreath has been active in many ways, trading, buying and selling real estate, keeping busy and quietly accumulating means. He is a strong Republican, and in all national questions submits to the will of his

party, but in local affairs he votes independently. He is a valued comrade in the G. A. R. and the Union Veteran Legion.

In 1853 Mr. Gilbreath married Miss Anna Bowman, who was born in October, 1836, in Henry county, Ind., daughter of Jesse and Mary (Burcham) Bowman, both of whom were of North Carolina, and came to Indiana in 1833, entering land and settling among the pioneers of Henry county, where they improved a fine farm. Jesse Bowman was a son of William Bowman and a grandson of Richard Bowman, who came from England at an early day. He was a member of the Society of Friends. William Bowman's wife was a daughter of William Workman, a prominent friend of North Carolina. Jesse Bowman and his father moved together to Indiana in 1833 and together entered land.

The children of William Bowman were: Annis, Mrs. Benjamin Henshaw; Edmond; Richard; Rebecca, Mrs. J. Hiatt; William; Sarah, Mrs. B. Norton; George; Jesse; and Anna, Mrs. S. Stanley. In 1841 Jesse Bowman died, leaving his widow with six children, namely: Lucinda, Mrs. E. Elliott; William, who died at Indianapolis in 1900; Anna, wife of John S. Gilbreath; Shepherd, of Knightstown; Caroline, Mrs. G. Bundy; and Lydia, Mrs. B. Hill. The mother married for her second husband Obediah Elliott, a prominent early settler, and four children were born to this union, namely: Charles, Jessie, Frank and Gulie (Mrs. N. Biers).

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbreath: Jessie, who died in infancy while the family lived in Iowa; Sarah, who died at the age of six years; Ida L., wife of William Carlin, of the music house of Carlin & Co.; and Harry A., a salesman and piano repairer, who is married and well settled in life. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbreath are members of the Central Avenue Methodist Church. Mr. Gilbreath enjoys universal esteem. He has an honorable war record and has proved himself a patriotic and public-spirited citizen.

JAMES S. MERRILL. The Buckeye State has given to Indiana many of the latter's best residents and most progressive citizens, and among these may be classed the Merrill family.

Among the representatives of the family was the late James S. Merrill, whose home was in Fortville, Hancock county, but who was born on the Mad river, between Bellefontaine

and Sidney, in Clark county, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1827. His parents, John and Nancy (Gardner) Merrill, were natives of Indiana, where they were married June 23, 1822, but spent their prime in Ohio, where the mother died about 1834, when James S. Merrill was seven years old. She had borne her husband seven children, five of whom grew to maturity, the record of this family being as follows: (1) Lucinda, born March 20, 1823, married Thomas Brevard, and died near Keokuk, Iowa, leaving two daughters. (2) Hulda, born Nov. 5, 1824, married Emanuel Amack, and moved to Hendricks county, Ind. She died leaving six children, three sons and three daughters. (3) Joseph, born Feb. 2, 1826, died in infancy. (4) James S. was born Jan. 27, 1827. (5) John was born April 20, 1829. (6) William, born Aug. 14, 1831, served a term in an Iowa regiment during the Civil war. He married Susannah Shull, by whom he had one daughter. He subsequently married again, and he died in Nebraska, leaving a large family. (7) Anna, born Sept. 8, 1833, married Nathan Allen, and settled near Sidney, Ohio. She left a family of five children, four sons and one daughter, who still live near Sidney.

For his third wife John Merrill married, in Ohio, Louisa Allen, and to them were born five children, one son and four daughters, Perry, Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail and Eudora. Three daughters lived to maturity and married in Iowa. John Merrill's first wife, Elizabeth Alexander, daughter of Joseph Alexander, died in Franklin county, Ind., leaving one child, Charity.

John Merrill was born in Franklin county, Ind., on the old family homestead, and there grew to manhood and remained until just after his second marriage, to Nancy Gardner, who it is believed was born in Franklin county. They immediately moved to Ohio, settling in the Mad river country, between Bellefontaine and Sidney—probably in Clark county, and there Mr. Merrill remained for sixteen or eighteen years. Coming back to Indiana after his long residence in Ohio, Mr. Merrill settled in Whitley county, where he remained until his death, which occurred there in 1848-49. He was a farmer and carpenter, and a man of such decided mechanical ability that it was said he could make anything "from a fiddle to a saw-mill," being able to make many of the wood and iron utensils generally used by the pioneers. He built houses and barns, and also mills, erecting a saw and flouring mill on the



J. S. MERRILL



MRS. J. S. MERRILL



JOHN MERRILL, Deceased

IDA D. (DAY) MERRILL

HARRIE

HAZEL

FAMILY OF JOHN MERRILL AND IDA D. (DAY) MERRILL



AMANDA

FRED M.

MARY E.

WILLIAM R.

FAMILY OF WILLIAM R. WHITE AND AMANDA (MERRILL) WHITE



MARY

CARRIE (MERRILL) KINCAID

CHAS. P. T.

OLIVE

ARCHIBALD GARDNER, Deceased

Uncle of J. S. Merrill

FAMILY OF CHAS. P. T. MERRILL AND OLIVE D. (DAY) MERRILL

banks of a creek, in Champaign county, Ohio.

The Merrill family is of Scottish extraction, Joseph Merrill, the grandfather of James S. Merrill, having been born in Scotland, whence he came to America before his marriage. He settled in the woods near Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., entering a farm of eighty acres which he cleared from the heavy timber and improved, and upon which he passed the remainder of his life, dying in middle age. He was one of the first settlers in that region, the Indians being still here when he came, and he was a good type of the pioneer citizen, hard-working, thrifty and straightforward, with the ruggedness characteristic of the race from which he sprang. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He and his wife Charity had but one child, John, the father of James S. Merrill, born Feb. 26, 1804.

The Gardner family, to which Mrs. Nancy (Gardner) Merrill belonged, migrated to Indiana from Vermont, settling in Franklin county, where John Merrill and Nancy Gardner were married. The family has been well known from Colonial times in New York, and in fact all over New England. The Gardiners of Gardiner, Maine, were people of worth and prominence in Colonial times and settled early along the Kennebec river. Another branch of distinction is found in the Gardiners of Gardiner's Island, New York, who had a coat of arms and a title. The family is of English origin, and the following account will be of interest as showing the important part its various members have played in the history of the country.

Lion (or Lyon) Gardiner was a military engineer born in England in 1599, and died in Easthampton, N. Y., in 1663. He was an officer in the English army and served in the Netherlands. While in the Netherlands he was employed by Hugh Peters and other Englishmen to enter the service of a company of lords and gentlemen, the proprietors of a tract of land at the mouth of the Connecticut river, and was to serve that company four years. He was to draw plans for a city, town and forts in the locality, and was to have 300 able-bodied men under his control. He arrived in Boston Nov. 28, 1635. There the authorities requested him to draft designs for a fort, which he did, and a committee was appointed to supervise the erection of the work, and each citizen of Boston was compelled to contribute two days' labor. After the completion of this work Lion Gardiner sailed for his destination and

built Fort Saybrook, named in honor of Lords Saye and Sele and Brooke. He stayed at the fort four years during the Pequot war. In 1639 he purchased from the Indians Manchnonat, which he named the Isle of Wight, but which since has become best known as Gardiner's Island. This was the first English settlement within the present boundaries of New York State. Mr. Gardiner married Mary Wilmonson, July 10, 1635, and their son, David, born at Saybrook, was the first white child born in Connecticut. His daughter, Elizabeth, born on the Isle of Wight, was the first white child born in New York. The original grant by which Mr. Gardiner acquired his proprietary rights in the island made it a separate and independent "plantation" in no way connected with either New England or New York. He had power to draft laws for church and state, observing the forms, so ran the instrument, "agreeable to God, to the king and to the practicing of the country." Several other patents were subsequently issued, the last by Governor Dongan, erecting the island into a lordship and manor to be called "Gardiner's Island," giving Lion Gardiner full power to hold "court leet and court baron, distrain for rents, exercise the rights of advowson," etc. The island is now a part of Easthampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y., and is nine miles long and a mile and a half wide, containing about 3,300 acres. Lion Gardiner was a man of sterling qualities and acquired the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

The island was entailed on the first male heirs of the Gardiner family, and was never to be alienated. These conditions were observed to the close of the eighteenth century, David Johnson Gardiner, the eighth lord of the manor (deceased in 1829), being the last to receive the property by entail. John Griswold Gardiner, his brother, ninth lord, died unmarried and intestate in 1861. Samuel Buel Gardiner, third brother, purchased the interest of his sister, Mrs. Sarah Deodate Thompson, and became the tenth. At his death the island was left to his eldest son, David Johnson, as eleventh lord. It was owned by the latter's brother in 1887. This is the only illustration of the practical working of the law of primogeniture in this country, covering so long a period. During the life of John, the third owner, the island was visited by Captain Kidd, who deposited treasures there which were secured by Governor Bellomont after Kidd's death.

During the Revolutionary war the island and bay were made a rendezvous by the British, and again in the war of 1812. In 1869 it was the rallying point of an expedition intended to liberate Cuba from the Spanish yoke.

David Gardiner, only son of Lion, was sent to England to be educated. He married June 4, 1657, Mary Lungman, and had John, David, Elizabeth and Lyon. Each of these children married and had large families.

Major Josiah Gardner married Catherine Fenton, and had four sons and two daughters. The sons were: Asher, Adolphus, Roswell and Parley. Major Josiah Gardner was one of Washington's staff during the Revolutionary war, and was a pensioner of Massachusetts. A number of his descendants live in Wyoming, New York.

Thomas Gardner came from Dorsetshire, England, in 1624.

John Gardner, colonist, was admitted a freeman in Newport, R. I., in 1722. From 1732 to 1737 he was an assistant and while so engaged was one of a committee appointed by New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Nova Scotia to settle disputes between New Hampshire and Massachusetts in regard to their boundary lines. In 1741 he was appointed general assistant with John Cranston and Hezekiah Carpenter to ascertain if two additional companies could be raised for the defense of the Colony, and to put the fort on Goat Island in proper condition to protect the port. He had the rank of colonel, and in 1744 was appointed commissary general. In 1743 he was elected general treasurer and held that office until 1748, when he was again chosen assistant. He was deputy governor for one year, 1754. The next year Jonathan Nichols, Jr., was chosen deputy governor, but died before his term expired, and John Gardner was elected to fill his place. This office he held until he died. In 1757 he was chief justice of the Supreme court, to which was added that of assizes and general jail delivery. He died in January, 1764, at the age of sixty-nine years.

George Warren Gardner, clergyman, born in Pomfret, Vt., Oct. 8, 1828, graduated from Dartmouth in 1852. He attended the New London (N. H.) Institution from 1853 to 1861, was ordained in 1858, and in November, 1861, was installed pastor of the First Baptist Church, Charlestown, Mass. In 1872 he was

corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union; 1876-78 pastor of the Baptist Church at Cleveland, Ohio; 1881-85 president of the Central University, Iowa; during 1870 visited Europe, Palestine and Greece. In 1867 he received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth College.

To return to the Merrills: From Franklin county James S. Merrill came to Hancock county in 1837, with his uncle, Archibald Gardner, a pioneer farmer of Franklin county, who took him and his sister Hulda upon their mother's death. Mr. Gardner moved to Vernon township, Hancock Co., Ind., where he took up his home on a forty-acre tract which had a one-room log cabin by way of dwelling. The family occupied same for about a year, until Mr. Gardner put up a hewed-log house of two stories. A few years later he sold this place of forty acres and bought eighty acres adjoining, upon which he moved, and which he cleared with the help of his nephew, Mr. Merrill. In the work of clearing the land from the heavy timber, and other employment incidental to rural life in those days, the boy became a skillful woodsman and well prepared for his own career. He received little schooling, as the schools of those days were none too good at the best, and he could attend only a few months during the winter season, when his services were not required at home. The neighboring schoolhouse was a typical structure of round logs, with puncheon floor and seats, and lighted by an opening in the logs covered with greased paper. It will be seen that Mr. Merrill was for the most part necessarily self-educated, and he did not neglect opportunities, reading good books and observing intelligently the details of practical business transactions until he became a well-informed man on many topics. At the age of nineteen he started out to make his own way, beginning as a farm hand. His wages ranged from \$10 to \$13 per month during the busy season. That same year, 1846, he was also with a party of surveyors, carrying the chain, on the line of the Big Four road, then known as the Bee Line. In 1847 he bought the tract of eighty acres upon which he afterward made his home, near Fortville, Hancock county. Not a stick of the heavy timber had been cut, and the trees were so close he could not see out a hundred yards from the road. He cleared up a small patch upon which he put up the

usual log cabin, a structure of hewed logs 18x33 feet in dimensions, and commenced what would have seemed to many a hopeless task. But industry and well-directed energy brought their reward, and he added to his original place until he owned a fine place of 240 acres, all under cultivation and highly improved. Mr. Merrill was frugal and thrifty, and in the early days, like his neighbors, he had few aids in the rough work of clearing, but he was nevertheless interested in labor-saving machinery after it was introduced, and always felt that it was economy to provide himself with everything in the way of necessary machinery that he could afford. Thus he brought into the country the first separator and threshing machine, and also the first twine binder in his township; he bought and used the first improved cultivator, and he added to his stock of machinery as necessity demanded and invention permitted. New and practical improvements always met with encouragement from him.

There are few phases of pioneer life in Ohio and Indiana with which he was not familiar. He resided at his late home in Vernon township, Hancock county, from 1847 until his death, and he deserved to be called one of the first citizens of the locality for many reasons. Settling here in pioneer days, when a bare living had to be fairly wrested from the soil, he was a party to all the progressive movements which made the region what it is to-day, a prosperous agricultural section, with all the modern accessories which make the lot of the up-to-date farmer a truly enviable one. Mr. Merrill worked hard and won success, but he nevertheless found much opportunity for enjoyment in life, and though he never took any specially active part in public affairs he was foremost in promoting enterprises for the public welfare. Almost every project for the advancement or improvement of the community received his hearty support and co-operation, and he was at the head of many undertakings which proved of inestimable benefit.

Mr. Merrill was probably one of the most extensive explorers, excursionists and prospectors that ever lived in Hancock county, and had the only museum, self-collected, in the State, of which further mention will be made later on. The reminiscences of Mr. Merrill are so interesting and so vivid touching his early life in Indiana that it may be well to

introduce them here in almost his own language: "My first recollections of Vernon township are as follows: My uncle, Archibald Gardner, settled on what is now known as the Greenfield & Noblesville road, about three-quarters of a mile northeast of where Fortville now stands. At that time there were only three houses between Greenfield and the site of Fortville, and these had small pieces of ground cleared around them. The country was quite a wilderness round and about, and no one could see any distance into the woods on account of the intervening spice bushes and grubs, but there were several houses scattered along Lick and Fall creeks. We had to depend on the small farms on the creeks for our grain and other supplies for several years, and had to go to the settlements along the creek to secure patches of cleared land on which to raise our corn or a little crop of flax, which we would pull up and spread on the ground to cure; then take it up and bind in sheaves; then stack it until the fall rains came in; then spread it down on some clean ground to rot. We prefer to get a pasture or meadow field to spread flax on, so as to keep straw or hay out of it, as straw would not rot as flax would. When the flax was properly rotted, we took it up, bound it in sheaves and put away. During the winter we would build a scaffold and kindle a fire under it to thoroughly dry the flax, which was spread on the top of the structures. This would cause the flax to break easily. After it was broken it was cleaned by a process called scutching, and after all the refuse was beaten out of it it was taken through another process called hackling, which separated the flax from the tow proper. The women then took the flax and tow and spun from the flax a fine, smooth thread, which was called chain. The tow was spun into a coarse thread which was called filling. These were woven into a cloth, called flax and tow cloth, which was converted into wearing apparel for Sunday use, and for a fine dress the yarn was colored with copperas and indigo, which would make yellow and blue. This work was all done by the women, who would make their dresses striped in blue, yellow and white, but if one was fortunate enough to secure a calico dress she was clad in 'store clothes' and was something above the ordinary. The coarser tow was also spun into a thread and woven into a cloth for every-day wear. The boys, who were very hard on their

clothes, wore buckskin, and when their pants were wet and dried again they would be stiff enough to stand alone.

"When we had cattle to sell, we received for a three-year-old steer, in good flesh, from five to eight dollars, and about 1835 a Mr. Stewart Fawcett bought a large drove of hogs for \$.75 per hundredweight, drove them to Cincinnati and came back bankrupt. He compromised with his neighbors by paying, in part, in canal State scrip, which was worth only thirty or forty cents on the dollar, and used only in payment for State taxes. Fawcett's neighbors sympathized with him in his trouble and helped him to pull through. In those days, when we raised any wheat we cut it with the reap-hook or sickle, as it was called. When we threshed it we had to clean off grass in a circular form about forty feet across and then lay the wheat in the center, the head all up; collect all the neighbors' horses, put them two abreast and a boy on every pair to guide them, and keep them on the wheat, while it took a man or two to stir the grain while the horses stamped it out. When this was done the straw was pitched off and the same process was gone over again, until the threshing was completed. Then the cleaning process was commenced. Two men would take a sheet—one at each end—and with a hand aloft each opposite corner would make wind enough to blow away the chaff. The wheat was then thrown on a screen by a third man and thus cleaned for the mill or market.

"We generally had biscuits for breakfast Sunday morning; the remainder of the week we had cornbread three times a day, but occasionally mush and milk for supper. Pork and corn dodgers constituted our common diet.

"At times we would make up a wagonload of wheat and get some neighbor who had a four-horse team to haul it to Cincinnati, our nearest market, and give him half the proceeds for hauling the grain and bringing back the value of the other half in salt and leather. The price obtained for wheat at the Ohio river was thirty to forty cents a bushel. When we killed a calf we took the hide to Huntsville, Madison county, where we had it tanned and gave the tanner one-half for his trouble, the leather thus obtained to shoe the family for a year. The shoemaker came to the house with his kit of tools and there made all the boots and

shoes for the family. If he or the family failed to have lasts of a proper size the shoemaker would chop out a block from a log and make one.

"Men would cut timber and split rails for twenty-five cents a hundred, and I have known men to cut cordwood, four feet in length, for twelve and a half cents per cord, and I have myself worked for ten dollars a month, in winter.

"In 1839 there were but two Whigs, Archibald Gardner and Thomas McKinsy. The township was always Democratic. I bought the first threshing machine that cleaned wheat for the market in the township in 1854. I introduced the first twine-binder and the first riding breaking-plow and the first riding corn-plow also."

Such were the experiences of one of the earliest pioneers of Hancock county, and in giving this recountal Mr. Merrill gave not only the events which occurred in the early pioneer days of Vernon township as they touched himself and neighbors, but the experience of nineteen-twentieths of the backwoodsmen of Hancock county.

Mr. Merrill in his day traveled extensively, was a careful observer of men and nature, and profited immensely by what he saw. On March 15, 1859, he left Fortville for a trip to Pike's Peak. He reached Leavenworth, Kans., March 27th, thence pursued his way in company with several others by wagon across the prairies, enjoying camp life and caring little for the blizzard that swept over and almost obliterated the landscape. The party reached a point near Manhattan April 1st, laid up for repairs to the "schooners," and while there saw twenty-six wagons pass by, with six mules to each wagon, which belonged to the Russell Express Company, and were loaded with freight for Pike's Peak. Twelve ox-teams, five yoke to each wagon of four thousand pounds capacity, belonging to the same company, also passed by. On this trip Mr. Merrill had much difficulty with buffaloes, which constantly attacked his oxen, as if angered at the latter for having been domesticated, but many a good feast did he enjoy from buffalo "rump" or steak. Antelope also abounded and furnished a palatable meal. Difficulties were frequently encountered in crossing streams and in many cases it required great skill in guiding teams across them. The num-

ber of miles traveled each day was ten to fifteen, according as the condition of the so-called roads permitted. When the party camped they had many visits from peaceable Indians, who desired to trade, but gave no particular trouble. The Merrill expedition reached Denver, then a very modest but noted town, June 8, 1859, whence until June 13th it had a rough and weary time over mountain and through gulches in search of "diggings," which were found on the latter date at 2 P. M. Prospecting soon began, but suitable diggings not being available at once and provisions running short Mr. Merrill started in search of another claim, reconciled some little difficulties he had had with the party, and celebrated the 4th of July following by commencing work in a new digging or claim, five of the party taking out amalgam of the value of two dollars and fifty cents. On July 9th there was yielded a return of one dollar for each man. This not proving satisfactory, Mr. Merrill and others sought new fields, and after a bitterly cold trip of twelve days through the mountains another claim was found, which panned out twenty-five dollars the first day. This claim was abandoned Aug. 2d and the party returned to the original camp, where their companions received them with much surprise, as they had been informed by prospectors that all had been killed by the Indians. A few other diggings were worked with similar results. Mr. Merrill started for home Sept. 2, reaching Omaha by river Oct. 12, and there the outfit was sold. Steamboat was the next conveyance, as far as St. Joseph, and the remainder of the journey was made by rail, Fortville being reached Oct. 20. Mr. Merrill made another interesting trip to the West in August, 1895, when he visited the National Park, in the Yellowstone country.

Although the only schooling Mr. Merrill ever had was in one of the old-fashioned backwoods log schoolhouses so often described in this volume, he possessed a retentive memory and keen perceptivity, with habits of close observation, and two or three months' attendance sufficed for his studies, but he became one of the most useful citizens that ever lived in Vernon township. He was a man of marked business ability, and in addition to looking after his agricultural work successfully he interested himself in local

enterprises of various kinds. He originated the first newspaper, the *Sun*, in Fortville, and established it through subscriptions, securing the first subscriptions for the stock. But the plant was destroyed by fire and the publication resumed by John Smail, in the interests of Stewart Brothers. Mr. Merrill also started the subscriptions for the construction of the pike from Fortville to Sugar Creek in 1872, and for the first gas well in the county, in 1886, acting as president of the company formed for that purpose. He secured the first gas in Fortville, and continued to be interested in this industry, having drilled two wells for himself in 1889, one of which he used for lighting and heating his own home. Being independent and original in his views, as well as progressive in all he did, he took an effective interest in all matters of importance which came to his notice, and his farm and home showed the care of an intelligent owner. The substantial buildings and well-kept fields indicate the prosperity which attended Mr. Merrill's efforts, and the dwelling is a modern brick structure 48x39 feet in dimensions, with cellar under the entire house, and every modern convenience. There are nineteen rooms, heated by an excellent system of hot water, and comfort has been considered in every detail. This residence was constructed about 1890, and that of his son John, near by, in 1897. In 1901 he erected a residence for his daughter Amanda, in Lawrence township, Marion county, these latter having been gifts. From the observatory of his own house may be seen four counties, Hancock, Madison, Hamilton and Marion.

Mr. Merrill made a feature of choice stock and reared many pets, including five head of antelope and seven deer and elks. Some of the latter were quite vicious, as on one occasion an old buck pursued Mr. Merrill up to a fence and ran his antlers through his leg, making him a cripple for life. A year later he was chased by a buck elk, which battered him down, cut open his eyebrows, and bruised his entire body; but Mr. Merrill understood the nature of an elk and he did not get angry.

The only strictly private museum in the State was probably that owned by Mr. Merrill, which was replete with curiosities and articles of virtu collected by himself in the many parts of the country through which he traveled or visited. His hobby was natural history, and his collection of objects of in-

terest in that line quite extensive, the many natural curiosities he possessed including a cabinet of rare mineral specimens. He had the head of a magnificent male elk, with wide-spreading antlers, five feet long and spreading over three feet. This giant of the forest was a caribou elk weighing 900 pounds, and Mr. Merrill secured him in North Dakota when he was three years old. He had been captured when a calf and trained to work, but had become uncontrollable. Mr. Merrill shipped him and his mate home to Ohio, and he reared a dozen of their young. For some years he made it his business to save the horns the deer shed; and he had a fine chair made entirely from the horns of deer raised on his place. He also had the horns of a Brazilian ox, from an island off the South American coast. These horns stand as high as a tall man can reach and have a spread of seven feet; they are very highly polished. Mr. Merrill also secured the head and antlers of a Scandinavian elk, which he secured at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago; the head and antlers of a reindeer from Norway; a wonderful ram's head; the head and horns of an antelope; a fine specimen of the African antelope; one of the Big Horn or Rocky Mountain sheep; and the horns of a rare specimen of the genus bok from South Africa, which he purchased at the World's Fair held at St. Louis in 1904.

In political sentiment Mr. Merrill was originally an old-line Whig and cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor, in 1848. He was one of the original Republicans in his county and voted for Abraham Lincoln both times, and he continued to be a staunch Republican in national affairs; in local matters he exercised his own judgment in supporting candidates. He would never consent to accept or hold political office of any kind, though offered such honors many times.

Mr. Merrill was a charter member of Edwards Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F., at Fortville, which has since disbanded. He was initiated Nov. 10, 1856, J. H. Perry being then noble grand, and until his death he was a member of the order, with which he had been identified for the long period of fifty years. He filled all the offices in the subordinate lodge and encampment, and also in the Rebekahs, as on the organization of same the ladies were persuaded with difficulty to accept offices. Mr. Merrill's membership was with the Pendleton lodge.

In December, 1849, Mr. Merrill married Miss Mary A. Larew, who was born Jan. 15, 1823, in Maryland, daughter of John and Margaret Larew, also natives of Maryland, but at that time residents of Vernon township, Hancock Co., Ind., where they were pioneer settlers. They had two children, Mary Ann, Mrs. Merrill, and Rachel, Mrs. Masters. The Larews were of French stock. John Larew, Mrs. Merrill's father, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation, improving a tract of forty acres which he cleared from the woods, but toward the close of his life he and his wife made their home with their son-in-law, Mr. Merrill, both dying at his residence. Mr. Larew lived to be between seventy and eighty years of age, dying Sept. 6, 1869, and Mrs. Larew lived to the age of about eighty.

To Mr. and Mrs. Merrill were born five children, of whom three grew to maturity: (1) Joseph, born Aug. 10, 1850, died Sept. 29, 1851. (2) John, born Aug. 30, 1851, was accidentally killed, by the running away of his team. He married Ida Day, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (White) Day, and left two children, Harry and Hazel. (3) Amanda, born Feb. 20, 1853, married William R. White, a farmer, and settled near Lawrence, Marion Co., Ind. To them were born three children, two of whom are living, Fred and Mary. (4) Charles P. T., born Oct. 11, 1855, is engaged in farming on the home place; he married Olive Day, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (White) Day, and they have two children, Carrie and Mary. (5) Margaret Arrillia, born Sept. 19, 1857, died Aug. 15, 1858. The mother of this family, Mrs. Mary A. (Larew) Merrill, passed away Nov. 11, 1902.

In disposition Mr. Merrill was truly kind, and he was one of the most generous hearted of men, enjoying the high regard as well as respect of all who knew him. His death occurred Aug. 2, 1907.

EDWARD THISTLETHWAITE, capitalist, one of the prominent and progressive business men of Sheridan, was born March 13, 1850, in Wayne Co., Ind., son of John and Rebecca (Symons) Thistlethwaite.

John Thistlethwaite, father of Edward, was born in England, and was about three years old when he accompanied his parents to America. He was reared and educated at Richmond, Ind., where he married Rebecca

Symons, born near that city, daughter of Thomas Symons. The Symonses are of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. After marriage John Thistlethwaite settled for a few years at Richmond, and then removed to Porter county, where he bought eighty acres of new land, but a few years later returned to Wayne county, buying eighty acres west of Richmond, which he improved and resided upon for eight years. In 1858 he moved to Hamilton county, settling in the woods southeast of Sheridan, on 320 acres, which he cleared with the assistance of his sons. He first built a log house, but subsequently erected a two-story brick house, one of the first in that part of the country. He was a man of great energy, very industrious, and became a practical farmer and through good judgment accumulated a large property. His 800 acres of land was partly divided with his children. In religious belief he was a Quaker, and he was a man of such exemplary life and genial disposition that he commanded the affection of his family and the respect of all who knew him. The children of his first marriage were: Harriet, Henry, Hannah, Charles, Edward and Mary. The mother of these children died in Spiceland. His second marriage was to Eliza Bethel, born in Ireland, and the children of this union were: Johanna, William, Caroline, Walter, Sherman, Grant (who died aged twelve years), Oscar, Lillie and Grace (who died aged four years). All the children who survived were given good educational advantages, and both Harriet and Mary taught school. Mr. Thistlethwaite was a Democrat, but he was a strong Abolitionist. He died on his farm, aged seventy-two years.

Edward Thistlethwaite was reared among pioneer surroundings, and early was put to work on the farm. He received such education as the schools of the locality afforded. He was well trained in all agricultural pursuits, and in 1872, at the time of his marriage, he bought eighty acres of his father's farm, and started to improve it. He was married to Martha L. Waller, born in Hamilton county, Ind., daughter of Jacob Waller, and their children were: Cora; Alotes; Sadona; John; Farie; and Jesse. Mrs. Thistlethwaite died at the age of thirty-six years. On Nov. 12, 1890, Mr. Thistlethwaite was married (second) to Etta Brinegar, born in Boone county, Ind., July 20, 1860, daughter of Calvin and Rhoda E. (Sullins) Brinegar. Calvin Brine-

gar was born in Kentucky, son of Morgan Brinegar, who was a pioneer there, having settled in the forests of Boone county, and Carson Sullins was also a pioneer of that county. Mr. Brinegar died four years after marriage, leaving two daughters, Etta and Atrah. Mr. and Mrs. Thistlethwaite had two children: Duane and Lamar.

Mr. Thistlethwaite lived on the farm for several years, and then engaged in a mercantile business, in which he is still interested. He has also been largely interested in real estate and building, and in partnership with his brothers Charles and Henry, bought 214 acres of land south and west adjoining the hamlet of Sheridan. They laid it off, and it is now a large part of this prosperous town. They made many improvements in the way of building business houses in Sheridan, including the hotel, mill and bank, and a large part of the block in which these stand. The brothers built all of the brick structures in the west end of the town. Mr. Thistlethwaite is a public-spirited man and a believer in the march of progress. He is one of the largest landholders in this part of Indiana, owning 600 acres in Hamilton and Clinton counties, and 6,000 acres in St. Landry parish, and is one of the principal stockholders in the Farmers' National Bank.

In politics Mr. Thistlethwaite is a staunch Democrat. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias of Sheridan. He is a member of the Christian Church.

ALONZO L. LEFEBER, late of Eaton, Ind., was one of the well-known business men of that place for fifteen years prior to his death, engaged in lumber dealing.

This name was originally spelled LaFebre, and the family is of French origin. Tradition says the LaFebres were of noble blood, probably French Huguenots. John LaFebre, grandfather of Alonzo L., was born in France, and was a carpenter and contractor by occupation. He lived for a time in Virginia, and in an early day, about 1838, moved to Madison county, Ind., where he was among the pioneers. He followed his calling there until his death, which occurred in Madison when he was fifty-two years of age. His widow, Martha, lived to be ninety-two years of age, dying in Paris, Ind., with her son John L. She was of old Virginia stock. John and Martha LaFebre had children as follows:

John, William, Stephen, James, and Katie (who married Stephen Day). In religion the father was a Presbyterian.

John L. Lefebber, son of John, was born in Virginia and when young moved with his father to Ohio, the family settling on land near Milford, in Clermont county. There he grew to manhood and became a farmer, owning a good farm, but he also learned the carpenter's trade and followed contracting. He was married in Clermont county to Rebecca Skinner, who was born there, daughter of Archie and Elizabeth Skinner, the former a pioneer of Clermont county who came of old American stock of English descent. About 1838 John Lefebber and his wife moved to near Lancaster, Jefferson Co., Ind., nine miles from Madison, settling on a tract of 120 acres which had been partly cleared. Mr. Lefebber finished clearing this place and made a fine home thereon. He first put up a hewed log house, and in later years, after he had cleared the land, replaced it with a substantial two-story frame dwelling. He subsequently sold this property and bought 216 acres near Paris, Ind., with good improvements. Mr. Lefebber was a hard-working man and a respected citizen, of excellent moral character, strong mind and hardy constitution. He died in Paris, Ind., in 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Mr. Lefebber was originally an old-line Whig in political faith, voted for Abraham Lincoln, and thereafter supported the Republican party. During the Civil war he was a strong Union man, and he had one son in the Federal army. John L. and Rebecca (Skinner) Lefebber had children as follows: George K., Martha Jane, James M., Eliza C., John W., Albert A., Alonzo L., Benton R. and Daniel L. The first two were born in Clermont county, Ohio, the others in Jefferson county, Ind. All the sons received a good common-school training, and James attended Louisville and Cincinnati medical colleges and became a physician. The mother of this family was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Alonzo L. Lefebber was born Aug. 21, 1843, in Jefferson county, Ind., on his father's farm, and he well remembered pioneer days and scenes. His boyhood was spent in the hewed log house on the home place. He attended his first school when he was about ten years old, in a hewed log schoolhouse in the neighborhood, furnished with slab seats; the window was made by cutting out a log. La-

ter he attended a frame schoolhouse. The winter term lasted about forty days, just about the number of weeks in a modern school year. He continued to go to school winters and work on the farm summers until he was seventeen years old, and when eighteen began to learn the carpenter's trade with his father, working at same for about six years. Mr. Lefebber was married, in Paris, Ind., Oct. 31, 1865, to Mary Ann Dixon, who was born March 3, 1839, in Jennings county, Ind., three miles from Paris, daughter of John and Margaret (Wilson) Dixon. John Dixon was a pioneer of Jennings county, where he owned a fine farm of three hundred acres which he had cleared from the woods, and which is still in the possession of one of his sons.

After marriage Mr. Lefebber moved to Anderson, where he lived from 1871 to 1873. Though only twenty-seven years old when he moved to Anderson he was made foreman of the Eagle Chair Works, obtaining this responsible position on account of his executive ability and straightforward character, and he was retained until he resigned to engage in the milling and elevator business, in 1873, in company with J. B. Anderson and W. R. Rash. Remaining in this business for about five years, he subsequently engaged in the dry good business and general merchandising, in which he succeeded very well. In 1891 he removed to Eaton, where he passed the remainder of his life engaged in the lumber business, in which he built up an excellent patronage. His death, which occurred May 15, 1906, removed from the commercial circles of that place one of its most substantial men.

Mrs. Mary Ann (Dixon) Lefebber passed away Feb. 14, 1901, the mother of children as follows: Frank B. married L. Watson, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and died at the age of thirty-four years; Lillian married W. C. Scott, train dispatcher on the Big Four road, and they reside in Albany, Ind., and have one child, Walter C.; Harry Martin, bookkeeper for the Lefebber Lumber Company, married Josephine Duke. For his second wife Mr. Lefebber married Mrs. Elizabeth Grove, of Eaton, who survives him. She is a member of the Christian Church, but Mr. Lefebber was a member of the Methodist Church, to which his first wife also belonged. He was a liberal supporter of the church and an active worker, serving as a member of the board of trustees and as one of the building committee when the new church was constructed. In fraternal

connection he was a member of the Knights of Honor.

In political faith Mr. Lefeber was a Republican, and during the Civil war he was a strong Union man, enlisting in Indiana in the spring of 1862, in the State Guards. He was sworn into the United States service as corporal of the 9th Legion, Company A, and served in Indianapolis guarding prisoners until honorably discharged. He was then in the service in Alabama, at Bridgeport, building gunboats and transports, for four months. He was always a public-spirited man, and he was respected in Eaton and throughout the vicinity for his worth as a man and his exemplary life.

WILLIAM M. APPLE, an officer in the Civil war with a brilliant record, is one of a family very numerous represented in that struggle. The family was founded in Indiana about 1830, by three brothers, John, Christopher and Andrew, who are believed to have come from Center county, Pa., to Clermont county, Ohio, and thence to Marion county, Ind. From these three has sprung a large progeny, of whom a number responded loyally to their country's call for aid. Among those from Marion county alone "Capt." Apple, as he is generally called, can recall eleven besides himself who enlisted, namely: Jackson Apple, who was slightly wounded at Shiloh; John V. Apple, who was killed at Port Gibson, Miss.; John S. Apple; Jacob Apple, mortally wounded at Jackson, Miss.; Peter Apple; Henry Apple, who died at Crump's Landing, Tenn., from sickness incurred in the army, and who like all those mentioned, was in Company K, 11th Ind. V. L., with William M. Apple; William S. and Samuel Apple, brothers, who were in another Indiana regiment; and Valentine, George and Andrew Apple, who served in an Illinois regiment.

John Apple, the pioneer ancestor of William M., on coming to Indiana, settled in Lawrence township, Marion county, where he entered and cleared a good farm. There he lived to a good old age and at his death his remains were interred in the Smith cemetery. The children born to him and his wife Katie were as follows: Solomon; Henry; John, who remained in Ohio, married a Miss McCord, and was the grandfather of Valentine and William Apple; Polly married a Mr. Quill; Sophia married Jesse Smith; Rebecca married Wil-

liam Smith; Sally married Richard McCord; and others whose names are not known.

Solomon Apple was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1809, and from boyhood was accustomed to a farmer's life. He married Phoebe, daughter of ——— and Mary Crumbaugh, and after some years of their wedded life had passed, he took his family to Indiana, in 1832, two years after his father's removal thither. He entered 160 acres of land, receiving his title from the government, when Andrew Jackson was president, and this property is still the Apple homestead. It was then virgin forest of immense black oaks, etc., and it meant much toil to get it cleared. The log cabin which Mr. Apple built there was torn down after the Civil war. He died at this home Aug. 28, 1877, while his wife lived on, still at the homestead, until May 12, 1900, passing away at the age of ninety years, five months and twenty-eight days. Their children were: George W., who served in the Mexican war, born in Ohio in September, 1828; Andrew Jackson, who was born in January, 1832; Mary Jane, who was the first child born in Indiana; William M.; Sarah, Mrs. Noah Mock; Rebecca Ellen; Ann Eliza, Mrs. David G. Hannah; and John Harvey, born in April, 1851. Solomon Apple was an industrious and upright man, respected in his community. He was a Jacksonian Democrat in his politics, while in their religious views both he and his wife were liberal.

William M. Apple was born on the farm where he still resides, Dec. 3, 1838, in the log cabin his father first built. Later the family occupied a story and a half hewed log house. For two or three months during the winters he attended school and learned to read and write, and gained something of a knowledge of arithmetic, but most of his time until the war was spent in helping to clear the farm. On July 8, 1861, when twenty-two years old, he enlisted as a private in Company K, 11th Ind. V. L., under Capt. W. W. Darnell. After serving his first three years, he veteranized at New Orleans, in February, 1864, for three years more, but was discharged at Indianapolis in July, 1865, at the close of the war. In April, 1862, he was promoted to be corporal, then duty sergeant in 1864, and was made first lieutenant in May, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct. His friends and neighbors now gave him the title of Captain as an act of courtesy. He was remarkably fortun-

ate in his experience, for in all the four years and more he was never wounded, never in hospital nor ever a prisoner, though he shared in all the vicissitudes of his regiment except the struggle at Fort Donelson, when his company was on guard duty at Paducah.

Capt. Apple's service carried him through Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Virginia and West Virginia, and he was in the battles of Shiloh, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Creek, Carrion Crow Bayou, and Halltown. While in Sheridan's command he saw that great general frequently. At Cedar Creek, that gentleman rode up very near to him and again at Fisher's Hill he came into the rifle pit where Capt. Apple was and ordered a charge. Capt. Apple was in the Shenandoah valley when its devastation was ordered, so that the Rebels might not use it as a place of shelter. The people had frequently been warned to leave, and many had done so, leaving their cattle, sheep, horses and hogs to be confiscated by the enemy. The orders were to burn barns, mills and public buildings, but not homes, but through accident and carelessness many homes were destroyed. The valley was filled with the smoke of battle and conflagration, so that the surrounding mountains were completely shut out from view.

The war over, Capt. Apple returned home, where he had been only once during his military career, when he was sent as a recruiting officer and helped to raise 700 men. This visit occurred early in 1865, and during the course of it, Feb. 21, he was united in marriage to Miss Addie Fausett, of Lawrence township. In July he was discharged and the re-united couple settled on the homestead. Capt. Apple, who bought out the other heirs, now owns 176 acres situated on the Pendleton and Indianapolis pike, adjoining Camp Benjamin Harrison on the east, and he has built a large and comfortable residence on the place. Both Mr. and Mrs. Apple are members of the Christian Church. He belongs to Beard Post, G. A. R., and has held all the offices therein. In politics he has been a stanch Republican ever since the day he voted for Lincoln for his first term.

Six children were born to William M. and Addie Fausett Apple: (1) Effie Bell, born Dec. 26, 1865, married Dec. 31, 1884, John Lingle, a railroad man of Sedalia, Mo., and they have two children, Harry Morton

and Marguerite. (2) Hattie May, born Jan. 5, 1868, married, Dec. 24, 1887, Joseph Watson, a farmer on part of the Apple homestead. Mrs. Watson died June 18, 1899, leaving three sons, William T., George M. and Claude. (3) Joanna, born Jan. 1, 1870, married Jan. 1, 1890, John E. Sellars, a farmer in Lawrence township, and they have two children, James Ross and Emma. (4) Martha Ellen, born Sept. 7, 1872, married Oct. 27, 1894, John Hinds, an electrician in Tipton, and they have one son, Norman. (5) Edward Charles, born Dec. 12, 1876, is still at the homestead. He married, July 31, 1898, Miss Emma Combs, and they have one son, William Vernon. (6) Mamie Elizabeth, born April 20, 1880, married July 31, 1898, Albert Yorger, of Lawrence, an electrician on the traction line, and they have one son, William M.

Mrs. Apple, who was born May 4, 1844, was a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Ann (Sanders) Fausett, old settlers in Indiana. Charles Fausett was born in Louisiana, July 30, 1808, of Irish ancestry. He became a harness maker at Oaklandon, and while living there served several times as justice of the peace and postmaster. His last years were spent with his daughter Amanda, in Indianapolis, where he died in April, 1892. In politics he was a Republican. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Sanders, was born Jan. 10, 1810, and died Aug. 28, 1868. They had children: Mary Ann, Catherine, Jacob, Amanda, Ellen, Robert and Addie.

HENRY HOLT, attorney, in Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Rush county, Ind., Nov. 13, 1846, a son of Drury and Sarah (Kendall) Holt, the former born in Hawkins county, Tenn., in 1800, and the latter in Trimble county, Ky., in 1806. They died in Rush county, Ind., in 1882 and 1880, respectively.

Mr. Henry Holt's professional studies were conducted under the supervision of the Hon. George B. Sleeth, of Rushville, Ind., from whose office he was admitted to practice in 1879, being at the same time associate editor of the *Rushville Republican*. In 1882 he purchased the Franklin *Jeffersonian*. This publication he sold in 1886, and he then leased the office of the Columbus, Ind., *Democrat* for a year. In February, 1890, he removed to Indianapolis, where he resumed a special law practice and also engaged as an advocate.

Mr. Holt was married in Rush county, Ind.,

Jan. 21, 1874, to Miss Anna E. Brosius, a native of that county, and a daughter of George and Sarah Brosius. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holt are members of the Christian Church. They reside at No. 1101 East Market street, Indianapolis.

CHARLES HOWARD BAKER, secretary and treasurer of the Baker Bros. Glass Factory, formerly in Arcadia, Hamilton county, is one of several brothers who have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of that town.

Mr. C. H. Baker was born in Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 7, 1868, son of Christopher and Martha (Edmonston) Baker, both natives of Maryland. The Bakers are of French origin, but are one of the old American families. Christopher was the son of James of Maryland, but left that State in the early fifties and removed to Virginia, whence he went on later in life to Ohio, and there died. He was a Republican, and with his wife was a member of the Methodist Church. There were nine children in the family, namely: J. D., who married Mary C. McMurchon, resides in Indianapolis, and is a banker and president of Baker Bros. Glass Company; Elizabeth and Harriet are deceased; Everett, who married Lena McKean, is a shipping clerk for Baker Bros.; Nora L., deceased, married C. Shepherd; Ulysses G., who married Mary E. Ruthrauff, of Findlay, Ohio, resides in Indianapolis, there serving as secretary of the company; Charles H.; Martha is deceased; one died in infancy. All were given good educations, and all the boys learned to be ironworkers, as their father owned large iron works, and they were put in at the very bottom and were obliged to work up.

In 1884 U. G. Baker started as a shipping clerk in a glass factory in Bellaire, Ohio, and two years later built the glass works at Findlay, Ohio, and began in the business for himself. The following year J. D. Baker joined him and they organized the Ohio Window Glass Company, which three years afterward, on the admission of C. H. Baker, became the Findlay Window Glass Works. In 1893 the company sold out in Ohio, and located in Arcadia, Ind., an admirable situation, they being the only manufacturers of window glass in the county. Their plant was one of the largest in the State, and shipped glass all over the United States, the annual sales amounting to \$100,000. When running at full

capacity the plant employs 200 men. The company have since moved both their plants to Caney, Kans. Baker Brothers are also interested in the Union National Bank of Indianapolis, and in the New Castle Bridge Works. They are all self made men, and have been remarkably successful. Their success has reacted upon the place in which they located, and has done much for its industrial prosperity.

Charles H. Baker chose for his wife Miss Maude Davis, of Worthington, Minn., to whom he was married in 1897. Miss Davis was the daughter of Samuel and Harriet J. Davis, the former a merchant in Worthington. Both Mr. Baker and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. He is a Republican in his political sentiments, but not an active politician. Fraternally he is a 32d degree Mason, and also belongs to the K. of P. His brothers, J. D. and U. G., are also 32d degree Masons. Mr. Baker has a handsome home property in Arcadia, which serves as the exponent both of his success and his hospitality.

H. N. GOE, a well-established grocer at Irvington, was born in Madison county, Ind., at Pendleton, Jan. 11, 1837, son of Hezekiah M. and Elizabeth R. (Boston) Goe.

William Goe, his grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, of English and Scotch ancestry, and his occupation was farming. He came to Indiana in 1816, dying in Hamilton county when over seventy years of age. He and his son Hezekiah were both pioneers of Indiana, and were inured to the hardships incident to the life on the frontier. A man of fine education, and the possessor of an extensive library, he was influential in the affairs of his day, and at one time served as land commissioner. He had a numerous family.

Hezekiah M. Goe was born in Fayette county, Pa. He came to Indiana in 1816, settling in Hamilton county, where he secured land from the government, and this land has since become the site of Noblesville. On this land was opened the first successful gas well in the county. Here Mr. Goe made his home until 1836, when he removed to Pendleton, Ind., where he engaged in the making of carriages and wagons. His home was maintained in that town until 1861, when he retired from the wagon shop and entered into trade, at a time when prices were very low,

and goods were generally exchanged for produce, so that he did not long continue in that line. For eight or ten years he was a farmer, when he came to Indianapolis. Here he spent his remaining years, and died at the home of his son, H. N., at the advanced age of eighty-four years, without any apparent sickness. His wife died some ten or twelve years before in Indianapolis. She was born on the eastern shore of Maryland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Goe were conscientious and devout members of the Methodist Church. In the early days he was a justice of the peace, but he was often called to settle cases out of court. He and his wife had a family of four sons and three daughters, three now living: Lemuel T., of Morgan Park, Ill.; H. N.; and David Edward, of Minneapolis.

Mr. Goe's maternal grandfather was Elijah Boston, a native of Maryland of English lineage, who served as an officer in the Revolution. In the early days he came to Pendleton, Ind., and while living there his son, Hiram, was employed on the iron work of the old White River Bridge in Indianapolis, on Washington street. Elijah Boston was a merchant in the east, but after coming west to Indiana lived retired. He died in Madison county, when over seventy years of age. He had a small family.

H. N. Goe spent his boyhood days mainly in Madison county, living in town until he was twenty-two years old, and then for six years lived on a farm. His education was secured in the public schools and in the Academy at Attica, Ind. In 1861 Mr. Goe came to Indianapolis, and his first employment was in the old last and peg factory of Osgood & Smith. Afterward he was employed in the bakery of Parrott & Nickum, being engaged as a shipping clerk. In time he was ready to go into business for himself as a grocer, at the corner of Pratt and Illinois streets. This was just after the war, and the enterprise proved so successful that he has continued in it to the present time. About 1884 he came to Irvington, where he has been in business ever since.

Mr. Goe was married in April, 1864, to Miss Winifred A. Mauzy, a daughter of Cornelius and Sarah Mauzy, and to this union was born one child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Winifred Goe died in Indianapolis Dec. 11, 1865. She was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Goe was married in 1872 to Miss Margaret Farnsworth, daughter of Wil-

liam A. and Margaret (White) Farnsworth, and to them were born six children: Clara, Herbert E., Grace M., Percy F., Cornelia, and one who died in infancy. Miss Clara is a teacher in the public schools of Indianapolis. Herbert E., deceased, was in business at Sault Ste. Marie. During the Morgan raid, Mr. Goe enlisted in a company raised in Madison county, and was a member of the company until it disbanded.

Mr. and Mrs. Goe have a pleasant home at No. 131 South Ritter avenue, Irvington, which was built by him in 1890. They are members of the Irvington Methodist Church, which he serves as a trustee. He is a member of Irvington Lodge No. 324, K. P. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a man of much standing and character in the community.

DR. JESSE H. LANAM, one of the leading members of the medical profession in Franklin, Ind., was born Nov. 9, 1847, near Caldwell, Ohio, son of William W. and Arathusa (Ogle) Lanam, natives of Ohio.

Thomas Lanam, the grandfather, was a native of Maryland, and one of the early settlers of Noble county, Ohio, where he took up government land and improved it and reared a large family. The working portion of his life was spent upon a farm, and he died in Ohio, at the age of eighty-five years. The family of Lanam originally came from Scotland, and the descendants possess many of the sterling qualities of that nation. The maternal grandfather was Hercules Ogle, a native of Virginia, who removed to Ohio at an early day in the history of that State, first settling in Columbiana county, and later in Ross county, where he died at the age of ninety-three. During the War of 1812, he was in the employ of the government as a spy, and the habits of close observation acquired at this time, remained with him through life. By occupation this most worthy man was a blacksmith, and his descendants are many, for he had a large family.

William W. Lanam was a farmer and mail contractor in Noble county, Ohio, but devoted the greater portion of his attention to the former calling. His death occurred in 1883, near Sarahsville, Ohio, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife survived until 1894, and was seventy-nine at the time of her death. Both were earnest members of the Methodist Church. Six sons and four daughters came

to bless their union, of whom the following survive: Frances, wife of Joseph Carter of Gallipolis, Ohio; Nancy, wife of Seneca Lyle, of Bridgeport, Ohio; Levi of Alliance, Ohio; Dr. Jesse H.; Mary, wife of Joseph Taylor, of Zanesville, Ohio; and Emma, wife of S. B. Johns of Bridgeport, Ohio. One brother Hiram enlisted in Company D, 27th O. V. I., and was killed July 22, 1864, at the battle of Peach Tree Creek. Another brother, Martin enlisted in Company K, 30th O. V. I., and died in April, 1901. The eldest of the family, Thomas, was drowned at Senecaville, Ohio, about 1858, while carrying the United States mail. The youngest brother, William, was auditor of Noble county, Ohio, and died at the county seat, of typhoid fever, in 1888.

Dr. Jesse H. Lanam resided in Noble county, Ohio, six miles from Caldwell, until 1876, and he attended the common schools of that neighborhood, as well as a normal school at Caldwell for a number of years, and later entered Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. After this, he taught school for a number of years, and also took a commercial course at Valparaiso, Ind. During all these years, even when a boy upon his father's farm, Dr. Lanam was interested in the medical profession, and he finally resolved to enter it. With this idea in view, he read medicine at Franklin, graduating from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons in Indianapolis, in 1882. After graduating, Dr. Lanam began the practice of medicine at Nineveh, Johnson Co., Ind., and remained there until 1887, when he removed to Edinburg, Ind. Here he remained until 1896, when he located in Franklin, and has since remained, residing on East Jefferson street, where he owns an excellent home.

On April 19, 1883, Dr. Lanam married Miss Carrie McCaslin, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (McCaffrey) McCaslin, and one daughter has been born of this union, Nellie. Mrs. Lanam and daughter are earnest members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1871, Dr. Lanam was made a member of the Masonic fraternity, while living in the State of Ohio, and is now connected with Franklin Lodge No. 107, F. & A. M., Franklin Chapter No. 65, R. A. M. and Franklin Commandery No. 23, K. T., and is a Scottish Rite Mason. In politics Dr. Lanam is a Republican, and always supports the candidates of that party.

During his career as a physician, Dr. Lanam has pursued his profession with great

interest, always embracing every opportunity for keeping thoroughly abreast of the advances made in medical science, and he is an active member of the Johnson County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society. Being a skilled and learned physician, as well as possessing in marked degree a personality which wins confidence and inspires respect, Dr. Lanam has met with enviable success, and is destined to still greater success in the years before him.

TETER. The Teter family is one of the old pioneer families of Indiana, and its representatives are of that sturdy type of fearless men who dared to enter the wilderness and to hew out the pathway for civilization. The country has been built by such as these, and the nation maintained by their sons. George Teter, of Tipton, prominent in business and public affairs, and Newton Teter, of Noblesville, a successful farmer and stock dealer, are worthily bearing the honored name.

The first of the family to come to America was Elisha Teter, who emigrated from Germany (some accounts say Holland) to New Jersey about the time of the American Revolution. About 1796 he settled in Pennsylvania, and still later came farther west, locating in Columbiana (now Mahoning) county, Ohio. It is also said that his homestead was on Paint Creek, in Ross county, and that he owned several thousand acres of land there, clearing up a large farm. One of his sons, John, was a colonel in the War of 1812, and was an active Democrat until the Civil war, when he became a Republican; he married Mary Cook. The family were Friends.

Samuel Teter married Mary Dodridge, of Virginia, of a leading family of the Old Dominion, of old Colonial stock. The young couple settled first in Pennsylvania, and about 1797, with others, they moved to the interior of Ohio, and, going up the Scioto river, they built the first cabin at Chillicothe. In 1800 Samuel Teter took his family to Ross county, and there they lived until his death. It is evident that Samuel Teter had made at least two expeditions into Ohio before removing his family thither. There is yet preserved in the family of Newton Teter an iron tomahawk that belonged to Samuel Teter. This was made by David Stewart in western Pennsylvania in 1739, and was one of the first tomahawks carried by an English speaking white man across the Ohio river. It was carried

in his belt by Mr. Teter when he went over to examine the territory of Ohio, and on this expedition he and his companions had several narrow escapes from the Indians. To Samuel and Mary (Dodridge) Teter were born five children, Samuel, George, Mary, John and Daniel, all of whom lived to mature years and married.

John Teter, son of Samuel, was born in Washington county, Pa., Jan. 11, 1777. He married Mary Edmiston, who was born in Ohio. Her mother was a member of the Hare family, who were a numerous family of energetic people, of German descent, and who were the only relatives who spoke any but the English language. The Edmistons were of English stock, and Mrs. Mary (Edmiston) Teter's father was the only one to come to America, he settling on Buckskin Creek in Ross county, Ohio. The Dodridges, Houghs, Shannons, Williamses, Briggses, Carsons and Holmeses were all related, some by marriage and some by blood, to the Teters, and they settled in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Philip Dodridge was one of the most noted lawyers of his day, and his brother, Joseph, died while a member of the Constitutional Convention. Wilson Shannon was once governor of Ohio. To John Teter and wife, Mary, were born the following children: Benjamin, born Sept. 3, 1801; Elizabeth, April 14, 1803; Nancy, Dec. 27, 1804; Mary, July 29, 1806; Hannah, Aug. 16, 1808; Thomas E., May 22, 1810; —, April 6, 1812; Christina, July 25, 1814; Samuel E., May 1, 1817; George, Jan. 27, 1819; Charity, Jan. 19, 1821; Bethena, July 5, 1823; Wesley, Feb. 26, 1824; and Amos, Sept. 5, 1826. All these lived to be grown, and John Teter said that his doctor bill in all those years would not amount to ten dollars. John Teter was a life long farmer, never ran for office and never engaged in any speculation. He cleared up his farm on Buckskin Creek, Ross Co., Ohio, and sold only his surplus. He was very conscientious, charging his neighbors no more than a very reasonable price for any of his products or for any work done for them by his boys. He was of mild and just disposition, and governed his children by gentle methods and moral suasion. He died Sept. 22, 1844, aged over sixty-seven years, and his wife passed away June 6, 1845.

Thomas E. Teter, son of John and Mary, was born in Ross county, Ohio, May 22, 1810, and was reared on a farm. When still quite

young he was able to do a man's work, and worked at farm labor for twenty-five cents per day. In his neighborhood were several stock traders, and he was often employed by them to drive stock, and soon to buy stock. In this way he became a good judge of live stock—knowledge that helped him on the road to success in after years. For a time he clerked in a general store in Ross county, and then engaged in the stock business for himself, being located at Bourneville until 1847, when he moved to Indiana and settled on Stony creek, in Hamilton county, two and one-half miles east of Noblesville. His household effects were moved in a two-horse wagon, while his wife rode in a one-horse vehicle. He settled on a claim of 160 acres of land in the timber, but a little of which had been cleared, and a log house built, and he finished the clearing, built a double log house with a frame addition, and then bought more land, owning 200 acres besides his original farm. At the time he settled in Hamilton county, he was, like most of the pioneers, hard pressed for ready money, and in addition he had to pay a number of security notes and debts from his old business in Ohio. Among his neighbors was an old time clock peddler, Abner Bond, who was often obliged to take notes in payment for the clocks. The makers of these notes lived not only in Indiana, but over the line into Ohio. He engaged Mr. Teter to collect these notes, and in this the latter was quite successful, and gathered a considerable sum of money, his commissions giving him a good start, and he finally bought out Mr. Bond's business. In this he prospered, soon running seven wagons. He later bought land warrants, and also went to Minnesota, where he entered land. About 1860 he moved into Noblesville, where for a short time he engaged in the flour milling business, with his son Newton as a partner, under the firm name of Teter & Son. At one time he was very wealthy, but as a director of the Midland railroad he lost heavily. He had a high reputation for integrity, and the confidence of all who knew him, often being made administrator of estates and guardian for children. In politics he was first an old-line Whig, and afterward a Republican. He was very public-spirited, and for many years was president of the city council of Noblesville, and he assisted in the building of the Third ward school building.

Mr. Thomas E. Teter was one of the found-

ers of the Masonic lodge at Noblesville, and at his death one of the oldest Masons in the county. In 1854 he became a member of Noblesville Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M., and held the offices of secretary and treasurer, and until his health failed he was regular in attending meetings.

At one time Mr. Teter began reading medicine, but as his father did not encourage or approve he gave it up, although all through his life he studied it more or less, and treated his own family, seldom calling a physician, and in his later years he spent most of his time in this study. On Jan. 2, 1838, in Ross county, Ohio, Thomas E. Teter was married to Mary R. Rockhold, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Rickets) Rockhold, the Rockholds being a family of French descent, early settled on the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania. Joseph Rockhold moved in an early day to Ross county, Ohio, from Pennsylvania, where he had been born Oct. 8, 1774 (son of Capt. John Rockhold, a patriot soldier of the Revolution), and his wife, Mary Rickets, whom he married Oct. 12, 1796, on Dec. 26, 1777. They were the parents of the following children: Hannah, born Aug. 14, 1797; Rebecca, Jan. 20, 1800; Elijah, Oct. 29, 1801; Ruth, 1803; Joseph, 1805; Samuel, 1807; Hezekiah, 1811; Matilda, 1809; Alfred, 1814; Mary (Mrs. Teter), April 21, 1817; Perry, Dec. 8, 1818; and Mahala, April, 1821. Joseph Rockhold was in some way connected with Indian affairs, and the Redmen were frequent visitors at his home. He was well-known and highly respected, at one time serving as justice of the peace, and he died on his farm in Ross county. To Thomas E. Teter and wife were born the following children, namely: Hannah R., born Nov. 1, 1838, died in infancy; Charity, born July 1, 1841, died in infancy; Joseph R., born April 14, 1843, died Oct. 22, 1863, in United States Hospital at Chickamauga, Tenn., from wound received in the battle there; George, born July 3, 1845; Newton, born Nov. 10, 1848, in Hamilton county, Indiana; twin daughters, born June 25, 1851, died in infancy; and a daughter, born June 29, 1853, also died in infancy.

GEORGE TETER, son of Thomas E., was born in Ross county, Ohio, July 3, 1845. He was therefore quite young when he accompanied his parents to Indiana. This journey was made as above stated with wagon and horses and a one-horse cart. In many places there were only corduroy roads, and the jour-

ney was often interrupted by the necessity of repairing these roads, and some times to cut a new road through some wilderness. Young George was reared on the farm, and acquired his primary education in the old log cabin school house. He was an apt pupil, especially in arithmetic, and was but fifteen when, in 1860, he went to Noblesville and attended school there two years. About the same time he began work in his father's mill when not at school. He learned the miller's trade thoroughly, as it was learned in those days, and became an expert. During the Civil war the price of grain ran very high, and at one time during the latter part of that struggle, he paid as high as \$4.50 for extra white wheat, and made it into flour at \$22 per barrel.

At the age of sixteen in 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 75th Indiana Infantry, but the quota of that regiment being full he served but two weeks. He then again enlisted in the 39th Indiana Infantry, but receiving a serious injury to his knee-cap while hunting wild turkeys was refused on that account. He enlisted a third time, becoming a member of Company B, 136th Indiana, for 100 days. He was honorably discharged Sept. 2, 1864, at Indianapolis, at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He served at Memphis, Tenn., and was under fire in several skirmishes while on foraging expeditions.

Returning to Noblesville at the close of the war, Mr. Teter determined to better his education. He attended a business college at Indianapolis, and then spent one year in the State University at Bloomington. At the end of that time he resumed his work in the mill, remaining there until 1870. For a year after his marriage he remained in the mill with his brother, and then began the furniture and undertaking business, which he carried on for four years with good success. He then removed to Bangor, Marshall Co., Iowa, where he engaged in a mercantile business for nine years, and where, during Grant's administration, he was postmaster. When he left Iowa he went to Colorado for a short time on account of his health, and then returned to Indiana, and buying a mill, engaged in milling and buying grain at Frankfort, Ind. In 1885 he moved to Hamilton county, Ind., and bought the Conner mill on the White river, near Noblesville. In 1887 he moved to Tip-ton, and since then has been managing his various interests. He has been successful in all his business undertakings, and is the

owner of considerable valuable real estate and residence property in Noblesville, Kokomo and Tipton.

On Oct. 21, 1869, in Noblesville, Mr. George Teter was married to Mary Alice Paswater, who was born Feb. 20, 1850, in Noblesville, daughter of Andrew and Caroline (Cottingham) Paswater. To Mr. and Mrs. Teter were born the following children: (1) Edward Thomas, born in Noblesville, Feb. 5, 1871, graduated from the high school at Tipton, and, then reading law with R. B. Beauchamp, was admitted to the Bar at the age of nineteen, and began practicing in Tipton, where he became deputy prosecuting attorney. He now resides in Rensselaer, Ind. On Oct. 14, 1890, he married Mary Cleveland, and they have two sons: Eugene Austin, born in Tipton, July 23, 1892; and Paul Edmiston, born in Boulder, Colo., Jan. 4, 1896. (2) Lora, born Nov. 3, 1872, married, Dec. 27, 1893, J. W. Hubbard, a lawyer by profession, but now teaching in the State Normal School at Duluth, Minn. They have two children: Helen, born Oct. 22, 1894, in South Bend, Ind.; and Alice, born Oct. 4, 1896, in Tipton. (3) Caroline, born at Bangor, Iowa, Feb. 3, 1878, is a graduate of the Tipton high school, and lives at home. (4) Ralph, born Oct. 6, 1879, graduated from the Indianapolis business college, and married Aug. 1, 1901, Ettie Emmerson, of Indianapolis.

Mr. George Teter is one of the best known citizens of his town. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Church. In his fraternal connections Mr. Teter has been active in the I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs in the local lodge, and he is a member of the Encampment, where he has held the offices of chief patriarch and high priest. He was one of the early members of the G. A. R. Post at Noblesville, and is now a member of John Price Post at Tipton, where he served as commander two years in succession, and which he has represented at the State Encampment many times. He has also been a delegate to the National Encampment, and served on the staff of Commander-in-chief Stewart.

PASWATER-COTTINGHAM. The Paswaters were an old Colonial family of Maryland of English descent. Richard Paswater, father of Andrew, was a pioneer farmer and stock trader of Connersville, where he cleared up a farm in the woods: he died in middle life in

Harrison county, when on his way home from a trip to New Orleans. He was twice married. His first wife, a Coats, whom he married in Maryland, bore him children, Maria, Nancy, Elizabeth and Andrew; and his second wife, a widow McCormick, bore him a daughter, Sallie. Andrew Paswater, father of Mrs. Teter, was born in Connersville in 1828, and received a good education, later learning the trade of merchant tailor. On April 3, 1849, in Noblesville, he married Caroline Cottingham, born June 5, 1830, in Hamilton Co., Ind., daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Cowan) Cottingham, and he died two years later, leaving one daughter, Mary Alice.

Tradition says that the Cottingshams descended from two brothers, who were driven from England. Certain it is, however, they are of English descent, and were an early settled family in Maryland. Elijah Cottingham, father of Joshua, came with his wife, Mary Laws, as a pioneer to Connersville, where he died six months later. His children were: Joshua, Nancy, Ann, Mary, John D. and William.

Joshua Cottingham was born in Maryland Jan. 7, 1791, and in Delaware married Elizabeth Cowan, born there Sept. 28, 1793, daughter of George and Sarah Cowan. With his family Joshua Cottingham came to Connersville in the fall of 1823. Six months later, early in 1824, he settled in Hamilton county on 160 acres of woodland, two miles southeast of Noblesville. He cleared this farm from heavy timber, built a log house, and afterward, before 1830, burning the brick on his land, built a two-story brick house. He brought some money with him to Indiana and also received some money from his wife's people, who were slave holders in Delaware. In his religious principles he was a Methodist, and in political belief first an old-line Whig and later a Republican. He was a man of intelligence and good business ability, and for several years served as Probate Judge of the county. He died May 22, 1874, aged eighty-three years, and his wife passed away July 22, 1877. Their children were: Elijah, Sallie, Ann, Eliza Jane, Joshua, Hettie Maria, Mary L., Caroline and Clarinda.

NEWTON TETER, son of Thomas E. and brother of George, was born in Hamilton county, Ind., Nov. 10, 1848. He was about twelve years old when the family moved to Noblesville, previous to which time he had at-

tended the district schools. He then entered the school in town, attending until he was eighteen, when he entered the State University at Bloomington, remaining three years, or until the end of the junior year. He worked in his father's mill during vacations, and on leaving college was admitted as a partner in the business. This continued for four years, when he became first agent for the Midland railroad at Noblesville, in 1876 billing out the first freight over this road from that town. This position he filled with great satisfaction both to the company and to the patrons until 1885. For one year as receiver for the Enslow and Munger Flouring Mill he ran that mill, and then at the order of the court sold it. Since then he has been engaged in farming and stock dealing. He owns 200 acres of land in Wayne township, nearly adjoining the corporation, and here is the largest gravel pit yet discovered in the State. Mr. Teter is a man of energy and business acumen, and has been successful in whatever he has undertaken. In 1892 he erected a pleasant modern residence, and he is the owner of other residence property. He is progressive and careful, and whatever belongs to him is sure to be found in up-to-date condition.

On Nov. 10, 1869, in Bloomington, Mr. Teter married Susan E. Adkins, born in Monroe county, Ind., Nov. 2, 1851, daughter of James and Martha (Faris) Adkins. To this union have come children as follows: Sanford F., born May 25, 1871, is a graduate of the State University at Bloomington, and is now secretary of a large manufacturing company in that city which employs three hundred hands; Mary J., born July 1, 1874; William Jerome, born Dec. 17, 1879, studied at Bloomington one year and has been with the Vandalia Coal Company for five years; and Walter Allen, born Sept. 22, 1888. All the children are graduates of the Noblesville high school.

Mr. Teter cast his first presidential vote in 1872 for General Grant, and he has ever since been a staunch Republican, actively interested in the success of his party. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and he served as deacon for sixteen or seventeen years, and treasurer thirteen years. He held the latter office when the present church was built at a cost of \$30,000, and he is now one of the trustees. He is a thoroughly reliable man, and one in whom the people have the utmost confidence. Sev-

eral times he has been administrator of estates and guardian of children. His fraternal relations are all with the I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs in the Noblesville lodge, and been representative to the Grand Lodge. He belongs to the Uniform Rank. But a short time ago Mr. Teter had the honor of having bestowed upon him the Decoration of Chivalry, but three others in Hamilton county having that special honor. The occasion was a notable one, the Grand Officers of the Uniformed Lodge, General Perrin and Staff, with the Noblesville Military Band, being present at the Lodge Hall, where a delightful social hour was spent.

GEORGE NICHOL, a representative business man of Anderson, Ind., who has been prominent in the political circles of Madison county, is a survivor of the Civil war, in which he took an active part. Mr. Nichol was born Jan. 14, 1830, in Butler county, Ohio, son of Thomas and Jane (Marshall) Nichol.

The origin of the ancient family of Nichol, written at various periods as Nycol, Nicoll, Nicolls, Nicholls, Nichols and Nicholl, is as follows: In the time of Edward the Confessor, one Nicholas de Albine, also Nigell or Nicholl, came over from Normandy, and was the common ancestor of the Nichol family. In the County of Chester, William Nichol, Baron of Malpas, in the reign of Henry II, bore for his arms "three pheons or darts heads." In the County of Essex the Nichols family bore "sable, a pheon, argent." In the County of Northampton William Nichols, Esq., of Hardwick (1479), "sable, three pheons, argent." In Glamorganshire, John Nichol, Esq., "sable, three pheons, argent." Motto: *Nil falsi audeat*. All of the Nichol family seem to have had the pheons for their coat of arms. (Nat. Encyclo. Vol. III, p. 210).

Francis Nichols, soldier, was born in Greive Hill, Enniskillen, Ireland, in 1737. He came to America with his brother, William (1754-1804), who was a captain in the American army. They settled in Cumberland county, Pa., and Francis enlisted in the Patriot army from there in June, 1775. He was promoted to second lieutenant, and served in the battle of Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775, and was taken prisoner. He was released in August, 1776, and his sword was returned to him in the presence of all American officers there. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general. At

the close of the war he was elected the first United States marshal of eastern Pennsylvania. He died in Pottstown, Pa., Feb. 13, 1812.

Thomas Nichol, the grandfather of George, who came from near Belfast, Ireland, to the United States, settled on land near Wheeling, Va., on the Ohio side, but soon thereafter removed to Butler county, Ohio, and entered 160 acres of land, clearing it from the woods with his axe, and descendants of his bearing the name of Nichol, still reside there. His children were: Joseph, a soldier in the War of 1812; John; Thomas; George; Wells; Sarah A., who married Jesse Andrew; Mary, who married a Marshall; and Martha, who married a Royce.

Thomas Nichol was born about 1803, in Belmont county, Ohio, and was between two and three years old when his father located in Butler county, Ohio, and he received a fair education in the pioneer schools of his district. He was married in Butler county, to Jane Marshall, daughter of Gilbert and Mary (Taylor) Marshall, and after their marriage they settled on land in the woods. He entered 160 acres of land, and to this he added until he was the possessor of 240 acres, and on this property he spent the remainder of his life. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat. One of his brothers, Joseph Nichol, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and at Detroit was surrendered by Hull, dying shortly afterward. The children of Thomas and Jane (Marshall) Nichol were: William M., born in 1828; George; Mary; Joseph W.; Martha; Gilbert; Jennie; Frances; Catherine; John and Robert.

George Nichol was reared as other boys in the pioneer days, working on the farm in the summer months and attending school in the winter time. He received a common school education, and later attended the old Farmers College, on College Hill, for two terms, this old time institution having been founded by Freeman Cary and his brother. In 1852, when about twenty-two years of age, Mr. Nichol went to Keokuk, Iowa, to clerk in a hardware store, but in March, 1854, left there and located in Anderson, Ind., engaging in that business on his own account. He married, Dec. 4, 1855, in Anderson, Harriet Robinson, who was born in Ripley county, Ind., in 1835, daughter of Josephus and Matilda Robinson. Josephus Robinson was born in Tennessee, educated himself in the law, and was a pioneer at Ver-

sailles, and later at Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind. His children were: Squire, Perry, Capt. John T., Col. Milton S., Harriet (Mrs. Nichol), Matilda and Margaret. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George Nichol: Thomas J., born Sept. 15, 1856; and George E., born Oct. 4, 1861. The mother died May 25, 1896, and Mr. Nichol married (second), on Sept. 27, 1899, Mrs. Mary Eglin, widow of Capt. John F. Eglin, of the 47th Ind. V. I. She died Sept. 24, 1907.

After marriage Mr. Nichol and his first wife settled in Anderson, from where he enlisted, in September, 1861, as a private in the 47th Ind. V. I., and was soon thereafter appointed regimental quartermaster, serving in that capacity until honorably discharged in March, 1864. While serving in an official capacity he was in every active campaign with his regiment. He ranked as first lieutenant with the pay of captain. After the war Mr. Nichol returned to Anderson and engaged in business, in which he has successfully continued to the present time. Probably no man is better known in business and political circles in Madison county than he. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in this section of the country, and voted for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, for Abraham Lincoln, and for every other Republican candidate to the present time. He was auditor of Madison county from 1871 to 1875; was a member of the 64th General Assembly of Indiana in 1905; and in 1907 was appointed by Governor Hanly a member of the board of trustees for Indiana Epileptic Village, at New Castle, and is still serving in this capacity. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which his wife also belonged, and in which he has been a trustee for many years, and to which he has given liberally of his means. Mr. Nichol is an honored member of Major May Post, G. A. R., Anderson, and was quartermaster thereof for five consecutive years.

NOAH R. VANDIVIER, one of the leading farmers of Franklin township, residing in Section 30, was born Feb. 28, 1848, on a farm near where he now resides, son of Joseph S. and Rachel (McCauley) Vandivier.

The paternal grandfather was Peter Vandivier, an early settler in Johnson county, Ind., at a time when wolves, deer and other wild game were numerous. Peter Vandivier entered land in Union township, Johnson

county, and there resided until his death, which occurred when he was about eighty-five years of age. During the pioneer days, he gained a great reputation as a deer hunter. His family was a large one. The maternal grandfather was Robert McCauley, a native of Scotland, who coming to America settled in Kentucky, where he resided until his marriage, at which time he located a large farm of from 300 to 400 acres in Johnson county, Indiana, and there he died at the age of forty-nine years. In addition to being a farmer, he practiced medicine. He was a most worthy and upright man. His family consisted of three children.

Joseph S. Vandivier, son of Peter and father of Noah R., was brought from his native State, Kentucky, by his parents when a small boy, and lived with them in Franklin township. All of his life was spent upon the old home farm, except a year and a half when he resided in the city of Franklin. His death occurred on the home farm in 1892, when he was seventy-two years old. His wife, Rachel McCauley, who was a native of Johnson county, Ind., died in 1871, aged forty-four years and twenty-four days. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he of the Christian Church. Twelve children were born to them, six of whom are now living: William S.; Noah R.; Carrie, wife of William King, of Franklin; Emma, wife of Wesley Deer, of Union township; Cornelius A.; Annie, wife of Jesse Harris of Union township.

Noah R. Vandivier resided upon the farm of his father until he had attained manhood, when he purchased thirty acres of land and now owns 275 acres, part of which belonged to the homestead. This farm he has improved until it is one of the best in the township, and through his industry and energy, amassed a considerable fortune, which he is now enjoying. While his educational advantages were confined to the subscription schools, Mr. Vandivier is a well-informed man. In politics he always votes the Democratic ticket.

On July 24, 1890, Mr. Vandivier married Miss Cordelia Frazier, daughter of Green and Nancy Frazier. Six children have been born to them: Byron, Herman, Nellie, Claude, Dolph and Halcy. The parents of Mrs. Vandivier were natives of Kentucky who came to Indiana many years ago. They had eight children, five now living. Mrs. Frazier died in 1899, but Mr. Frazier survives and lives with his children.

JOHN H. CECIL, an influential citizen and Civil war veteran of Muncie, Ind., where he is engaged in the grocery business, was born on a farm in Delaware county, Ind., son of Steward and Margaret (Shellenbarger) Cecil.

Steward Cecil was born June 11, 1810, in West Virginia, son of Henry and Hannah (Guthrie) Cecil, the former a soldier in the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812, and a farmer of near Dublin, W. Va., where he died. His children were: John, who was a soldier in the Confederate army; Wilson; Steward; Eliza; Nancy; Malinda, who married a Haney; Julia, who married an Inman; and Cynthia. Eliza, Nancy and Cynthia married brothers, and settled in Pickaway county, Ohio. Steward Cecil received but limited education and was reared to the hard work of the farm. He married Margaret Shellenbarger, daughter of Isaac and Mariah (Clark) Shellenbarger, born in Ohio, whither Mr. Cecil had gone when a small boy with his mother. After marriage, in 1843, he journeyed to Indiana by horse and wagon, and settled about four miles northeast of Muncie, where he entered 120 acres of land and cleared a farm from the woods, building a log cabin, later a double log cabin and finally a frame house. He was a typical Indiana pioneer, threshing his wheat with a flail and using other primitive implements, the cooking for the family being done in an old-fashioned fire-place. Mr. Cecil lived to be seventy-eight years old, and his widow resided with her son, George, until her death when more than four score years of age. She was one of the last of the brave pioneer women. Mr. and Mrs. Cecil were members of the Methodist Church, having joined in early days, and were prominent in the building of the Salem frame church, which is still standing. Mrs. Cecil's brother, Henry, was in the Mexican war, and three other brothers, John, Andrew and Samuel, were in the Civil war, the first named being killed at the battle of Gettysburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Steward Cecil were born these children: John H., Samuel M., Francis, William, Jeremiah, James, George, Sarah, Martha, Mary, Ellen, Julia and Belle.

John H. Cecil received his education in a little log schoolhouse, ten by twelve feet, with puncheon floors and seats, and to which light was admitted through greased paper which had been inserted where a log had been removed. The school, which Mr. Cecil at-

tended about two months each winter, was situated two miles from his home. He was reared to the hard work of the farm, hauling wood and tanbark and using the old fashioned tools. He enlisted when sixteen years old, at Muncie, March 8, 1862, as a private of Company I, 36th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and was honorably discharged near Strawberry Plains, March 24, 1865. His services were with the Army of the Cumberland, in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, and he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the great Atlanta Campaign (when the Union troops were for four months under fire), Pine Mountain, Buzard's Roost, Dalton, Ga., Marietta, Rocky Face Ridge, the fall of Atlanta, and then back with "Pap" Thomas in the second battle of Franklin, one of the hardest fought struggles of the Civil war. The same night he marched back to Nashville and took part in the great battle at that place. He was never wounded, but both at Corinth and Dalton he had narrow escapes, bullets passing through his clothes. He was sick with smallpox at Louisville and Indianapolis, for about six weeks, but with this exception was with his regiment in every skirmish, march and battle, proving himself a faithful and gallant soldier.

After the war Mr. Cecil returned to Indiana and worked on the home farm for about three years, there marrying Oct. 5, 1867, Catherine Bloom, born in Wilmington, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1851, daughter of Aaron and Martha (Polk) Bloom, the former a farmer of Wilmington, where his father had been a pioneer. Three of Mr. Bloom's sons, Charles, Robert and Leander, were soldiers in the Civil war, being members of the 147th Ind. V. I. After marriage Mr. Cecil settled in Muncie and worked at ordinary labor for two years, then renting land near the home farm. Several years later he returned to Muncie and engaged in the grocery business, in which he has continued to the present time with much success. He built his present business building and a dwelling house, and this has been his home ever since. He is a Democrat, and for twenty-eight years has been a member of the board of city commissioners. He is a capable public official, a good citizen, and a substantial business man, and is esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil have had these chil-

dren: Henry, Albert, Frederick, Carl, Ivy and Nellie. Albert was a soldier in the Spanish war, being in Governor Durbin's regiment, and participated in the battle of Santiago; he re-enlisted and served three years in the Philippines and China. Frederick was also in the Spanish-American war, and went to China during the Boxer trouble, helping to scale the walls.

JOHN BORN. There are many points of interest attaching to the life history of this honored and representative citizen of Indianapolis in connection with the compilation of a work of this character. Not only is he a native son of Indiana's capital city, where his entire life has been passed, but he is a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Indianapolis, where his father located when it was scarce more than a struggling backwoods town, with no metropolitan pretensions, and here lived and labored to goodly ends, accumulating a large estate and becoming one of the influential citizens of the place. John Born has been also conspicuously identified with the development and growth of his native city, from which he went forth in defense of the Union when its integrity was menaced by armed rebellion.

John Born was born in Indianapolis Sept. 19, 1844, and here he was reared to maturity, receiving his educational training in the public schools of his day. He is a son of William F. and Charlotte Born, the former of whom was born in Germany, and the latter in the United States, of English lineage. She died when her son John was but a child, and he knows little of the family history in the maternal line. William F. Born was born in the year 1810, and his father was a successful miller in the Fatherland, where William was reared to maturity. He early began to assist in the work of the mill and later learned the trade of rope maker, in which he became an expert. About the time he attained his majority he bade adieu to home and native land and set forth to seek his fortune in the New World, landing at Castle Garden in due course of time and remaining in New York for but a short interval, after which he made his way westward by the primitive means then in vogue, making Fort Wayne, Ind., his destination. There he remained until about 1828, when he came to Indianapolis, and thus gained the distinction of being one of its pioneers. He was persuaded to come to In-

dianapolis by Mr. McCarty, for whom he manufactured hemp rope, the material being grown on the farm of his employer. Eventually he engaged in this line of industry on his own account, beginning operations on a modest scale and gradually expanding the scope of the undertaking, which ultimately became one of the leading industries of the city. The plant was large and well equipped, and in this business Mr. Born continued for many years. Like the average pioneer he had but small financial resources, but he was self-reliant, industrious and determined, and such was his business sagacity and acumen that he was able to make his way toward the goal of definite and worthy success. He first located near Merrill street, outside the original corporate limits of the town, his plant being located on South West street, and in a district which was comparatively yet in the woods, interspersed with cultivated fields. As fast as he secured a little surplus money he bought vacant ground and held it, and later improved the several tracts with buildings, and with the growth of the city these real estate holdings greatly appreciated in value. Thus he had many houses on his rental list, receiving excellent returns from his investments. His property interests engaged his entire attention during his later years, he having retired from active business. He was the first to make a home on West street south of the original city limits and north of Merrill street, and owned much of the property in that section, together with lots and blocks in other districts in the city. His prescience and good judgment, as well as his faith in the fine future in store for the capital city, were signally manifest in his real estate operations, for he continued to hold his property until it came within the municipal limits and greatly increased in value. He was essentially enterprising and public-spirited, never afraid to buy property which his judgment approved, and he lived to see the city realize the prediction which he had made for it, while his wisdom had its reward in the large returns he received by the growth and development of the municipality. He was possessed of more than average business ability and accumulated a large and valuable estate entirely through his own efforts, being honored by all who knew him and standing as one of the solid men of the city at the time of his death, which occurred at his homestead on South West street, April 14, 1894.

In politics Mr. Born maintained an independent attitude, giving his support to those men and measures which his judgment approved rather than being directed along lines that were strictly partisan. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, to which he continued to cling throughout life. He was a man of the highest principles, quiet and conservative in business, tolerant and kindly in his intercourse with his fellow-men, and the lesson of his life is one which may be read with interest and profit, for the record is without spot or blemish, and shows the possibilities of a strong and noble manhood.

William F. Born was four times married, his first union having been to Mrs. Charlotte Hill, a widow with three children. The only child of the union was John, who was a mere infant at the time of his mother's death. The father's second wife was a native of Germany, and she lived but a few years after her marriage, the mother of one child, which did not survive infancy. William F. Born was afterward twice married, but the son of his third wife also died in infancy, so that John Born was the sole heir to his large holdings, save for the interest of his stepmother, and the estate was amicably settled.

John Born attended the schools of his native city during his boyhood days and remained beneath the paternal roof until he had attained the age of seventeen years and six months, when the intrinsic loyalty and patriotism of his nature led him to tender his services in defense of his country's honor. In January, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company C, 11th United States Infantry, with Capt. Ames and Major Jones in command. By some oversight his name at the time of enlistment was recorded as John Burns, and the matter was allowed to pass in this form, while since the war his governmental papers and transactions have been conducted under the name of Burns. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, and passed the first winter at Perryville, Md. Later he took part in the various campaigns of the army to which his regiment belonged, and endured all the hardships and privations which marked the greatest Civil war in the history of the world. The first battle in which he participated was that at Gainesville, Va., and among others of the important battles in which he took part were those of Malvern Hill, Fair Oaks, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville (under General

Hooker), Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania Court House, etc. At the battle of Fredericksburg Mr. Born received a wound in the top of the head, being struck by a minie ball, and the indenture is still discernible. At Spottsylvania he was wounded in the muscle of the right arm, the cords being cut, so that the strength of the member has been permanently impaired. He was confined to the hospital for a time on each of these occasions, but otherwise was found at the post of duty during the three long years of faithful and valiant service, since he never had a furlough. At the expiration of his term he was at Cambridge, Md., where he received his honorable discharge.

Returning to Indianapolis Mr. Born associated himself with a partner, in the grocery business, in which he continued for a short while, at the expiration of which he sold out and then engaged in the cooping business, in which he continued for the long period of thirty years, following the precepts of his honored father and fully indorsing the idea that frequent changes are bad policy and that conservative application along a clearly defined line of endeavor will almost invariably return the best results. After the death of his father he made a satisfactory settlement of the estate, and he then assumed the management of this important inheritance to which he has given his attention for a number of years past. He is one of the representative citizens of his native place, being well known to all the old families and having been a witness to the development of the capital into one of the fairest and most stately cities in the Union, while he is ably carrying forward the ideas and the work instituted by his father, of whom he is a worthy successor.

In politics Mr. Born gives a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, but he has never sought office of any sort, though he has been frequently called upon to serve as a member of the board of election judges. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was for many years an elder, and fraternally he is an honored and valued member of Chapman Post, G. A. R. His commodious and attractive residence, located on South West street, was erected by him shortly after marriage.

On Oct. 5, 1869, Mr. Born was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Bacon, who was born in Indianapolis March 13, 1846, daughter of Elisha W. and Eliza J. (Conn) Bacon,

natives respectively of Connecticut and Ohio, and numbered among the honored pioneers of Indianapolis, where their marriage occurred. Mr. Bacon, who was a painter by trade, died many years ago, and his widow survived to venerable age, passing away Feb. 20, 1895. The children of this union were as follows: Joshua C., of Muncie, Ind., William M., of Indianapolis, who died Nov. 8, 1887; Robert D., of Indianapolis, a member of the merchant police; John L., of Indianapolis, who was a soldier in the Civil war; Nancy E. and Dorcas M., who died in infancy; Mary C., wife of John Born, of Indianapolis; George M., a resident of Illinois; and Fannie E., wife of I. L. Klingensmith, a druggist of Indianapolis.

To Mr. and Mrs. Born have been born six children, namely: (1) Katie V., the wife of William Hicks, of Louisville, Ky., died Dec. 19, 1903, leaving one child, Mary Emma. (2) Frederick W., of Indianapolis, married Frances Stout, of Scottsburg, Ind., and has four children, three sons and one daughter. (3) Albert C., of Indianapolis, married Bertha Clark, of Evansville, Ind., and they have two daughters and one son. Albert C. Born was formerly a soldier in the regular army, Company D, 3d United States Infantry, and when the late war with Spain was declared went with his command to Cuba. He is now engaged as a farmer at Evansville. (4) Fannie B. (best known as Blanche) is a successful kindergarten teacher and lives at home. (5) Edna M. and (6) Mary Florence are also at home.

JOHN SUTTON, who died at his home on Section 28, White River township, Nov. 23, 1907, was one of the largest land-owners and a prominent and substantial citizen of Johnson county. He was born in this county, Dec. 10, 1829, son of Jacob and Abigail (Doty) Sutton, the former of whom was a native of Ohio, and the latter of North Carolina.

The Sutton and Doty families have long been leading ones in Johnson county and identified with her farming interests. James Sutton, the paternal grandfather of John Sutton, was an Ohio farmer, who married twice, reared eight children, and passed away in middle life. On the maternal side, John Doty, born in North Carolina, migrated to Ohio, thence to Indiana in 1821, settling in White River township, Johnson county. Here he

spent the remainder of his life, reared ten children and died at the age of seventy-eight years. His ancestry was Dutch.

Jacob Sutton, father of John, was a tanner for many years, but followed farming in Indiana, after coming to the State in 1821. Both he and his sister invested \$50 each in land near the old Bluff Creek, in Johnson county, entering eighty acres, and here he died in February, 1882, in his eightieth year. His wife passed away in 1860, at the age of fifty-four years. Both parents of Mr. Sutton were consistent members of the Christian Church. Twelve children were born to this couple: seven sons and five daughters, the survivors being: Isaac, of Marion county; Peter, of Johnson county; Jane, widow of Richard Watts, near Casey, Ill.; and Mary, wife of L. B. Dolan, of Waverly, Morgan Co., Indiana.

Until he was twenty years of age, John Sutton lived in Johnson county, removing then to Marion county. His education was acquired in the old-fashioned subscription schools, and through life he followed agricultural pursuits, farming and stockraising. For twenty-one years succeeding his marriage, he resided in Perry township, Marion county, renting land for the first two years, and then purchasing the same farm, which contained 139 acres. His beginning was in a small way, as he owned but one horse and had all his tools to buy, but success attended his vigorous efforts from the first. As soon as one piece of property was paid for, Mr. Sutton began to arrange for the securing of another, and thus he continued until he owned 321 acres in Perry township. This he later traded for a farm of 472 acres, in Johnson county, which constituted the home farm. Still later, Mr. Sutton added 400 acres more, making a grand total of 872 acres, all of it being finely improved. Mr. Sutton took great interest in his farming operations, thoroughly understanding every detail of work, soil and growth, and became widely known for his excellent crops and fine cattle and stock.

On Dec. 23, 1849, Mr. Sutton was married to Miss Eliza A. Stewart, daughter of James and Catherine (Surface) Stewart, and six children were born to this union, three sons and three daughters, namely: Marshall, Charles Ingram, Melvin, Catherine, Harriet and Rosetta. Marshall died at the age of eleven years; Charles I., a farmer in Marion county, married Florence Bell Glenn (who died in June, 1901), and had four children—

John, Roy, Alva and Florence; Melvin, a farmer in Johnson county, married Elizabeth Harmon, and has three children—Ralph, Irene and Amma; Catherine died in infancy; Harriet married Franklin Presser, and they live in Johnson county; and Rosetta married John W. Paddock, of White River township, and their two living children are Dessie and Densel. Mrs. Eliza A. (Stewart) Sutton died June 17, 1871, aged forty-one years, in the faith of the Christian Church. On June 1, 1874, Mr. Sutton was married (second) to Mrs. Emily Hess, widow of Jacob Hess, and daughter of Paul and Sarah (Matthews) Cox, natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Cox had three sons and five daughters, five of this family surviving, viz.: Milton, of Denver Colo.; Morgan, of Wichita, Kans.; Elizabeth A., widow of John Paddock, who now lives in Indianapolis; Emily, wife of John Sutton; and Miss Margaret, of Indianapolis, who died Oct. 6, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Cox were early settlers in Morgan county, Ind., coming with their parents when children. Mrs. Sarah Cox died in 1846, and Mr. Cox married (second) Elizabeth Chandler, now also deceased. He died in 1876, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Mr. Sutton was a most worthy and valued member of the Christian Church (as is his widow), in which he served as deacon fifteen years. In politics although reared a Whig, and later a supporter of the Republican ticket, in 1884 he became an adherent of the Prohibition party. He was always ready to help the poor and the cause of Christ. He gave \$1,000 to the cause of prohibition, and another \$1,000 to the Church of Christ of West Indianapolis, in which he and his wife put their membership Dec. 10, 1905. Mr. Sutton watched with interest the changes which have taken place in the county since his boyhood. He could recall the time when deer, wild turkeys and squirrels were in great abundance, and also remembered seeing one bear. In the progress made, he took a leading part, ever using his influence in the direction of temperance and morality, and voting for measures which were intended to raise the moral tone of his locality. Mr. Sutton was widely known and few men were more universally respected. "He was a man of faith, of works—a true man of God."

JAMES F. BROWN. Incessant, intelligent labor is perhaps the most potent factor

with humanity. In indolent ease, a man or a race decays; but what will not yield to hard work? Some one has said, "There is no such thing as genius, it is but another name for incessant, unremitting toil." There is great force in this view, for where, at great intervals, an isolated individual may seem to thrive without any effort and by brilliance of intellect alone, yet in the vast majority of instances, the successful men are the most industrious and painstaking. If the whole truth were known we venture to say that even the so called "genius," who seems to accomplish great things without effort, really labors hard to achieve his ends but seeks to conceal the fact, as being subversive of the impression he seeks to convey.

Of this type of earnest workers is Mr. James F. Brown; starting with almost nothing he has continued year after year, to add to his possessions, and by arduous labor has constantly improved his holdings.

It was in Wythe county, Virginia, on the 11th of April, 1828, that he began his career. His father, Andrew Brown, was a native of Virginia, as was his mother Susan (Leonard) Brown. He was one of seven children, two sons besides himself, and four daughters, of whom the following are now living: Sophronia, wife of Thomas Henderson, of Independence, Kans.; John J. of Providence, Ind.; Mary, wife of Abraham Garshwiler, of Danville, Ind.; and Lena, wife of Henry Hildebrand, of Hendricks county, this State. Andrew Brown was a blacksmith in his early manhood, coming to Indiana in 1830, and buying land in White River township, Johnson county. He also added to this vocation that of farmer, and had 115 acres of fine land, giving his children farms besides this. He died here in 1864, at the age of sixty-four years, his wife surviving him until 1873, when she passed away at the age of seventy-two years. Both were earnest and faithful Methodists. When Andrew Brown came to Indiana he built a log cabin, and the country was so wholly wild and undeveloped that he often had to fight away the wolves with firebrands from his cabin, he having at that time no door, and the wolves when hungry, being perfectly fearless and exceedingly dangerous. At that early day all kinds of game were plentiful, and Mr. Brown often killed deer while standing in his cabin doorway. Wild hogs were abundant, and he often

killed these, and used them to advantage in the sustenance of his family.

The paternal grandfather bore the same name as the father and was also a native of Virginia.

Mr. James F. Brown spent his boyhood days in White River township, and early interested himself in the tilling of the soil. Taking up blacksmithing he pursued this occupation with his father for some fifteen or twenty years, moving to Franklin in 1872, where he has since lived. He remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-four years, when his father presented him with a deed to 100 acres of timber land, which he at once set about clearing. Gradually adding more land to this from time to time, he now finds himself still the proud possessor of over 100 acres of land, after having given to his children various tracts of land.

On Aug. 21, 1851, Mr. Brown was joined in marriage to Martha Flake, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Flake, and by her had nine children—three sons and six daughters—as follows: Susan, Angeline, Joan, Laura, Wiley, William, Andrew, Ida and Effie. Of these children Susan died in infancy; Angeline married Daniel Doty, of Franklin, and has three children, Florence, Ethel and Goldie; Joan still remains at home unmarried; Laura lost her life when at the age of sixteen by fire; Wiley, a prosperous farmer in Franklin township, married Mary Drake, and has six children, Carl, Effie, Hazel, Homer, Johnnie and Laura; William died in infancy; Andrew, an enterprising farmer in Franklin township, married Amanda Gillaspay, and has seven children, James, Edith, Iona, Carl, Zella, Alice and Paul; Ida married Frank Sturgeon, of Needham township, and has one child Harrie; Effie married Fred Holstein, of Needham township, and has one child, Roy.

Mrs. Martha (Flake) Brown died in 1891, at the age of fifty-six years, and on the second day of December in the following year Mr. Brown was married to Lydia Henderson, who departed this life July 16, 1895, leaving two children, Clarence and Lydia Ellen. Clarence was accidentally killed by the turning over of a wagon upon him when he was about four years of age, and Lydia died when an infant of three weeks.

On May 14, 1896, Mr. Brown married Ellen Solenberg, daughter of Eli and Martha (Johnson) Solenberg, who claimed Brown

county, Ohio, as the place of their nativity, and came to Indiana in 1853 locating in Edinburg. Mr. Solenberg was a carpenter by occupation and now resides in Franklin, his wife having died in 1890, at the age of about sixty-two years. Both were members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Brown's paternal grandfather was Joseph Solenberg of Ohio, where he died. Her maternal grandfather was Richard Johnson, a soldier in the war of 1812. He lived to an advanced age, his widow still surviving him, and drawing a pension from the United States. She resides in Bethel, Ohio, and has eight or ten children.

Both Mr. Brown and his wife are influential members of the Christian Church, where they have for many years been most highly esteemed. He is also a Master Mason in Franklin Lodge. In political belief he has always identified himself with the Democratic party, and from the ranks of the voters has rendered efficient service to it in times past. The life of Mr. Brown is a brilliant example for the rising generation to emulate. Now, the tendency, not alone of impetuous youth but of all men, is to seek to accomplish a life work in a day, by speculation or other wild ventures, with the too common result of failure and misery. Could the people of today but fully appreciate the lessons taught by the experience of this one man, the whole country would profit greatly thereby, and it would enjoy more happiness and true prosperity.

ELMER Q. THAYER, one of the enterprising business men of Noblesville, Ind., comes of Puritan English stock, his ancestors having been Colonial settlers of New England, and his grandfather was a native of Vermont.

Elmer Q. Thayer was born in Aroma, Hamilton Co., Ind., Aug. 26, 1869. He received a common school education, and was reared on the farm, later attending the Normal College at Danville, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1894. He learned the business of photography in Noblesville, with C. C. Pike, now of Indianapolis, and opened a studio in 1898, purchasing a complete outfit of modern appliances. He met with almost instantaneous success, and he has since built up a large business, his work ranking with the best in the State. He attends the State and National conventions, and keeps well abreast of the times as to recent inventions and improvements.

Mr. Thayer was married Dec. 24, 1895, in Arcadia to Miss Lena R. Myers, born on her father's farm near Arcadia, daughter of George W. and Sarah C. (Cluckner) Myers. George W. Myers is an old settler of White River township. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer are the parents of four children: Nolia Kathleen, Rudyard, Donald and Albert, the latter two of whom are twins. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer are members of the Christian Church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 125, Noblesville, and to Cherokee Tribe, No. 96. I. O. R. M.; and in politics is a Republican. Mr. Thayer has studied his business with the conception and feeling of an artist, and his photographs are portraits in the true sense of the word.

THEODORE C. STEELE, artist, with a well equipped studio in the Security Trust building, Indianapolis, was born Sept. 11, 1847, in Owen county, Ind. His parents, Samuel H. and Harriet N. (Evans) Steele, were both natives of Indiana. His grandfather was of Scotch-Irish descent and was born in Kentucky, where he engaged in farming. He was one of the early pioneer settlers in Indiana, as his father had been in Kentucky, coming from Virginia. He married Anna Johnson, and they had a family of eleven children.

Samuel Steele was born in Owen county, Ind., and followed the trade of saddler there, later becoming a merchant. In 1852 he moved to Montgomery county and established himself in the mercantile business at Waveland, dying in that village in 1862, at the age of thirty-seven years. His widow still survives, aged eighty-two years, residing at Albany, Oregon. In but one particular did they disagree, and that was in their religious association, he being a Methodist and she a Presbyterian. They had five children born to them: Theodore C.; Charles A., of Wichita, Kans.; William J., of Jefferson, Oregon; Samuel N., of Albany, Oregon; and Altice H., of Oregon.

Jesse Evans, Mr. Steele's maternal grandfather, came to Indiana from Tennessee, being one of the first settlers in Owen county. His forebears came from North Carolina. Mr. Evans was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. His family consisted of seven children.

In tracing the ancestry of the distinguished subject of this sketch we find no indication of the source of the artistic talents

which have made his name known all through his native State. Good, worthy farming people, they possessed the courage and enterprise of pioneers, living useful, exemplary lives and dying respected by all who knew them, but not showing that unmistakable talent which makes the difference between an art lover and a simple tiller of the soil. Mr. Steele was reared in the village of Waveland, Owen county, and had only the advantages afforded by the local schools. His talent was inborn and began to display itself when he was but a child, his success at painting portraits without instructions, being one of the surprises of the town. In later years he was able to go to Munich and spent the years between 1880 and 1885 under the best masters at the Royal Academy. Since then his interests have centered at Indianapolis, where he has long striven to build up an art institute which will be a credit to the city and will show the good work that has been done by American artists, and particularly those of Indiana.

For a number of years after his return from abroad Mr. Steele taught art in the city, but has not given his attention personally to teaching for the past six years. He is one of the directors of the Indianapolis Art Association, which has several hundred members, and is a body enthused with the idea of founding here, amid ideally artistic surroundings, a great art institution. Mr. Steele belongs to the Society of Western Artists and served ably as the president of the organization from 1898 to 1900. He has had an individual place in the art history of the city and has devoted years to its encouragement.

Mr. Steele was married Feb. 14, 1869, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Lakin, daughter of Simmons and Mary (Matson) Lakin. Five children were born to this union: Rembrandt T., Margaret, Charles, Shirley L., and one who died in infancy. Of these, Rembrandt T. is a designer and resides in Indianapolis; he married Helen McKay, and they have one son, Horace McKay. Margaret resides at home. Charles died young. Shirley L., who resides in Indianapolis, married Myra Daggett, and they have one daughter, Margaret.

The beautiful family home is located at No. 430 East St. Clair street, and it is a repository of many artistic gems, not only the work of Mr. Steele's own brush, but collections of the works of others from his own and foreign lands.

Mr. Steele has never taken any very active part in politics, but is an independent Republican and performs the duties of good citizenship. He belongs to the Plymouth Congregational Church, of which religious body his wife was a consistent member until her lamented death, which took place in 1900, when she was aged fifty years.

DANIEL C. LaGRANGE (deceased), a prominent, substantial and representative farmer of Section 8, in Franklin township, Johnson county, was born Feb. 9, 1826, in Mercer county, Ky., son of Peter and Lammie (Covert) LaGrange, both of whom were natives of New Jersey.

The paternal grandparents were natives of New Jersey, and the grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. The Coverts also came from New Jersey, but Grandfather Covert moved to Kentucky and died there in advanced age. His family was large and descendants may still be found in that State.

Peter and Lammie (Covert) LaGrange were among the early settlers in Kentucky, with their parents, and came to Indiana, themselves pioneers, in the fall of 1826, only ten years after this great State was admitted to the Union. These early settlers possessed stout hearts as well as physical strength, for at that time the land they entered from the Government was but a wilderness, and had to be cleared before cultivation could take place. Mr. LaGrange, with great labor, cleared up his farm of 160 acres, but only lived until about fifty-five years of age. His widow survived him many years, dying in her eighty-fourth year. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church.

To have lived in and been identified with the growth, progress and development of one section of country for a space of seventy-five years, is not given to every individual, but such was the fortune of Daniel C. LaGrange, who lived in Franklin township from the time he was one year old. The wonderful changes which took place in that time, would require many pages to describe. From the virgin forest he witnessed the development of a rich farming country, the transformation of the pioneer cabins into fine homes, stately school houses and handsome churches, and the proportionate increase in the financial condition of the people. Mr. LaGrange had very meager educational opportunities, mainly in the subscription schools. Until maturity he

lived with his mother, and then began life for himself, by buying first an eighty-acre tract, selling it to advantage for another, and at the time of his death he owned a fine farm of 160 acres, and in addition a compact little home place of seven acres, improved with fine buildings, in the Hopewell district, three miles west of Franklin. Here he lived in great comfort for over twenty-five years, and here his death occurred late in November, 1904. He was greatly beloved in the community and was affectionately known as "Uncle Dan."

In 1848 Mr. LaGrange married Catherine List, daughter of Theodore and Susan (Van Nuys) List, and a family of six children was born to them, namely: Margaret, Samuel, John, Laura, William and Edith. Of these, Margaret, who married John E. Banta, and had a daughter Minnie (who married Bert Covert and has two children, John and Margaret), is deceased. Samuel, a Presbyterian preacher, located at Bloomington, Minn., married Mildred Hall, and has two children, Myron and Mary. John, who lives in Franklin, Ind., married Effie Demott, and has two children, Edna and Mabel. Laura died in early childhood, and William at the age of two years. Edith married Newton Brown, of Pleasant township, and their surviving child is Margaret Catherine. The mother of this family passed away in 1890, aged about sixty years. Both she and her husband belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. LaGrange was a lifelong Republican, and took an active interest in the affairs of his township. For a number of years he was a school director, and also served efficiently for a long period as supervisor. In a marked degree Mr. LaGrange enjoyed the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens, who knew him to be a man of strict integrity. He kept in touch with the march of men and events and throughout his life was interested in the enterprises which promised to benefit Franklin township. As a matter of general interest it may be mentioned that one of his ancestors lived in Trenton, N. J., during the Revolutionary war, and he was captured by the British and was never heard from afterward.

JOHN S. MCCONNELL, a general merchant at Cumberland, Ind., was born in Marion county, Ind., Sept. 26, 1851, son of Joseph and Mary (McAdoo) McConnell.

Joseph McConnell, Sr., grandfather of

John S., was born in Ireland, and early emigrated to this country. For a time he had his home in Pennsylvania, and then removed to the vicinity of Cincinnati. He became a pioneer in the Territory of Indiana, and settled on a farm in Warren township, Marion county, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. Two sons were born to him; William and Joseph. William McAdoo, the maternal grandfather of John S. McConnell, was a very early settler in Warren township, Marion Co., Ind., where he followed farming, and where he died in old age. His two children both preceded him to the unknown shore.

Joseph McConnell, son of Joseph, Sr., spent the first fifty years of his life engaged in farming, and then became a general merchant in Cumberland. About 1832 he came to Marion county, and died in Cumberland Oct. 3, 1884, at the age of seventy-two years, lacking only fifteen days. For about eighteen years Mr. McConnell served as justice of the peace. His wife, Mary McAdoo, died in 1856, at the age of forty-five years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and both she and her husband stood high in the esteem of the community. They were the parents of five sons and six daughters, and five of their family are now living: David, of Indianapolis; Nancy (twin to David), the wife of Benjamin Kinney, of Hancock county, Ind.; Martha, the wife of Leander White, whose home is near Irvington, Ind.; John S.; and Lucinda, the wife of George Huntington, of Marion county. Two of the sons served in the Union army during the Civil war: David; and James, who was an orderly sergeant in the 35th Ind. V. I., and who served four years and four months.

John S. McConnell has spent his entire life in Marion county. He left the farm when he was twelve years old, but lived at home until he attained mature years. His education was secured in the public schools, and his first business experiences were in his father's store, with whom he remained as long as the latter lived, and then became the proprietor of the establishment.

Mr. McConnell was married July 4, 1877, to Miss Bidelia, daughter of Dennis and Mary (Sullivan) Foley. To this union have come three children, Joseph, Mary Gertrude and Mabel, all of whom are living, and at home. Mrs. McConnell is a member of the Catholic Church.

Mr. McConnell belongs to Cumberland

Camp, No. 8146, M. W. of A., and is a man of much character and standing in the community where his many excellent qualities and manifest ability are recognized, making him many friends, and winning for him the public favor to a very creditable degree. He is a Democrat, and under President Cleveland was made postmaster at Cumberland, a position he held a little more than five years.

Mrs. McConnell's parents came, in 1863, from County Kerry, Ireland, Kilgarvin being their native town. They first settled in Cambridge City, Ind., and later lived at Louisville, Philadelphia, and Cumberland. Her father, Dennis Foley, died in Cumberland in 1876, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow is still living, and has her home in Indianapolis. They had five sons and three daughters, and all but one of their children are now living; Daniel; Mary, the wife of Robert Hayes; John; Bidelia, Mrs. McConnell; Dennis; Patrick; and Margaret. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. McConnell died in Ireland; John Sullivan, her maternal grandfather, came to Indiana, and died at Cambridge, when over eighty years of age.

JOSEPH R. EBAUGH, senior partner of the firm of J. R. Ebaugh & Co., general merchants at Cumberland, Ind., was born in that place Feb. 4, 1869, son of Jesse R. and Mary (McConnell) Ebaugh.

The Ebaughs came originally from Germany, and settled in Maryland. Jacob Ebaugh, paternal grandfather of Joseph R., was born in Maryland, and lived a quiet, unostentatious but useful and honorable life as a farmer. He died in 1895, at the age of seventy-two years. Among his children were: Jesse R., mentioned below; Frank T., now living in Freedland, Baltimore Co., Md.; Jacob F., a resident of Snoddersburg, Carroll Co., Md.; Carrie, wife of Mr. Craft, of Baltimore.

Jesse R. Ebaugh, a native of Maryland, was a blacksmith in his early manhood, and shod horses for the government. During the war he came to Indiana, and for about forty years his home was in Marion county. For some three years he lived at Wanamaker, then called New Bethel, and from that point he removed to Cumberland, where he was engaged at blacksmithing for a time, but afterward went into trade. He died there in 1898, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was the administrator of his father's estate, and settled it up to the satisfaction of all concerned.

He was a man of remarkable judgment, and was honorable in all his dealings. On Aug. 30, 1866, he married Mary McConnell, who was born in Marion county, daughter of Joseph McConnell. The McConnells originated in Ireland, and the first representative of this family in America came over in the early days of the eighteenth century. Joseph McConnell was a merchant in Cincinnati, and became an early settler in Marion county, dying when over seventy years of age in Cumberland, in which community he had become prominent, serving for a time as a justice of the peace. His character and ability were both recognized. Several of his sons served in the Civil war. Mrs. Mary (McConnell) Ebaugh died in 1875, the mother of four children: Jesse; Mary, who married Otis Snyder, of Hancock county; Joseph R.; and William, deceased. For his second wife, Jesse R. Ebaugh married Mrs. Mary Shepherd, widow of Andy Shepherd, and daughter of Aaron Caylor.

Joseph R. Ebaugh has spent all his life in Marion county, and was reared to manhood in Cumberland. His education was secured in the schools of his native place, and in Danville, Ind., where he took a normal course. When only fifteen years of age he applied himself to the learning of the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for about twelve years. After the death of his father he became his successor in the general store, having William A. Caylor for a partner. In addition to his store interest he owns some valuable real estate in Cumberland, and is a provident and forehanded man, of marked business ability, and high character.

Mr. Ebaugh is a Baptist in religious belief. He is a member of Cumberland Camp, No. 8146, Modern Woodmen. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

ABRAM D. ATEN, a retired farmer of the city of Franklin, and one of the substantial men of that locality, was born Sept. 7, 1824, in Preble county, Ohio, six miles from Eaton, and one mile from West Alexandria, son of Aaron M. and Margaret (DeMott) Aten, natives of Kentucky.

Adrian Aten, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Kentucky and a farmer by occupation, who moved to Ohio, and died there at an advanced age, the father of four children. The maternal grandfather, Abram DeMott, was a native of Kentucky, who moved to

Preble county, Ohio, devoted himself to farming, and there died advanced in years; he had six sons and two daughters.

Aaron M. Aten moved from Kentucky to Ohio in the pioneer days, settling in Preble county, Ohio, and in 1840 removed to Indiana, locating in Franklin township, Johnson county, two miles southwest of Franklin, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, and later added 120 acres more, thus having 200 acres in all, nearly all of which he improved. Here he resided until 1880, when he went to Illinois and settled in Cumberland county, and died at the age of eighty. His wife died many years prior to him. His second wife was a Mrs. Martha Banta, widow of Albert Banta, and daughter of a Mr. Voris, and after her death, he married a Mrs. McKinley. Mr. Aten was a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which his several wives belonged. Ten children were born of his first marriage, two of whom are now living: Abram D.; and Dorothy Jane, who married James Voris, and after his death E. P. Thompson, of Shelbyville, and he died in January, 1907.

The boyhood of Abram D. Aten was passed in Ohio, and when he was sixteen years of age he came to Johnson county, Ind., where he has since resided, a period of sixty-two years. His preliminary education was obtained in Ohio, but later he went to the district school in Franklin township and to the County Seminary in Franklin. For several years he taught during the winter term, and farmed in the summer, living at home until grown to manhood. During all this time he was frugal and industrious, and accumulated sufficient to purchase 120 acres of land, by making a payment down and several additional ones. To this he added twenty acres and still later, eighty more, and then he purchased his comfortable home in the city of Franklin. Mr. Aten has given 100 acres to his children and has 120 acres left, in addition to the home in Franklin. Until 1877 he resided upon the farm, but at that time, removed to Franklin, where he resides, enjoying the comforts his industry and thrift have provided.

In November, 1852, Mr. Aten was married to Miss Eliza Jane Thompson, daughter of William and Susan (High) Thompson. Four children were born of this marriage: Susan M. married Taylor Wheat and they live in the Hopewell settlement. Riley W. died at the age of twenty-six years, un-

married. Mary Alma is the wife of Rev. Edward Jewett, a Methodist minister, now in Greenwood, and they have four children, Charley, Chester, Mary and Russell. Florence married (first) Lew Breedlove (now deceased) and (second) his cousin, George Breedlove, a physician. Mrs. Eliza Jane Aten died about 1870, aged about forty years. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Aten married for his second wife, Miss Jennie Epperson, daughter of Littleton Berry and Elizabeth Epperson, both from near Natural Bridge, Va. One child was born of this union, Opal, who was the wife of Conora Clemmer, and she died in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Abram D. Aten are members of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Aten supports the candidates of the Prohibitionist party, he taking a deep interest in the temperance movement.

GEORGE ALBERT PENNY, a veteran of the Civil war, who is a substantial business man and highly esteemed citizen of Muncie, Ind., was born Oct. 5, 1845, in Harrison, Ohio, son of Thomas and Elmira (Osgood) Penny.

The Penny family originally came from England, as did that of Osgood, which is an old Colonial New York family long settled in the Mohawk Valley. Tradition says that members of this latter family were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Thomas Penny, father of George Albert, came from England to America when about eighteen years of age, one of his brothers, Richard, having come on before and settled at Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade of carpenter. William, an older brother, was a tailor, and it is believed that he was the first of the family to come to this country. George, a younger brother, married in England and came later to America with his family, settling in Harrison, Ohio, where he followed cabinet-making. Richard and George started a cabinet-maker's shop in Harrison, Ohio, later engaging in an undertaking and finally in a furniture business, continuing in the latter for many years, the manufacturing of bedsteads being their specialty. John T. Penny, a son of George, still carries on this business.

Thomas Penny engaged with his brother Richard in the grocery business, and in Harrison married Elmira Osgood, born in Mohawk Valley, N. Y., near the Indian reservation, about 1820, daughter of Silas and Mary

(Postem) Osgood, and granddaughter of Silas Osgood, who it is believed was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was one of the early pioneers of Harrison, Ohio, but later settled in Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, where he was buried. The families of father and son met together and came down the Monongahela river to the Ohio river, and thence to Cincinnati in a flat-boat. Silas Osgood was a wheelwright by trade, and lived to be about seventy-five years old. Two of his children, Silas and John, first settled in Ohio, and latter in Indiana. Silas Osgood, the grandfather of George Albert Penny, married Mary Postem of New York State, where the first three of their children were born, the others being born in Ohio. They were as follows: Elmira, Aaron, Mary, Emeline and Caroline, twins; and Levina, yet living, who married Anton Wears, and resides in Oxford, Ohio. Silas Osgood was a resident of Oxford, where he followed his trade for many years, and also operated a chair factory. He was a member of the Universalist Church, an old-line Whig in political matters, and lived to be about seventy years of age, his death occurring in Oxford.

Thomas Penny had received the common school education of his day. He continued in the grocery business with his brother for some twenty years, his death occurring in 1859, his widow passing away at the age of forty-five years, in Oxford, Ohio, whither she had removed after her husband's death. Thomas Penny was a Presbyterian in religious belief, and in politics was an old-line Whig, serving his party as trustee of Harrison and as a member of the council, he being a member of the council in Indiana, as the State line ran through Harrison. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and an original member of the Red Men. His children were: Harriet E., George A. and William Henry.

William Henry Penny, youngest son of Thomas, was born Oct. 25, 1849. On Oct. 5, 1871, he married in Oxford, Ohio, Laura Wing, born in that town, daughter of Zimri and Maria (Crane) Wing, the former of whom was a soldier in the Civil war. The Wings are one of the oldest families in the country, descending from Rev. John and Deborah (Batchlor) Wing. William Henry Penny came to Muncie, Ind., in 1888, and here he has since been engaged in brick and broom making. His children are: Cora, Carrie, Frank and Nellie B. Mrs. Penny is a mem-

ber of the Methodist Church, and active in church and charitable work.

George Albert Penny, the subject proper of this sketch, received a common school education, and until sixteen years of age worked at brickmaking. At this time, in Oxford, when returning from work one night, he enlisted as a private in Company K, 86th O. V. I., for six months, and served until honorably discharged at Cleveland, in January, 1863, his services being in Ohio and Kentucky. In the Morgan raid his regiment assisted in the capture of Morgan on the Ohio river, and two companies of this regiment served as his guard to Columbus, Ohio. He was with his regiment at the capture of Cumberland Gap, and remained there as guard for about five months, the regiment then marching back to Camp Nelson, Ky. After his discharge he returned to Oxford, and after two weeks re-enlisted in January, 1863, as a private of Company B, 69th O. V. I., for three years or during the war, being honorably discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865. He served during this term in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Virginia and the District of Columbia, in the great Atlanta Campaign, where the Union troops were under fire for almost four months; the battle of Resaca; Fair Hope Church; Allatoona; Kenesaw Mountain, where he was shot in the elbow by a piece of shell, being confined to the hospital, which, however, he left before he was fully recovered, in order to rejoin his regiment at Atlanta. He was at Bentonville, N. C., in the skirmish at Raleigh, the siege of Savannah, and did much foraging in Georgia and through the Carolinas. He marched with his regiment to Raleigh, N. C., and participated in the noted forced march from Raleigh to Richmond, the Union troops sometimes making forty miles a day, and he finally took part in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. He was ever an active, faithful soldier, and did his duty cheerfully and well.

After the war he engaged in brick-making with his brother, William Henry, and in 1888 they located in Muncie and have since been engaged in broom making. Mr. Penny is a Republican in political sentiment. He was a charter member of Milligan Post, G. A. R., Oxford, Ohio, where he was officer of the guard and officer of the day, and is now connected with Williams Post, G. A. R.,

Muncie, Ind. He is a good, honest, straightforward business man and public-spirited citizen, and is honored and esteemed by those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

WILLIAM H. BRANSON, a reliable and respected citizen of Anderson, was born Sept. 5, 1846, in Shelby county, Ind., son of James B. and Lovina (Cotton) Branson.

The Bransons are of Scotch extraction, and this branch belongs to an old established family of Buncombe county, N. C. The grandparents of William H., Henley P. and Nancy (Holbrook) Branson, moved with their family from Buncombe county, N. C., to Shelby county, Ind., about 1829. There the grandfather secured government land and cleared up a farm of 200 acres from the heavy timber, and here he passed his remaining days, and this farm is still in the hands of his descendants. He and his wife had these children: James B.; Elizabeth; Franklin; Uriah, who died young; Nancy J. and Jane, twins; Landy H.; Mary; Jacob H. and Leander M. Mr. Branson was a member of the Baptist Church. He died in 1869, and his wife died on the farm in 1878.

James B. Branson, father of William H., was born in March, 1823, in Buncombe county, N. C., and was six years old when the family came to Shelby county. He married Lovina Cotton, daughter of William and Mary (Anderson) Cotton. Both the Cotton and Anderson families were ones of prominence and the former was of Scotch-Irish, and the latter of Scotch extraction. William Cotton moved from near Dayton, Ohio, to Shelby county, Ind., about 1828, where he cleared up a large farm and became a substantial citizen. His children were: Robert; Joseph, who was a chaplain during the Civil war, and subsequently a Methodist minister; John, who was a soldier in the Mexican war; Lovina; Elizabeth and Thomas. William Cotton died in February, 1864, on his farm in Shelby county, which adjoins the Branson homestead. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church. James B. and Lovina (Cotton) Branson had two children, William H. and Thomas. Mrs. Branson died in July, 1849, and Mr. Branson married (second) Elizabeth Anderson, a daughter of Neil and Permelia (Leathers) Anderson. The Anderson family is of Kentucky stock and Neil Anderson was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The children of this marriage were: Robert F.;

Permelia; Anna; Larz A., a substantial farmer living near Fort Wayne; Luella and James.

James B. Branson settled on a farm a half mile west of his father. It consisted of 189 acres, and he cleared this large body of land, made many improvements and erected comfortable and substantial buildings. Here he died at the age of seventy-four years, in April, 1897. In politics he was a Republican, but never pushed his ideas upon the attention of others. He was an industrious, quiet man, one who had enjoyed few educational advantages in the pioneer days, but had much native intelligence and his acquirements met all his needs.

William H. Branson was reared on his father's farm in Shelby county, attending school during the winter seasons and working on the farm through the summers. Thus he acquired a good, common school education which was interrupted by his enlistment for service in the Civil war, when only eighteen years of age. He joined Company F, 146th Ind. V. I., from Posey township, Rush Co., Ind., Jan. 3, 1865, for one year or during the war, as a private under Capt. Barton W. Cole. Mr. Branson was soon promoted to be corporal and color guard, and at Harper's Ferry he was promoted to be duty sergeant, serving as such until honorably discharged at Indianapolis; he was mustered out at Baltimore, Aug. 31, 1865. His services were performed at Harper's Ferry, his regiment being a part of General Hancock's reserve corps. He was a faithful soldier and did his full duty promptly and willingly. He took a deep interest in the duties of a soldier's life, especially the drill, and escaped without serious sickness. After the surrender of General Lee's army, a large part of it marched by the Union lines at Winchester, and Mr. Branson saw and conversed with a number of the Confederates. They were so ragged, dirty and tired that the scene was indelibly impressed on Mr. Branson's memory. He also witnessed much of the destructive effects of the raid made by General Sheridan through the Valley of the Shenandoah. After the war he returned to his home in Indiana and farmed on the old homestead until 1868.

Mr. Branson was married Feb. 25, 1868, to Nancy E. Hurst, born in Rush county, Ind., May 15, 1847, daughter of Rev. Emmons and Nancy J. (Hilligoss) Hurst, and they became the parents of Thomas A., Wil-

liam E. and Blanche E. (who married Ross Eshelman).

Rev. Emmons Hurst was born in 1810, in Fleming county, Ky., son of Rev. Landy Hurst, a pioneer Baptist minister of Fleming county, who was born in Virginia. Rev. Landy Hurst married Sarah Crowe, of Kentucky, and they came to Rush county, Ind., as pioneers, among the first settlers. Rev. Landy was one of the notable characters of his day. He preached old-time Methodism many years in Indiana, up and down through the wilderness and never ceased his labors until the close of his life of eighty years. He not only preached, but he worked, and was the means of organizing and building many of the early Methodist churches through the State. His son, Rev. Emmons Hurst, was born in Kentucky and accompanied his parents to Indiana at the age of sixteen years. He married Nancy J. Hilligoss, born May 25, 1802, in Fleming county, Ky., this marriage being celebrated when he was nineteen and she was fifteen years old. The young preacher and his child bride first settled in a log house and he worked until he had cleared up a farm of 200 acres which remained his home through life. During the Civil war he was enrolling officer of Walker township, Rush county, when the draft was ordered and its resistance caused distress and trouble. His father died in June, 1863, and when this draft disturbance was at its height, his body was being buried on his farm. Rev. Emmons Hurst, the enrolling officer, was obliged to attend the funeral and provost marshal Stephens and deputy Craycraft, concluded to make the enrollment. These officers stopped to enroll a man when they were ambushed by several men, supposed to belong to an anti-government organization, "The Knights of the Golden Circle," and both of the officers were killed, one of them being shot with eleven balls. A force of 500 soldiers were immediately sent from Indianapolis, and with this protection, Rev. Emmons Hurst completed the enrollment. He died in 1866. Mrs. Nancy J. Hurst still survives, at the age of over ninety years. She has been a lifelong member of the Baptist Church and retains her faculties to a remarkable degree. She became the mother of a large family (two of whom died in infancy), namely: William, Landy, Isaac, Alva, Emmons, Mary J., Sarah A., Margaret E., Nancy E., James E., Isaac and Martha.

Isaac Hilligoss, father of Mrs. Emmons Hurst, was also a pioneer of Rush county, Ind., and was born in Fleming county, Ky., where he married Nancy Inlow. They reared a family of sixteen children, and he owned a farm of 300 acres.

After his marriage William H. Branson settled first on a farm in Shelby county, Ind., on which he lived for two years, and then, in the latter part of 1870, moved to Anderson. Two years later he returned to Shelby county and resumed farming, until 1877, when he went to Rush county and continued to farm until 1881. From that date until 1890, he resided at Rushville, and then returned to Anderson. In his political sympathies Mr. Branson is a zealous Republican. He is a member of Major May Post, G. A. R., of Anderson, the Haymakers and the Improved Order of Red Men, having been a member of the latter body since its organization. He is a straightforward, liberal-minded man and a first-class citizen.

WENDELIN SCHIER, one of the first artistic glass workers to come to America, was born in Vienna, Austria, Sept. 26, 1858, son of Wendelin (Sr.) and Veronia (Schreier) Schier, natives of that country.

Wendelin Schier, Sr., was born about 1831, and received a good education. Although hardly more than a boy at the time of the rebellion of 1848, he served in that struggle as an officer. As a consequence his property was confiscated, but he remained in Austria and was located at Rochlitz as a veterinarian and blacksmith. His great-uncle, Paul Schier, was a brigadier-general in the Austrian army, and Wendelin Schier likewise saw considerable military service, being in the war with Schleswig-Holstein in 1858, and in the Austro-Russian war in 1866. He lived to the age of seventy years, and was prosperous, accumulating a considerable property, so that he became a man of importance in his locality, and was chosen first councilman in his city. He left a family of eleven children: Julius, Wendelin, Paul, Rosamund, Sigmond, Rudolph, Julia, Mary, Matilda, Clotilda and Adelaide.

Wendelin Schier, son of Wendelin, Sr., was given a fair education, taking a chemical course in an architectural college. He also spent six months in Munich, Bavaria, in another similar institution. When only eleven years old he began to learn the business of



W SCHIER

architectural glass work, and for twenty-eight years has been in that work. At the age of twenty he began a period of three years military service in his native country. Six months were spent in the military school at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, and he became first corporal and then orderly sergeant. He belonged to regiment No. 5, Austrian Field Artillery, and earned the reputation of being a well-drilled and capable officer.

In 1878 Julius Schier had come to America and was established in Boston as a glass worker, for he, too, was skilled in that line. In 1882 Wendelin Schier decided to join his elder brother, and accordingly sailed from Bremen on a North German-Lloyd steamer, landing at Hoboken, Sept. 26, 1882. Instead of going to Boston, he secured work in Pennsylvania and remained there eight years engaged as an artistic glass worker. When he finally left Pennsylvania he took a place in Anderson, Ind., as superintendent of a department in the glass works there. Three years later he made another change and spent several years working in glass in Indiana. He came, July 6, 1901, to Alexandria, where he has ever since worked. Not only is he a man of great ability and talent in his chosen line, but he has developed a finely balanced and strong character that makes him a valuable citizen.

Mr. Schier was married in 1882 just before leaving Rochlitz to Miss Wilhelmina Bergman, daughter of Vinzens Bergman, and the journey to America was their wedding trip. Three sons have been born to them: Wendelin F., Rudolph and Paul. Ever since he became a citizen of this country Mr. Schier has been a strong Republican, and has been actively interested in politics. Religiously he is a Lutheran and during his residence in Pennsylvania was trustee of his church. He is also active in lodge work, was one of the charter members of the Elks in Alexandria, and is a lieutenant in the uniform rank of the I. O. R. M.

From boyhood Mr. Schier has been a great lover of nature and devoted to hunting, and since coming to this country he has indulged in considerable hunting of big game, in Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, Arkansas, Mississippi, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Texas and Indian Territory, killing deer, wolves, moose and elk, and he has a number of fine specimens as evidences of his woodcraft.

ALFRED BROWN, of Madison county, Ind., is of pioneer Indiana stock, and was born four miles south of Anderson, Feb. 13, 1846, son of Robert and Margaret (Proby) Brown.

The Brown family was founded in America by Martin Brown, who was born in England, but ran away from home in his youth and settled in Virginia. Then he married, and reared a family of three children, Martin, Abel, and a daughter, who married a Mr. McAlister. In 1832 the younger son moved to Indiana, and at a somewhat later period the father and elder brother followed. The latter settled in Madison county, and Martin Brown, Sr., made his home with him until he died at an advanced age. The father was a man of strong character, and had marked peculiarities, some of which are still remembered. To the end of his life he wore the old-fashioned knee breeches, and ate his meals on a lap-board by himself.

Abel Brown was born in Virginia, in 1775, and there grew up and was married. His wife, Polly Frazier, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and she and her husband had the following children: Robert, born Jan. 16, 1811; Preston, in 1813; Franklin, in 1815; Hamilton, in 1817; Mary Ann, in 1819; Elizabeth, in 1821; Martin, in 1823; William, in 1825; Minerva, in 1827; Abel, in 1829; and Julia, in 18—. The journey to Indiana was made in 1832, with horses and wagons, and Mr. Brown's chief occupation for years after was teaming. He drove a four-horse team with a big Conestoga wagon, with the bed bowed up at each end to keep the load from dipping as they went up and down hill. Mr. Brown made trips to Cincinnati, Pendleton and Huntsville, hauling merchandise and all kinds of goods. Abel Brown took up eighty acres of wooded land, between Big and Little Prairies, three miles south of Anderson, and left most of the work of clearing the place to his sons, while he attended to his teaming business. Their first home was a log cabin, but after the purchase of a second tract of fifty-nine acres, east of his first piece, he put up a good substantial, but plain, house, and there spent his last years. He died in 1865 at the age of ninety. His wife died at their farm home in 1847. Mr. Brown was one of the prosperous farmers of his section and did well in all he undertook. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat.

Robert Brown, born Jan. 16, 1811, was

just twenty-one years of age when he came to Indiana, and for five years devoted himself to the clearing and cultivating of his father's land. In 1837 he married and settled on the fifty-nine-acre tract already referred to, which he purchased from his father a little later. This tract he cleared from the forest, and made his home there in a little log cabin, consisting of only one room, 16x18 feet, with a loft reached by a ladder. It was built in the primitive fashion of the day and place, covered with oak boards four feet long, held down by weight poles which were kept in place by knees and lower poles fastened with pins. There was a puncheon floor split out of white ash and kept white by the constant care of Mrs. Brown. The fire-place, large enough to hold a three foot back log and a four foot front log, was built of stone and the stick chimney was daubed with mud. This was the home of the family for years until 1854, when Mr. Brown built a story and a half residence, the first frame house in that vicinity. Its style was due to Mrs. Brown's objections to a two-story house. Robert Brown eventually acquired 128 acres of land, some of the best farming land in Madison county, and was one of the well-to-do men of the locality. He was noted among the many good hunters of the region and killed a number of deer and wild turkey. In politics he was a Republican.

Robert Brown was married in 1837, in Fall Creek township, to Margaret, daughter of William and Millie Proby, born in Pasquotank county, N. C. William Proby was a native of North Carolina and died there, leaving a daughter by a former marriage, Polly, and two daughters by the second, Margaret and Betsey. Mrs. Proby afterward married Dempsey Wilson, and they moved to Indiana in 1833, settling on eighty acres two miles south of Anderson, to which forty acres east of it were later added. There were four children born to this second union, John, Benjamin, Sallie and Eliza Wilson. The children of Robert and Margaret Brown were as follows: Mary J., born Sept. 1, 1839, who married, and died in 1892; Lorenzo D., born May 7, 1841; William A., born April 25, 1842; Margaret A., born March 8, 1844; and Alfred, born Feb. 13, 1846. Robert Brown died in his sixty-ninth year, and his wife survived him two years and passed away July 30, 1882. They were members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Brown was hardworking

and industrious and his corn-crib, never empty, was typical of his forethought and prudence.

Alfred Brown grew up amid frontier surroundings, but received a rather better education than was sometimes possible under such conditions. His first two terms were passed in a log cabin school house with desks of slabs, held up by pins. Afterward the school was held in a frame house. The boy attended every winter until he was sixteen, working on the farm during the summers. The following year he enlisted, and on Oct. 3, 1863, was mustered in as a private in Company B, 130th Ind. V. I., under Capt. Ephraim Doll, and after more than two years' active service, without missing a day from his company, he was honorably discharged Dec. 16, 1865, at Charlotte, N. C. He was in the Atlanta Campaign and in the battles of Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Peach Tree Creek, Decatur, Franklin, Nashville and Wilmington, marching through the northern and eastern States of the Confederacy. At Nashville Mr. Brown was struck on the chin by a spent ball, but was not otherwise injured. He had just left the picket line on another occasion and was eating breakfast with a comrade from Anderson, Jacob Ellis, when the latter was struck down but Mr. Brown escaped injury.

On his return from the war Alfred Brown resumed work on the homestead, and after his father's death bought out the other heirs and made the place his own property. To the original fifty-nine acres he added nineteen and later sold the whole tract. He then bought 120 acres of partly improved land in Stony Creek township, and lived there until he had brought it all under cultivation and then sold it. His next enterprise, was to purchase, in company with Levi De Lougher, 260 acres in Green township. He also owned three houses and lots in Anderson, and was for some years located there, engaged in contracting. He moved to his present residence in 1897. Mr. Brown is not only a hard worker and a very industrious man, but he has unusually sound judgment in business matters and has been very successful.

Mr. Brown married (first) Miss Parley A. Stanley, and had the following children: Elmer E., born June 25, 1869; Valeria C., born Jan. 24, 1871; and Elder E., born July 19, 1872, who died Sept. 15, 1873. For his second wife, Mr. Brown married, on Sept. 12,

1877, Barbara A. Souders, born in Ohio, July 5, 1861, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Mott) Souders, who were of German ancestry. Peter Souders owned a farm in Ohio, where he died in 1861, and his widow later married William Brown, now of Anderson. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brown, viz.: Garrett, born Nov. 21, 1881, deceased Dec. 23, 1881; Blanche, born Feb. 15, 1883, deceased Sept. 25, 1883; Chester Arthur, born in Fall Creek township, Nov. 7, 1884; Oscar B., born Oct. 14, 1886; August V., born Aug. 17, 1889; Storie Marie, Aug. 3, 1892; and Palma L., born Jan. 16, 1897. The parents are both members of the Christian Church of which Mr. Brown is a trustee and a member of the board.

ENOS W. HOOVER, a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis, occupying rooms Nos. 7, 8 and 9, at No. 10 North Pennsylvania street, was born in Maywood, Ind., March 3, 1862, son of Carey S. and Massie A. (Sylvester) Hoover, both natives of Maywood, and both born where they now live, four miles southwest of Indianapolis.

Andrew Hoover, grandfather of Enos W., was one of the early settlers of Marion county, and secured land from the government, four miles southwest of Indianapolis, which he transformed into a fertile and attractive farm, on which he died about 1864, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was of German descent and reared a goodly family.

Gabriel Sylvester, the maternal grandfather of Enos W. Hoover, was one of the pioneer farmers of Marion county. When he came to this country the Indians were still numerous in the vicinity of Indianapolis, and wild game very abundant. His was a large family, and when he died, about 1880, he was a very old man.

Carey S. Hoover has spent his entire life on one farm. He and his wife are Methodists in religious faith. They are honest and industrious people, and their many good qualities and neighborly characteristics command the respect and esteem of all who know them. They have had ten children—six sons and four daughters—Flora A.; Maria (wife of Aaron A. Wright); Enos W.; Lena L. (widow of Zachariah Selby, of Greencastle, Ind.); Harry S.; Charlie A.; Melville, and three now deceased.

Enos W. Hoover has passed all his life in Marion county. Here he was reared on his

father's farm, and here he attended the public schools. When he became a young man he took up the occupation of blacksmithing in connection with farming, and was thus engaged until 1890, that year entering the real estate business in this city. In 1895 Mr. Hoover began the study of law, and as he carried on his legal studies in connection with his other work, it was not until 1900 that he sought and secured admission to the Bar.

Mr. Hoover was married Feb. 16, 1899, to Miss Minnie G., daughter of Christopher and Louisa (Holtzermann) Schetter.

Mr. Hoover in politics is a staunch Republican. He and his wife reside at No. 2309 Prospect street. Her parents were both born in Germany, but have lived in this country many years, and long had a home in Ohio. Her father now lives in Indianapolis, where he is deputy county recorder. During the late Civil war he bore arms for the cause of the Union. His wife died Sept. 12, 1898. They were both members of the German Lutheran Church. Four of their five children are now living: Jacob, Minnie G., Louis F. and Fred.

DAVID GLASSBURN, who died Dec. 28, 1906, was a descendant of one of the honorable pioneer families of Indiana, one of the large farmers and substantial men of Johnson county, and was born Nov. 2, 1831, son of Frederick and Mary (Pursinger) Glassburn, both of whom were natives of Virginia, where they married. The grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, was of German descent and died in Virginia. His widow came to Indiana and spent her declining years with her son Frederick, dying here, leaving three children, Frederick, Mrs. Duke and a daughter whose name is not recalled.

Frederick Glassburn, with some of his kindred and friends, left Virginia for the West, and a portion of the party located in Ohio, but Frederick came on to Indiana, arriving in 1834. His first settlement was on Fall Creek above Indianapolis, where he remained about one year, coming then to Johnson county. Here he leased land in White River township that was the property of some Virginians, and he soon had put up a cabin and comfortably settled his family. For seven years he put much hard work into this property, improving, clearing and cultivating, and then he died, leaving his family

with little means of support. His aim had been to make a good home for them but this he was not permitted to do. The mother was a very capable woman, and with great industry managed to keep her children together, being ably assisted by the older children. Some years later she married again and then the children left home and cared for themselves as best they could. These were seven in number, namely: Peter, who is a prominent and wealthy farmer of Miami county, Ind., who at the age of eighty-seven years is still able to work; Joseph, who died unmarried; Ellen, who is Mrs. Quinnett; Samuel, who served in the Mexican war, and lives in Miami county; Martha, who is Mrs. Brunmer; David; and Andrew, who resides in Iowa. The mother was a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

David Glassburn was about five years old when his parents left Virginia and settled in the wilds of Indiana. His rearing was among pioneer surroundings and his educational opportunities were very meager. During a busy life he acquired a practical education, better doubtless than the schools of that day could have given him. He easily recalled the deprivations and trials of those early days. When his father died he was not over ten years of age, but with all his strength and energy he assisted his mother, and continued to do so until her marriage to a man with two sons. Until he was fifteen years of age he remained at home, but as is often the case, troubles arose with the younger members of the family, and rather than have it continue, he bade his mother farewell and started out to make his own way in the world. Blessed with health and strength, he soon was engaged by farmers, and being a willing worker and a provident saver, he was able soon to rent land. By the time he was twenty years of age, he was in fair enough financial condition to marry. His young wife was a good housekeeper and together they soon had saved enough to enable him to enter a small tract of land in Howard county, Ind., which he later sold to advantage, investing the proceeds in land in Johnson county. By his honesty and persevering industry he established a reputation among his neighbors which enabled him at first to borrow money to invest in cheap land, which he would improve and later sell with profit. Thus he continually increased his capital, at the same time raising corn and feeding hogs. Under the hard conditions

which he imposed upon himself he made money, and at one time owned 400 acres of land all well improved. Afterward he assisted his older children in their start in life, remembering his own forlorn state, and owned at his homestead, about 320 acres of fine land. Mr. Glassburn had a beautiful home surrounded with forest and fruit groves and commodious and substantial buildings of every kind. In his younger days he did not despise any kind of work; he cleared up land, and he split rails, and was the best well digger in the neighborhood and a ditcher that few could equal. Of course this was all hard labor, but it was thus he honorably obtained the money to start on the successful career which made him one of the substantial men of Johnson county. His business ability was above the average, but all his transactions were honest and above board, and he was regarded with confidence and esteem by all who knew him.

In 1850 Mr. Glassburn was married to Margaret Parnell, who was born in Kentucky, daughter of Joseph and Winnifred Parnell, both natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Indiana. Mrs. Parnell died in Johnson county, and Mr. Parnell later moved to Edgar county, Ill., where he became a prominent farmer and died, the father of: Eliza, Mrs. Seals; Lucy, Mrs. Steward; Margaret, Mrs. Glassburn; and John, formerly of Missouri, now of Illinois. Mrs. Glassburn died in 1879, in the faith of the Christian Church. Her children were: Joseph, a merchant in West Indianapolis; John, a farmer in Johnson county; Ida, who is Mrs. R. Doty; and George, a farmer in Johnson county.

In 1880 Mr. Glassburn was married (second) to Mrs. Jane (Barls) Church, who died three years later, leaving no issue of this marriage although her six children by her former marriage were cared for by Mr. Glassburn. In 1885 he married (third) Mrs. Elizabeth C. (Pottenger) Jacobs, widow of William Jacobs, who had died in December, 1882, leaving four children, Myrtilla, Mary A., Charles B. and Frederick H. Mrs. Glassburn was born June 27, 1852, in Shelby county, Ind., daughter of Harvey and Sidney (Hand) Pottenger. Mr. Pottenger was an early settler from Ohio, locating first in Johnson county, where he spent his declining years, dying in 1896, at the age of eighty-four years. His widow still survives at the

old homestead, aged eighty-three years, on the farm which has been her home for forty-nine years, and she still takes an interest and active part in the household duties. Mr. Pottinger was a man of great industry, and was home-loving and of exemplary character. In politics he was a strong Republican from principle, but would never accept office. Both he and his wife were leading members of the Christian Church. Their children were: Charlotte, Mrs. Clark; Nancy, Mrs. Fetes; Fanny, Mrs. Cook; Elijah, of the homestead farm; Mrs. Glassburn; and James, John and Molly, deceased. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Glassburn, namely: Pearl, born in 1886; Oma, born Dec. 10, 1888; and Olena, born in 1895, the family circle being yet unbroken. Both parents are most worthy members of the Christian Church.

No record of the life of Mr. Glassburn would be complete without an account of his ten months of army service, when he took the place of a drafted man, entering Company K, 99th Ind. V. I., in the Army of the Tennessee, and did picket duty at Memphis, Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., safely returning without injury. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, but no office-seeker.

JAMES H. HOAG, M. D., one of the leading medical practitioners in and around Vincennes, Knox Co., Ind., was born in Greene county, N. Y., of which county his grandfather, Abner Hoag, was also a native. He was a farmer by occupation.

Henry Hoag, the Doctor's father, was born on the old homestead in Greene county. He married Orebria G. Hawley, daughter of James P. Hawley, and they moved to Jackson county, Mich. Mr. Hoag served eighteen months in the 11th Michigan Regiment during the Civil war. He was a farmer and hotel-keeper by occupation. He finally moved to Detroit. He and his wife had three children, as follows: Dr. James H.; Jennie, who married Wm. Dancer and died in 1902 while living at Stockbridge, Mich.; and Edward G., the last named a merchant at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dr. James H. Hoag gained his education in the public schools of Jackson county, Michigan, graduating from the high school at Napoleon, and he received his professional training at Ann Arbor, where he attended during 1874-75-76, and at Hahnemann Medical Col-

lege, Chicago, where he attended in 1883. He began the practice of medicine at Fife Lake, Grand Traverse Co., Mich., where he remained until 1882, in which year he went to Chicago to attend Hahnemann College. In 1885 he went to Kingman, Kans., where he practiced eight years, and in 1893 went to Oxford, Benton Co., Ind., in 1903 coming to Vincennes, where he has established an excellent practice. He is a physician of long experience and has a good medical library, keeping abreast of the times in his profession. He is a member of the Hahnemann Institute Medical Society and of the American Homeopathic Society, and in fraternal connection he is a thirty-second degree Mason, belong to Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, Lafayette, and to the Mystic Shrine. In political sentiment he is a Republican.

In 1901 Dr. Hoag married Mrs. Anna B. Blue, of Oxford, Benton Co., Ind., daughter of John and Sarah Seecamp, the former a physician and prominent citizen of Vincennes, Indiana.

ALVIN GILBERT HICKS, the leading photographer of Franklin, Ind., as well as a prominent citizen, was born in Franklin, Ind., Feb. 23, 1851, son of Royal S. and Mary (Keene) Hicks, natives of Switzerland county, Indiana.

Joshua Hicks, the paternal grandfather, was a very early settler in Indiana, but while still a young man removed to Iowa, where he died when nearly ninety years of age. His wife lived to be over ninety. They had a large family and his calling was that of a minister of the gospel. The maternal grandfather was one of the pioneers of Switzerland county, where he died at an advanced age. During the war of 1812, he served his country gallantly. Three daughters were born to himself and wife, two of whom are living: Mrs. Huldah Hamilton, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. Rebecca Marshall, of Florence, Indiana.

Royal S. Hicks, the father, was a resident of Franklin when a young man, but in 1852 he became deputy auditor of State under Major Dunn, and a year or two later took charge of the *Rockport Weekly Democrat*, at Rockport, Ind., in about 1854, and was its editor and publisher for several years, and his son Alvin G. has the files of this paper. About 1858, he was elected county clerk of Spencer county, and served as

such until 1866, when he began the practice of law, and continued in this profession until his death. During the war, he was a member of the Home Guards, and helped to drive Morgan out of Kentucky in the vicinity of Owensboro. His death occurred in 1884, in Rockport, while his wife died in 1869. In religious belief he was a Congregationalist, and she a Presbyterian. Eight children were born to the parents, five now living: Charles A., of Owensboro, Ky.; Alvin G.; Mary G., wife of Irvin Armstrong, of Florence, Ind.; Harry E., and Arthur W., both of Owensboro, Kentucky.

Alvin Gilbert Hicks resided in Spencer county, Ind., until he was seventeen years old, attending the public schools of that locality. In 1868, he removed to Franklin in order to learn to be a photographer, he having a decided leaning towards that calling. After learning the business from John Nicholson, Sr., he purchased his outfit, good will, etc., and is now one of the most successful photographers of Franklin. Not only does he thoroughly understand every detail of his business, but he possesses an artistic comprehension of the best effects, which proves of great service to him, and adds to his popularity.

In 1871, Mr. Hicks was married to Miss Bettie Burton, who died in 1874. On June 15, 1875, he was married to Miss Sarah C. Jackson, daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret (Hord) Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are members of the Christian Church. Fraternally, Mr. Hicks is a member of Hesperion Lodge, No. 12, Knights of Pythias, while his political affiliations are with the Democratic party. His pleasant home is at No. 496 West Jefferson street, and this property belongs to him.

JEPHTHA STRAWN, a reliable citizen of Muncie, Ind., who has an honorable record in peace and in war, was born June 24, 1840, near Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, son of Thomas and Mary Strawn, both of German descent and Pennsylvania stock. The father died when Jephtha was six years old, and the mother some time prior.

Mr. Strawn was born on a farm, and he has no recollection whatever of his mother, and but little of his father. He was brought up by strangers, being bound out when his father died to Oliver M. Holister, a farmer in Perry county, who, in 1854, removed to

Delaware county, Ind., settling two miles south of Muncie. There the young boy was reared to farming, becoming familiar with the hard work incident to a pioneer's life. His schooling was limited to the winter term at the district school. He lived with Mr. Holister until he was past twenty-one years of age.

On Sept. 22, 1861, Mr. Strawn enlisted as a private in Company D, 2d Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. Edwin C. Anthony, who organized the company. He served three years and nine months, and was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1864, immediately re-enlisting as a veteran in the same organization to "serve three years or during the war." His final discharge occurred at Madison, Ind., June 22, 1865. His service was chiefly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and this included the battle of Shiloh, evacuation of Corinth—the latter a campaign of two months, in which many skirmishes were fought, while the weather with constant rains made much suffering, and the regiment was constantly on the move—Luka, Miss., Triune, Tenn., Chickamauga, Tenn., East Tennessee campaign, Strawberry Plains, Mossy Creek and Beans Station. During November and December, 1862, and January and February, 1863, he was ill in the hospital at Louisville, Ky., and was much weakened, weighing at the end of that time only ninety-eight pounds. He enjoyed a veteran furlough of thirty days beginning May 9, 1864, spending the time at his home in Indiana, and on returning to the front was placed on detached duty and provost marshal duty at Louisville, notifying drafted men in Kentucky, and later pressing horses into service. While engaged on detached service, on one occasion with a squad of ten men under Sergeant Leister, who was from near Albany, Ind., it was intended to capture a Confederate major who had come into that region. They rode fifteen miles into the country at night, and the detachment surrounded the house. A dog appeared on the scene and attacked Mr. Strawn who was dismounted, and who thrust at him with his carbine, which was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through his right foot, making a very painful wound. This was on Aug. 20, 1864. The major was captured, and Mr. Strawn was sent to the hospital in Louisville, but in a few days was transferred to the hospital at Madison, Ind., where he remained until January, 1865, during much of the time on detail as a nurse, as an order

had been received to send no more able men to the front. Mr. Strawn was always on active duty, and while he spent so many years in the service was never captured by the enemy. At Chickamauga, his regiment particularly distinguished itself, and when obliged to fall back, experienced then one of the hardest things that ever falls to a soldier's lot—that is, being compelled to leave the battlefield without removing wounded comrades.

When the war was over Mr. Strawn returned to Indiana, and again resumed farming. After his marriage he lived for three years on a farm south of Muncie, but in November, 1869, he moved into town, and for five years was connected with the Kirby Lumber Company, for ten years with the Johnson & Woods Lumber Company, and he has been with the Goddard Wholesale Grocery Company eleven years. His length of service in each place is the best testimonial for his reliability and integrity. He is a true self-made man, his success is no way attributable to any one but himself. He bought his present residence, an attractive two-story frame house in 1899, and he also owns other residence property on East Adams street, which he rents.

On Oct. 2, 1866, in Muncie, Mr. Strawn was married to Emily Jane Hawk, who was born in Blountsville, Henry Co., Ind., Dec. 22, 1847, daughter of Philip and Levina (Turner) Hawk. This union has been blessed with two children: Lillie May, who died at the age of thirteen; and Carrie Levina, born Nov. 6, 1871, who graduated from the Muncie high school, afterward teaching in the graded schools of this city for three years, and then married Charles A. Wood, member of the firm of Kirby & Wood, lumber merchants, and they have one daughter, Emily Clara.

Fraternally Mr. Strawn is a member of Williams Post, No. 78, G. A. R., and the local lodge of the K. P. In his political faith he is a staunch Republican, his first Presidential vote being cast for Abraham Lincoln (second term), and he has continued to support the Republican nominees from that time on. Both he and his wife are members of the Friends Church. Mr. Strawn has by his upright life, his loyalty to his friends and his country, and his devotion to his home and his family, proved himself well worthy the high esteem in which he is held.

HAWK. The Hawk family to which Mrs. Strawn belongs came of Pennsylvania German stock. John Hawk, her grandfather, was born in Ohio, whither his parents had migrated from Pennsylvania, settling, it is supposed, in Darke county where they cleared up a large farm and died at advanced years. John Hawk was a cabinet maker by trade, and settled in Blountsville, Ind., where he built a cabin in the woods and followed his trade. He died in Blountsville, aged seventy-eight years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Moore, died at the age of fifty-five. Their children were: Eliza, Philip, John, George, William, Daniel and Catherine. Three of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war, William serving in the 57th Indiana Infantry, John in the 19th Indiana and Daniel, also in an Indiana regiment, who was wounded in battle.

Philip Hawk, father of Mrs. Strawn, was born in Henry county, Ind., Sept. 24, 1826, and on reaching manhood learned the trade of wagon maker. After his marriage he settled first on Buck creek, and later in Blountsville. He finally settled on a farm four miles south of Muncie and there lived for some twenty years, but he is now making his home in Muncie. He followed his trade all his active days, and has been an honest, straightforward citizen, esteemed for his industry and integrity. In Muncie he married Levina Turner—the Turners were of English descent, making their home near Knoxville—who died aged seventy-four years, in the faith of the Christian Friends Church. This union was blessed with children as follows: Mary E., Emily J., Francis Marion, George, John, William, Charles and Martha. In politics Mr. Hawk is a Republican.

TAYLOR. The Taylor family an old and honorable pioneer family of Madison county, Ind., of Scotch extraction and Virginia ancestry, has many representatives in the vicinity of Pendleton, Ind. The name of Taylor has been prominent in the history of the United States for many years, and one of its most distinguished members was no less than President Zachary Taylor, whose administration covered an important period of the nation's life.

The first of the name with which the Indiana branch of the Taylor family is correctly connected, was John Taylor, grandfather of Jacob C. Taylor, one of the original pioneer Taylor brothers who came from Vir-

ginia and settled near Pendleton, Ind., and is the only survivor. John Taylor, family tradition says, was killed in Greenbrier county, W. Va., the accident happening during a heavy storm. His children were: William, James, Matthew, John, Sally (who married Joseph Guinn), Holly (who also married a Guinn), Nancy (who married a Milburn), and another daughter (who married a Johnson).

John Taylor, son of John, was nine years old when his father was killed, which was probably between 1790 and 1800, as he was old enough in 1812 to become a soldier, although he did not take part in the war. He was married in Monroe county, W. Va., to Mary Magaw, and settled in that county, on land in the woods, which was owned by his father-in-law, Henry Magaw, proprietor of some 400 acres. John Taylor cleared up a farm on Indian Creek. He was considered a great hunter in his day, and he not only killed deer, wild turkey and bear, but once upon a time killed a panther. The story goes that James Kale, a cooper, wounded the animal which went into a saltpeter cave, at the mouth of which the two men built a fire and smoked it to death. They secured the services of a boy, who went into the cave and wound a rope around the animal, which when pulled out was shown to be of great size, eleven feet long from the tip of its nose to the tip of its tail. John and Mary (Magaw) Taylor were the parents of thirteen children: Henry, Armstrong, Andrew B., Matthew, Samuel, James A., Betsey, Jacob, Nancy, Mary, Mahala, John and Isaac. Of these Henry remained on the homestead and died there. He married Mary Clark, daughter of a slave holder and the owner of large plantations. Mary Clark Taylor inherited slaves, but her husband belonged to a family which was always opposed to slavery and he set them all free. A cousin by the name of Guinn now owns the old Taylor farm, the real Taylors having all left that neighborhood.

Henry Magaw, the father-in-law of John Taylor, is described as being what was called at that time a Black Dutchman. He was small of stature, black of hair and beard and of dark swarthy complexion. In figure he was very erect and was one of the strongest men in his region. He descended from old American German stock which probably traces its ancestors to early settlers in Pennsylvania from Germany. His wife belonged to an old

family of Virginia settled in the neighborhood of Indian Creek.

In 1838 Andrew B. and Armstrong Taylor walked the entire distance from Virginia to Madison county, Ind. The former had learned the sawmill business in Virginia, and the brothers secured work at Irish Mills at the Fall in Pendleton. Andrew B. saved his money and bought 200 acres of land in 1840, which was situated in the woods two miles northwest of Pendleton, where he built a log house and did some clearing. About five years after he came to Pendleton he married Catherine Boston, daughter of Jesse and Catherine Boston, the former of whom was a pioneer of Pendleton. Mr. Boston owned and cleared up a farm near Pendleton, but continued to live in the village, where he operated a hotel known as the Boston House. Andrew B. Taylor became a prominent citizen, and at death left a large property. His brother Armstrong, who came with him, had been crippled in his right shoulder by a falling tree when he was only eight years old. Not being able to work like his brother, he was sent to school, subsequently becoming a teacher, and was one of the first teachers in the log schoolhouse two miles west of Pendleton. After teaching four years he was elected county assessor, an office he held for four years and then he was elected recorder of Madison county, which office he continued to hold during the rest of his active life. His death occurred at Anderson, when he was seventy-four years of age. He married Johannah Goodikoontz, a relative of the well-known Judge Goodikoontz. Armstrong Taylor left four children.

John Taylor, father of Armstrong and Andrew, came two years later than his sons to Indiana, settling on a small piece of land two miles west of Pendleton, which belonged to his son Andrew B. Here he built a log house with the assistance of his sons. Later he bought eighty acres of land four miles north of Anderson, but as he was then too aged to do much work he never cleared this farm nor lived on it. The rest of his life he spent with his son Andrew B. and died at Pendleton, aged seventy-two years. His wife died at the same place, aged sixty-seven years. Both were members of the Methodist Church.

JACOB C. TAYLOR came to Pendleton when he was thirteen years of age with his parents. Prior to this he had attended school a short time in West Virginia, and completed

his education in the old log cabin school of Madison county. His youth was spent in hard work, farming during the summer time and cutting cord wood during the winter. On June 1, 1850, when twenty-three years old, he was married in Pendleton to Harriet Chapman, born in Kentucky, daughter of Martin and Nancy (Ulm) Chapman. Martin Chapman was a pioneer carpenter of this section. After marriage Mr. Taylor farmed for about three years and then engaged with his brother Andrew in a successful milling business. He bought land then in the woods about one and one-half miles west of Pendleton, from which he cut the timber and sawed it in his mill. He improved his farm with good buildings and seven years later sold it and then bought 190 acres northwest of his other property. This land he partially cleared, and on it erected a good frame house, and resided there for thirty years. It is now the home of his son Samuel. During this period Mr. Taylor was largely engaged in the buying, shipping and breeding of cattle. In 1890 he moved to Pendleton buying his present residence property at that time. He still retains 190 acres of land although at one time he owned over 400 acres. He is not only one of the most substantial, but one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the township.

Mr. Taylor's first wife, Harriet Chapman, died Nov. 25, 1890, and he married (second) Nov. 18, 1896, in Richmond, Ind., Phoebe Knobe, born in Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind., daughter of George Matthias and Margaret Catherine (Hersperger) Knobe. The three children of Mr. Taylor, Leroy C., Evelyn and Samuel A., were all born to his first marriage. Mrs. Taylor was a member of the Methodist Church. In political matters Mr. Taylor is a Republican. With his brothers, Andrew B. and Armstrong, he had much to do with the progress and development of this section of Madison county. With his brother Andrew B. he was largely instrumental in securing the building of the Fishersburg & Pendleton Turnpike Road. When the Bee Line railroad was surveyed through this section, Andrew B. was one of the chain carriers.

Mr. Taylor is a typical Indiana pioneer, a representative of a class which has no superior in any section of the United States. He enjoys the possession of a name which in Indiana represents integrity of character, public spirit and remarkable enterprise. He is

very well known in this vicinity where he has many friends.

JOHN S. HINSHAW, one of the most highly respected citizens of Clay township, Hamilton county, was born March 3, 1830, in Randolph county, N. C., son of Stephen S. and Maria M. (Hoover) Hinshaw.

Thomas Hinshaw, the grandfather, was born in Ireland, was a weaver by trade, and died in North Carolina in 1820. In 1830 Stephen S. Hinshaw left North Carolina and came to Wayne county, Ind., and spent three years engaged in farming and making boots and shoes for the farming community, often traveling from one place to the other, as was the custom of the time. In 1833 he had accumulated enough capital to enter the land comprising our subject's present farm, and still continued to work at his trade. He built a log cabin in the wilderness, which was frequently visited by wolves and bears, and often the children went to sleep while listening to the howling of panthers in the adjacent woods.

Domestic peace, however, reigned in the little cabin, and a family of ten children grew up in this pioneer home, some of these moving far away, others departing to the land whence none return, and others still surviving, honorable men and women of the old locality. The children of Stephen S. Hinshaw and wife, Maria M. Hoover, were: Millie, deceased; Andrew, living in Lyon county, Kans., a farmer and carpenter; John S.; Thomas, who died in Kansas; Enos, deceased; Lucinda, deceased; William H., of Kansas; Rebecca, a residence of Noblesville; Martha, who died in Kansas; and Ira, a farmer in Lyon county, Kansas. The father of this family died in 1854 and the mother in 1873. In politics he was a Whig. He was a man who always stood well with his neighbors and was prominent in township matters.

John S. Hinshaw had few educational advantages in his boyhood, as the country was but sparsely settled and so much work had to be done in order to get the new land cleared and fit for cultivation. For twenty years he worked not only through the long day, but frequently through half the night. He now enjoys the rewards won by his persevering industry, owning 300 acres of fine land. This he cleared almost by himself, and he has made all the fine and substantial improve-

ments here. Formerly he did considerable trading, and has been a very extensive sheep farmer, in fact, has been the leader in this industry in the county. He has frequently been awarded prizes at the State fairs for his sheep and Chester White hogs. For some years he has not been actively interested in either farming or stock growing, but he has not given up all supervision, and his advice is yet followed on important agricultural changes.

Mr. Hinshaw was married March 23, 1858, to Mary J. Cruse, daughter of Henry and Eliza (Whiting) Cruse, and granddaughter of Henry and Susan (Cress) Cruse. Her great-grandparents were Philip and May (Stump) Cruse, who were born in Germany, and came from that country in 1725, and settled in North Carolina.

In 1835 the father of Mrs. Hinshaw entered land in Clay township, Hamilton county, where he engaged in farming until old age came upon him. He almost rounded out a century, dying in Marion county, Ind., at the age of ninety-two years. Of his family of fifteen children, eight survive.

A family of eleven children were born to John S. Hinshaw and wife, as follows: Elizabeth A. died young; Sarah E. married F. M. Williams, a farmer in Hamilton county and lives with John S. Hinshaw; Mary married M. L. Vreeland, a farmer in Rawlins county, Kans.; William H., a farmer, married Effie Berry; Jennie, married A. E. Mendenhall, (deceased in 1898), a farmer; John C., a farmer, married Alfretta R. Davis; Thomas M., a farmer in Frederick, Okla., married Belle Williams; Martha married Frank E. Woodward, who is a cabinetmaker and operates a saw mill at Lapel, Ind.; Stephen, who manages the home farm for his father, married Dolly Nicum; Lemuel, a farmer in this county, married Cora Conrad (he and his brother William H., are engaged in raising Chester White hogs, and have won many premiums at fairs, including the State fair); and Miss R. Mae, the youngest, a most attractive lady, makes her home with Martha Woodward at Lapel. The mother of these children died Oct. 31, 1905.

Mr. Hinshaw is a member of the Society of Friends and belongs to the congregation at Poplar Ridge, Clay township. He has always been interested in public affairs, both at home and in wider fields. His convictions have made him an adherent of the Republican party, but, with one exception, he

has never consented to hold office. He recalls an occasion, when, to oblige a friend, he consented to relieve him, for a time, of the duties of constable, but very shortly afterward, changed his mind. He is a man much respected in this locality and probably as widely known as any other.

SAMUEL M. GEORGE is one of the native sons of the Hoosier State, and one of which it may well be proud. Indiana has produced many men of note, in both public and private life, statesmen and many others, but perhaps her best offspring are those sturdy, stanch and true sons of the soil, who, starting in life with nothing, save a healthy body and willing hands, have won success by dint of perseverance and faithful, arduous toil. Such a boy and man was Samuel M. George. Beginning his career with nothing, deprived of a father's care and advice at an early age, the future may well have seemed dark to him; but he never gave way to somber reflections, being ever optimistic and full of determination to win success in material things, as well as the approbation of his fellows.

He was born in Jefferson county, Ind., May 10, 1854, son of Thomas D. George, a native of Kentucky. The latter came to Indiana, however, when eleven years old, his parents settling in Jefferson county, where he grew up as a young farmer. In later years he was an able and influential preacher in the Baptist Church. He died on the old homestead in Jefferson, at the age of forty-five years, in 1869. His wife was Elizabeth (Clark) George, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 1, 1829. She also was an earnest member of the Baptist Church, in which she was greatly interested and an enthusiastic worker. Nine children were born to them, three sons and five daughters besides Mr. George of this review, seven of whom are now living. These children are: Samuel M.; Mary, widow of James Cavanaugh, of Santa Barbara, California; Charles H., of Jefferson county, Indiana; Emma, wife of Dr. William Marcus, of Carpinteria, California, where he is an able and successful practitioner; Louisa, widow of Dr. Frank Smith of Santa Barbara, California; Thomas M. of the same place; and Frank, a teacher in the Philippine Islands. Thomas D. George had quite an eventful career, teaching school for a number of years in early manhood and preaching in later years,

in various places, where he was well received. He also served ably as township trustee.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. George was Milton George, one of the early settlers in Jefferson county, where he died in the prime of life, at the age of fifty-four years, leaving several sons and daughters. The maternal grandfather of Mr. George was Samuel Clark, who came from Baltimore, Md., in the early days, and was for many years captain of a steamboat on the Ohio river. His death occurred in Little Rock, Ark., from the explosion of a boiler upon the boat, which totally destroyed it, and brought death to Captain Clark and a number of others. He had four children.

Samuel M. George passed his boyhood days in Jefferson county on a farm, attending the district schools as he was able, and remaining at home caring for his widowed mother and her children, his father having died when he was about fourteen years of age. At the age of twenty-one he took full charge of the management of the farm, his brother having directed this before that time. He continued operating the farm until 1881, when he came to Johnson county, and rented the John Clark farm, located just northwest of the city of Franklin. This he has operated for the past twenty-one years. He also owns a farm of 264 acres in the Hopewell district, which he rents out for a very satisfactory price.

On Nov. 25, 1880, Mr. George was joined in marriage to Sallie Daily, daughter of Martin H. and Julia (Nichols) Daily, and to them were born three children, Gertrude, Bessie and Harry.

The parents of Mrs. George were early settled in Jefferson county, Ind., and had twelve children, all of whom are now living: Anna A., wife of George Stevenson, of Greenwood, Ind.; Addie, who married James McNamar, of Helena, Mont.; Emily, wife of Harry Hollenbeck, of Missoula, Mont.; Julia A., wife of David Johnson, of Helena, Mont.; Louisa, wife of W. B. Maxfield, of Indianapolis; Frank Daily, of Auburn, Neb.; Charles, of Butte, Mont.; John R., of Missoula, Mont.; Florence, wife of Allen Miles, of Bellevue, Ind.; George Daily, of Madison, Ind.; Nellie, wife of John Herring, of Franklin, Ind.; and Sallie, wife of Mr. George.

Martin H. Daily was by occupation a farmer, but enlisted in the Civil war when it

broke out, and was made lieutenant, in which capacity he served with much honor, and he is now living at Madison where he occupies the responsible position of county commissioner. His wife is now deceased, dying on April 6, 1881, at the age of forty-eight years. She was a sincere and faithful member of the Baptist Church.

Both Mr. and Mrs. George are now prominent and influential members of the Baptist Church, in which he holds the position of deacon. He is a member of the fraternity of the Knights of Pythias and has been a life long member of the Republican party, in whose welfare he has always taken great interest. Mr. George deserves the many successes that have come to him, and now, in the prime of manhood, may well anticipate greater reward further along in life's journey. He is held in highest esteem throughout the township in which he lives and has been honorable and upright at all times and an earnest Christian gentleman respected by all.

WILLIAM OWENS. Since very early days in Indiana, the name of Owens has been associated with the reclaiming of Johnson county from the wilderness, and its gradual development into its present condition of fertility and productiveness. Grandfather, father, and son have alike all done much to promote the welfare and success of this county, and William Owens, of whom we write, is now receiving the reward of their joint toil and effort, and is accounted one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of Needham township. It was in the township and county of his present residence that he began life's battle, and this was on the twenty-first day of November, 1840.

Samuel Owens, his father, was also a native of Indiana, born March 13, 1808, and spent his life as an agriculturist, moving to Johnson county in the year 1827, and in the following year entering land there, upon which he located at that time. A large part of this tract was covered with a dense growth of virgin forest, and his first work was that of clearing this away for cultivation. He greatly increased the size of his farm until he had acquired 246 acres at the time of his death, which occurred on the old farm Oct. 15, 1846, he being aged at that time only thirty-eight years, seven months and two days. Samuel Owens married Millie Fisher, who claimed the State of North Carolina as the place

of her nativity. To her were born ten children, six sons and four daughters of whom three are now living, George, William and Nancy (wife of Theophilus McBride), all residing in Needham township. She was born Feb. 22, 1810, and died at the advanced age of eighty-six years, lacking only one day, Feb. 21, 1896. Both she and her husband were prominent and influential members of the Baptist Church.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. William Owens was James Owens, who was born in Virginia and came to Clark county, Indiana, at a very early day, finally settling in Johnson county in about the year 1830 or 1831. He also entered land from the government, which he cultivated and there lived to a ripe old age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He reared a large family.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Owens was George Fisher, who was born in North Carolina, coming to Clark county, Indiana, where he died at an honored old age. He was by occupation a farmer, and he reared several sons and daughters.

William Owens has spent all his years in Needham township, following successfully the occupation of farmer. In his youth he attended the old-fashioned subscription schools until he acquired a very fair education, which he amplified in later years by reading and experience. On reaching the age of manhood, previous to which he had remained at home, he began farming upon his own account, on the old farm, and continued his work there until March, 1863, when he purchased the forty-acre farm which he now occupies, and to this he has added from time to time other lands. He is now the possessor of 212 acres of highly cultivated and developed land.

On April 22, 1867, he was united in marriage to Susanna Clark, daughter of John and Susanna (Webb) Clark. Three children, Mabel Grace, Edith Millie and John Clark, were born to them. Of these, Edith M. was married to Albert Brown, and they now live in Needham township, and have one daughter, Mabel Grace. John C. married Cora A. Brickert, of Bargersville, and has one child, Marjorie Fern. Mrs. Cora A. Owens died in February, 1901.

John Clark, father of Mrs. Owens, was a native of Epworth, Lincolnshire, England, and his wife was from Camden, N. J. Mr.

Clark was a miller by occupation, and came to Indianapolis in the fall of 1841, where he operated a mill for some years very successfully. Leaving this place he bought a mill in Johnson county on Sugar Creek, which he conducted for a number of years with like success. He and his wife had seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom four are now living: Hannah, wife of Jacob Tresler, of White River township; Josiah, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Susanna, wife of Mr. Owens; and John, of Delaware county, near Muncie. William, another son, who made his home in Shelby county, Ind., survived until Nov. 6, 1903. John Clark, the father, died at the age of sixty-nine years, Feb. 22, 1879, and his wife passed away aged sixty-one, Dec. 24, 1871. Both were Episcopalians and prominent in that Church.

William Clark, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Owens, was born in England, and died at an advanced age, leaving four children. He was by occupation a farmer. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Owens was John Webb, whose birth place was in the State of New Jersey. He also was a farmer and died in that State, when well along in years, leaving two sons and two daughters. His wife was formerly married to a Mr. Huntsinger, who fought valiantly in the Revolutionary war.

Mrs. Millie (Fisher) Owens was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, Feb. 22, 1810, daughter of George and Catherine Fisher, who came to Indiana in 1815, in the early history of the country, a year before it was admitted as a State. Of the descendants of Catherine Fisher there were forty-seven grandchildren and thirty-one great-grandchildren.

Mr. Owens has long been an active and highly esteemed member of the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are active and influential members of the First Baptist Church of Franklin, in which he has long served as a deacon. Early in life he espoused the principles of the Democratic party, in which he has rendered faithful services for many years. In all the relations of his long, eventful life Mr. Owens has won the admiration and respect of all who have known him, and now in his journey towards the setting sun he cannot but view with satisfaction the life work which in business and society has been crowned with success.

OMRI D. KLEPFER, who died in July, 1905, was an undertaker at Oaklondon, Ind. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., May 12, 1835, son of George and Peggy (Snyder) Klepfer, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The ancestral home of the Klepfers was in Germany, and the grandfather of Omri D. immigrated to America, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., where he reared a family of several sons and daughters, and where he died when advanced in years. The father of Mrs. Peggy (Snyder) Klepfer, was also a native of Germany, and he died in Pennsylvania, where he had engaged in farming.

George Klepfer was a tailor by trade, and came from Pennsylvania to Indiana in 1837, locating in Hamilton county, about three miles from Cicero, where he took up land from the government, and there he reared his children. Later in his life he removed to Lawrence township, Marion county, where he owned a farm, but devoted himself principally to preaching in the German Evangelical Church. His death occurred in Lawrence township, about 1892, when he was about seventy-five years old. His widow, Peggy Snyder, passed to her rest in 1895, at the same age. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters, all but two of these now living: Omri D.; Sarah, widow of Aaron Armocost, of Indianapolis; Enos, of Noblesville, Ind.; Levi, who was killed in the battle of Resaca, in the Atlanta Campaign, during the Civil war; Rebecca, wife of Perry Able, of California; Paul, of Lawrence township, Marion county; and Solomon, of Indianapolis.

Omri D. Klepfer was but two years old when his parents came to Indiana. His youthful years were passed in Hamilton county, and he remained on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he took up the carpenter's trade, making it his occupation for many years. During this period he made coffins by hand as they were ordered, a business he began when he was about twenty-four years old, and continued until a comparatively short time before his death. After 1866 he conducted an undertaking business in the village of Oaklondon, and he had a wide acquaintance throughout the county.

Mr. Klepfer was married Feb. 18, 1857, to Miss Louisa Fee, daughter of Aaron and Mary Ann (Armocost) Fee. To this union were born the following children: George W. is a photographer at McLoud, Oklahoma,

who is married and has two children; Orvin A., a farmer in Lawrence township, Marion county, who married Maggie Silvey, and has two children, Travis and Ada; Curtis Ellis, a bridge builder, and a contractor near Lincoln, Nebr., who is married, and the father of three children; Sarah Belle, who married Marshall Sellers, of Indianapolis, and has two children, Harry and Fraudia; Allie May, who married Will Gustin, of Indianapolis, and is the mother of three children, Wanda, and the twins, Otto and Leo; Clara Ann, who married Frank McCord, of Oaklondon, and is the mother of Erbin and Bertha; and Ora Melvina, who married George Bogart, of Indianapolis, and is the mother of one son, Rogers.

Mr. Klepfer belonged to the United Brethren Church, of which his wife is also a member. He was a Mason, being affiliated with Oaklondon Lodge, No. 140, F. & A. M., McCordsville Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M., and McCordsville Council. Mr. Klepfer belonged to Oakland Lodge, No. 534, I. O. O. F., and the Encampment. In politics he was a Republican, and he was highly respected in the community where his long and useful life had been passed. In 1872 he built his handsome and attractive home in Oaklondon, where he also constructed his undertaking establishment. All his hearses and funeral cars were built by him.

TOBIAS D. BUTLER, a prosperous farmer of Ray township, Morgan county, Ind., was born in this county, Feb. 4, 1838, a son of Tobias H. and Sally (Goss) Butler, the former of whom was born in Maryland, and was a veteran of the War of 1812.

The Butler family is of Scotch-Irish descent. The great-great-grandfather of our subject, Sir "Tobey" Butler, was a prominent lawyer in Philadelphia during Colonial days, while the father of our subject was related to the famous Gen. B. F. Butler.

Tobias H. Butler, father of our subject was married four times, his first wife being Betsey Weller, of Jefferson county, Ky. His second wife was Sallie Reed, who died, leaving a son who died at the age of two years. The third wife was Sally Goss, mother of our subject, born in North Carolina, a daughter of David Goss, also of North Carolina. His fourth wife was Elizabeth Ressel. To the marriage of Tobias H. Butler and Sally (Goss) were born: Elizabeth, who married (first) Andrew Rodgers (deceased), (sec-

ond) Thomas Evans (who was killed in the Civil war), (third) James Beck, and resides in Greene county, Ind.; George O., who married Caroline James, and both are deceased; Sally, deceased; Tobias D. Tobias H. Butler was a prominent Mason, and well known throughout Morgan county. He was successful as a farmer and citizen and left behind an unstained name to his children.

Until he was seventeen years of age, Tobias D. Butler was with his father. He enlisted, on July 6, 1861, in Company B, 21st Ind. V. I. and served eighteen months, when he was transferred to Company B, 1st Heavy Siege Artillery, with which he served until July, 1864. He saw very active service, and was a brave and gallant soldier.

On Oct. 20, 1864, Mr. Butler was married to Mary C. Asher, born in Owen county, Ind., daughter of Alan and Sarah (Allen) Asher, the former a farmer of Jefferson county, Ind. Mrs. Butler died July 15, 1881, a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Seven children had blessed this union: Edward, a graduate in the Musical department, of the school for the Blind at Indianapolis, is now a teacher of music on piano and organ, a most remarkable young man; Franklin married Ellie Holmes; Blanch married Grant Adley, a farmer of Owen county; Leota married William Storen, and resides at Indianapolis; Richard is a school teacher; Walter is a farmer and school teacher; May married William Brown, a resident of Morgan county.

On Oct. 30, 1887, Mr. Butler married Laura Asher, born in Owen county, Ind., a daughter of Daniel and Rachel (Dean) Asher. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have three children: Kate, Sally E. and Bertha, all at home. Mr. Butler is a Mason, a member of Paragon Lodge No. 647. In politics he is a Republican, although he does not desire office. His farm of 120 acres on which he carries on general farming, is one of the finest in the county, and he is respected throughout the township as a square, honorable man, and one who has attained his success through upright methods.

SAMUEL D. VAN PELT, the son of pioneer parents and himself a pioneer of Madison county, Ind., now a substantial and highly respected citizen of Anderson, was born in Preble county, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1832.

The Van Pelts are of sturdy Holland-Dutch stock, but the place of their original

settlement in the New World is unknown, as each succeeding generation moved a little farther from the seacoast into the wilderness. Of these migrations remain many an interesting tradition—stories of heroic struggles against primeval forests, of farms and homes wrested by physical strength and endurance from the natural wilderness, of dangers from wild beasts and savage men, of privation and renunciation. Out of such conflict came fertile cultivated fields and cultured homes, and a race of men strong and straight and true as the giants of the forests laid low by the mighty blows of the axmen.

Uriah Van Pelt, father of Samuel D., was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1803, son of Benjamin Van Pelt, who moved from Knoxville, Tenn., to Highland county, Ohio. Uriah Van Pelt was married in Preble county, Ohio, to Almira Daugherty, daughter of William Daugherty. The Daughertys were a Scotch-Irish family, and William Daugherty came from County Antrim, Ireland, to Pennsylvania in 1789, when about seventeen years old. He settled in Chester county, Pa., where, being well educated, he followed school teaching. There he married Mary Foster, daughter of Rev. William Foster, and wife, the latter a member of the Blair family. Both the Fosters and Blairs were Scotch-Irish, and early emigrated to Pennsylvania. Rev. William Foster, a Presbyterian clergyman, married one of the daughters of the Rev. James Blair, who had four children, all of whom married Presbyterian ministers. The Blairs were prominent in Colonial times, and Rev. James Blair was one of the founders of William and Mary College. Some years after the Revolution, perhaps as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Daughertys and Fosters settled in Mercer county, Pa. William Daugherty and wife had pushed farther to the West, and moving from Kentucky to Montgomery county, Ohio, settled on government land, and there he died aged about forty-eight years. He helped to establish the old Duck Creek Presbyterian Church, one of the historical churches of Montgomery county, and was one of its liberal supporters. His children were: Samuel, a soldier in the war of 1812; William; Margaret; Almira; James; and Joseph Foster, who became the father of Capt. W. W. Daugherty, of Indianapolis.

After his marriage Uriah Van Pelt and his wife settled, in 1832, in Huntsville, Ind.,

where he followed the millwright's trade. In 1837 he built a grist mill three-quarters of a mile east of Anderson, on the White river, and the next year he built a grist mill for Frederick Bronnenberg three miles east of Anderson. This latter mill he ran himself until 1839, when he moved to what is now known as the Moss Island mill on White river, three miles west of Anderson. He bought an old sawmill, entirely remodeled it, and then took as a partner Dr. Henry Wyman. The latter bought a lot of horses on credit, giving the firm's notes, and then took the horses south to sell. Nothing was realized from this venture, and Mr. Van Pelt was greatly distressed over the payment of the notes. Selling out the mill to Lloyd Brown, he then also built a woolen mill for Mr. Brown on Moss Island. In the spring of 1845 he moved to 120 acres of land he had previously purchased in the woods, about four miles north of Anderson. Of this land forty acres had seven entirely cleared, and a large "deadening" and was very wet. A hewed log cabin was already built, and there the family were hardly settled when Mr. Van Pelt sickened and died June 4, 1846. Facing almost unsurmountable obstacles, Mrs. Van Pelt, a woman of great force of character, grappled with the problem that confronted her. There was no time for sentiment, for there was a farm to be cleared, and seven children to be clothed and fed. With the outlook for the future as cheerless as the trees in the deadening around her cabin, she set to work. Her oldest son, Samuel D., was but fourteen, and with his aid, and that of the others, for the youngest even could pick brush in the clearing to feed the fires, she started work on the farm, bringing forcibly to mind the following stanza from one of our early poets:

The mothers of our forest land,
Stout-hearted dames were they,
With nerve to wield the battle axe,
And join the border fray.

Mrs. Van Pelt worked on the clearing, axe in hand, she worked in the fields, she cared for the family even to the making of the cloth for the clothing they wore, and she kept the family together. By the time she left the farm some twelve years later, she had cleared a large portion of it, and had a comfortable home. She was a member of the New Light Church, and in its faith she died at the age of ninety-one years. The family have preserved

a fine picture of her, sitting in her chair by the side of an old-fashioned fire place. She instilled into the hearts and minds of her children the principles of morality and religion, kindled in them a love of country and the spirit of liberty, and when the need came gave four of her sons to the service of her country, and one of the four laid down his life for the nation. The children born to Uriah Van Pelt and wife were: Rebecca A.; Samuel D.; Isaac H., who died in 1857; Francis M., born Aug. 15, 1838, an officer in the Civil war, and mentioned elsewhere; Matilda; William P., a private in the 116th Ind. Inf., and later in the 142d Indiana in the Civil war; Uriah J., a private in the 137th Indiana, who died in service at Tullahoma, Tenn. Uriah Van Pelt, the father, was a man of intelligence and strength of character. He was skilful with tools, and was able to make almost anything needed by the pioneers. Governor Bigger appointed him, in 1837, associate judge, his commission (bearing date Dec. 1, 1841, in the "twenty-sixth year of the State of Indiana") entitling him to serve seven years, after which, in 1844, he was re-elected. He was well-known, his judgment was respected and his advice frequently sought.

Samuel D. Van Pelt was about eighteen months old when he was brought by his parents to Madison county, Ind., and his earliest recollections are of pioneer scenes and incidents, and the pioneers themselves. The first school he attended was on the home farm four miles north of Anderson. This was a regulation log cabin school of the early days, and young Samuel D. attended during the winters, learning the "three R's." When his father died it was necessary for the lad to work hard to help his mother, though small of his age and scarcely able to swing the big axe of the backwoodsman. Often he worked with his mother and the younger children until far into the night. His indomitable mother would encourage him with "Now, Sam, don't you think you can cut down this one more tree; it is a big one I know, and it is late, but if you can cut it down, I will fix the fires, and by morning it will be nearly burned up." The boy would answer "Well, mother, I'll try," and with his unwieldy axe would cut away, tired though he was. They would then place fires under the tree at regular distances, and this would burn all night, and the charred or "niggered" logs would then be rolled into heaps. The education of the pioneer was not gleaned from books, but it made self-reliant men and

women, who cleared the forests, made roads, built bridges, erected homes and laid out towns. When Samuel D. was about eighteen years of age he was apprenticed by his guardian to learn the carpenter's trade under Dryson & Brown. He remained with them two years (1850-52), his natural aptitude for the use of tools, to which he had been accustomed all his life, soon making him a skilful mechanic. At the end of his apprenticeship he engaged in contracting in Anderson in partnership with Capt. Makepeace, and they continued together until both enlisted for service in the Civil war. Mr. Van Pelt enlisted in Anderson July 29, 1861, in the regimental band of the 19th Indiana Infantry, with the rank of first sergeant. His enlistment was for three years or during the war. The leader of the band, William Earle Reede, a very fine musician, now lives in Denver, Colo. Mr. Van Pelt played the barytone, and was presented with a fine silver instrument by Company A, of his regiment, which he still retains as a relic of the war. He served about fifteen months, when the bands were discharged by order of the War Department on account of the expense, only brigade bands being permitted. The band of the 19th was a brigade band but it was never mustered after its discharge. The duties of the band members, during battle, were as stretcher bearers, carrying wounded from the fields, and in attendance generally at the field hospital. Mr. Van Pelt saw service and was under fire in several battles, among them, Gainesville, Lewinsville (Sept. 11, 1861), Bull Run, Fairfax Court House, Cedar Mountain, Fredericksburg, and many others. The band members often, too, were detailed for guard duty. Mr. Van Pelt kept faithfully at work assigned him, and was honorably discharged at Rappahannock, Va., and mustered out at Washington, D. C., in September, 1862.

After his return from the front Mr. Van Pelt was married, and then resumed his contracting, becoming an expert stair builder. Later he engaged in slate roofing, and he invented a machine for puncturing the slate and later for trimming it. These machines were an entire success and have come into general use. He is a natural mechanic, and for a long time operated a novelty shop, and he did general repairing for many years, still having his repair shop at the present time. In 1865 he bought property on Meridian street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, and there built a comfortable

dwelling, in which he lived for thirty-eight years. This he sold in 1903, and bought his present property at No. 1331 Ohio avenue, where he erected a substantial residence in the modern style of architecture. He also owns two houses and lots on Nineteenth and Jackson streets. Mr. Van Pelt is an ingenious cabinet maker, and has a beautiful black walnut table, cut from an old walnut tree, scarred by the heat of many a fierce fire in the days when the clearing was made on the old Van Pelt homestead. The tree was entirely hollow for many feet, and was five feet in diameter. From the top of the old thirty-five foot stump was growing a flourishing gooseberry bush.

On Dec. 9, 1862, in Anderson, Ind., Samuel D. Van Pelt was married to Frances W. Bonner, who was born in Wilmington, Ind., Dec. 23, 1838, daughter of Rev. Charles and Sarah (Lake) Bonner. To this union came one son, Frank B., born Jan. 27, 1864, who received his education in the public schools, afterward learning the carpenter's trade and slate roofing business, and who married, in Anderson, Oct. 25, 1885, Angie Cannon, of Madison county.

Mr. Van Pelt is a member of Major May Post, G. A. R., of Anderson, and has held several offices. In politics he is a Republican, and although his first presidential vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas, he voted for Abraham Lincoln, for his second term. In 1853 he joined Mt. Moriah Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He was also at one time a member of the I. O. O. F. He is very popular with all who know him. Honest and upright in all his dealings, kind and charitable to the mistakes of others, wise in his judgment, he has the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

Rev. Charles Bonner, father of Mrs. Van Pelt, was of sterling Scotch-Irish stock, and born in Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 17, 1806, and there educated. He entered the Methodist ministry, preached for many years, and was a pioneer circuit rider and noted revivalist in the early days in Indiana. He held the first camp meeting ever conducted in Madison county at Pendleton. He married Sarah Lake, born March 28, 1806, probably in New Jersey, daughter of Samuel Lake, a pioneer of Indianapolis of English stock. Mrs. Sarah (Lake) Bonner died May 16, 1844, and the Rev. Mr. Bonner married (second) in Salem, Ind., March 4, 1845, Eliza Lyon, daughter of a pioneer and man of wealth of Washington county. To the first marriage were born:

William, born July 26, 1831, in Marion county, Ind., died April 13, 1855; John Wesley, born Dec. 2, 1832, in Shelby county, Ind.; Mary Isabelle, born Oct. 5, 1834, in Marion county, Ind.; Martha Caroline, born Oct. 7, 1836; Frances W., born Dec. 23, 1838; Charles Henry, born Nov. 8, 1840; and Sarah Helen, born Nov. 3, 1842. To the second marriage was born but one child, Amanda, born April 26, 1846. In 1852 the Rev. Mr. Bonner went to California, he and two companions crossing the Great Plains with ox-teams, being three months on the journey. He died in California Aug. 31, 1856. He was an eloquent preacher, and is yet remembered by the older Methodists of Indiana. Two of his brothers were Presbyterian ministers, and lived in southern Indiana. It is believed that they were of the same stock originally as the noted publisher, Robert Bonner, of New York.

JAMES M. BECK, an honored representative of one of the old pioneer families of Indiana, was born at the old homestead where he yet lives, in White River township, Johnson Co., Ind., Jan. 20, 1854, son of Gottlieb and Rebecca (Bowser) Beck, the former of whom was a native of Germany, and reared upon the historic river Rhine. The parents and brothers and sisters of Gottlieb Beck remained in Germany, with the exception of one brother, Adam, who settled and finally died in Pennsylvania, where he reared a large family. The Beck family was very prosperous in Germany, and its members stood high in the estimation of their fellow countrymen.

Gottlieb was but sixteen years of age when he emigrated to America, and he had previously learned the trade of baker. Upon landing he drifted on westward into Ohio, where he sought work at his trade, and at first was glad to accept nine dollars and board for three months. Later, he made his way to Indianapolis, and after a few years of hard effort, he established himself in a good bakery business. Opportunity came to him, and he was quick to grasp it. The State House was then in process of construction, and Mr. Beck, who was conveniently located, opened a restaurant and boarding house in connection with his establishment, and provided food for the workmen, and so successful was he, that in 1846, he retired from city life, and purchased a small distillery at Old Bluffs, which he operated until he bought a fine farm of

160 acres, on which he lived, and on which his son James M., was born. From time to time, he added to his property until he owned 1,000 acres in all. On this land he did general farming and stock raising and became very successful. During his life, he divided his broad acres among his children, the old homestead falling to the share of his son, James M., and with this son the good man and his wife spent their declining years, his death occurring June 27, 1897, while his wife passed away March 15, 1894. For many years, Mr. Beck was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, while late in life his wife became a member of the Christian Church. In politics he was a strong Democrat, but never aspired to office. He was twice married, first to Barbara Bowser, and second to her sister, Rebecca Bowser, who were of German descent, born in Ohio, daughters of Adam Bowser, a pioneer farmer, who settled in Indiana, and was one of the leading men of Indianapolis. Adam Bowser had the following family: Daniel; Henry; George; Sarah, Mrs. John Moore; Susan, Mrs. Mullen; Barbara, first wife of Gottlieb Beck; Rebecca, mother of James M. Beck. No children were born of the marriage with Barbara, while to the marriage with Rebecca were born: Henry, born at Indianapolis; John, born at the homestead; Elma, Mrs. George Travis; Mariah, who married O. Brunnemer, and second Jacob Brown; Sarah, Mrs. R. Wilhelm; William, deceased; George, who died in this township; and James M.

For seventeen years prior to their death, James M. Beck made a pleasant and comfortable home for his parents. During his childhood he was reared to healthy manhood on the farm, his school advantages being furnished by the district school. In 1878, he married and settled at the homestead (which was his portion of his father's estate), consisting of 120 acres, all well improved, to which he has added more land until he now owns 400 acres more adjoining his home farm, and it all forms one of the finest farms in Indiana. Mr. Beck has followed in the footsteps of his father in the matter of making improvements, as well as in personal habits, a strong sense of honesty and uprightness of dealing. Success has crowned his efforts, and he may well look back with pride upon a well spent life. Having been deeply attached to his father, Mr. Beck preserves many little mementoes of the past of that good man,

among which perhaps the most interesting is his wedding suit. The coat is a Prince Albert, made of a fine grade of black cloth, and the entire suit gives a good representation of the styles of those days. Never departing from his father's example, Mr. Beck always votes the Democratic ticket, and has never desired political preferment. For many years he has been a consistent member of the Christian Church, in which he is also elder and trustee.

James M. Beck married Miss Nancy E. Foglesong, born in this township, Oct. 27, 1862, a most cultured and intelligent lady, daughter of Jacob and Matilda (Boles) Foglesong, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. The Boles family are of Irish descent, the Foglesongs coming from Germany, and Jacob and Matilda were married in Johnson county, Ind. Jacob Foglesong was a son of Christian, a pioneer settler in the wooded wilderness of Johnson county, and he and his wife died in the locality they helped to settle, the parents of two children: Katie, Mrs. James; and Jacob. Jacob Foglesong was a strong Democrat, but never desired office. In religious belief he was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. His wife died March 31, 1900, and he passed away Dec. 10, 1901. The children born to Jacob and Matilda Foglesong were: Edward, who died unmarried; Henrietta, Mrs. Doty, of Portland, Ind.; Jane, Mrs. Elter, of Carroll county; Elias, a farmer of this county; Mary, Mrs. George Beck; Nancy E., wife of Mr. Beck; and Alva, a farmer on the old homestead. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James M. Beck: George A., born May 9, 1880; Cora, born June 9, 1882; and Bertha, born April 14, 1887. The mother is also a devoted member of the Christian Church, and all are numbered among the leading people of this locality.

JONAS BENJAMIN MANSHIP. Agricultural interests predominate in Fall Creek township, Hamilton Co., Ind., and this portion of the State can boast of some of the best farmers of the country. Among them may be mentioned Jonas Benjamin Manship, born in the township, Nov. 1, 1867, son of George and Emily (Fisher) Manship.

(I) Eben Manship was the American progenitor of the family, coming to this country from England prior to the Revolution. History preserves an incident relative to this

gentleman. While passing along a road in the State of Maryland, during the war, he met the immortal George Washington. The great man kindly advised him to "Push on for the enemy was at hand." Eben was a farmer by occupation, and eventually settled in North Carolina during the war, where he resided until his death.

(II) Matthew Manship, great-grandfather of Jonas B. was a successful farmer in North Carolina, and reared a family of seven children, all of whom became prosperous. The mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Ledman.

(III) John Manship, grandfather of our subject, married Celia Ledman, and both were of North Carolina. They had a family of the following children: Lucinda, deceased; Matilda; Nathan; George; John and Elijah; William, deceased; Robert, deceased; Mary and Thomas, all of whom married and were prosperous. John and his twin brother Elijah, the eldest of the family, came to Indiana about 1833, settling first in Wayne county, but after a year coming to Hamilton county, locating in Fall Creek township, where John began his pioneer life. He was fortunate in possessing ox-teams, as many farmers did not possess these. The houses were all built of logs in those days, and the spinning wheel was a very important piece of furniture. The land was obtained from the government and was absolutely wild, while the nearest market was Indianapolis. However, hearts were brave, and arms strong in those venturesome days, and he and his wife lived happily in Fall Creek township until their death. They became very well known, and when the Methodist Church was founded, they became earnest members. When they died the whole community mourned.

(IV) George Manship, born in Hamilton county, Ind., Jan. 22, 1837, received a limited education, there being few or no schools in his boyhood days, in that portion of the State. At the age of twenty-one years, he began life for himself, first renting land. As soon as he accumulated sufficient money, he bought sixty acres, and added to his property, until in time he had six hundred acres, the greater portion of which he has given to his children. His life has been spent in hard work, and he can rejoice in his success.

On Feb. 28, 1861, George Manship married Emily C. Fisher, who was born in North Carolina, daughter of Salathiel and Mary Fisher, and granddaughter of Henry Fish-

er, all of North Carolina, the Fisher family being one of the old and aristocratic Southern ones, of English descent. Both father and son came to Indiana in 1853, and Salathiel became a successful farmer in Delaware township, Hamilton county, where he died. Ten children were born to George and Emily Fisher: William Henry, a farmer of Fall Creek township, married Elphenia Klepper, and has two children; Robert F., deceased, was married to Mattie Brooks, and had a family of four children of whom one is deceased; Noah Gifford, a farmer of Delaware township, married Cora McCarty, and has a family of five children; Jonas Benjamin; Newton, resides at Noblesville, married Eva Nieman, and has a family of three; Lemuel F. and Mary M. died in infancy; Cora is a teacher in the schools; one died in infancy; and Walter W. died at the age of sixteen. All were well educated in the public schools and were a credit to their parents. Cora in particular, was thoroughly educated in music, and now is one of the most popular and successful teachers of music in this locality. The parents were members of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Manship is a Democrat, and one of the well known men of Fall Creek township.

(V) At the age of twenty-one years Jonas Benjamin Manship, son of George, started out in life for himself, like his father renting land at first. In 1896 he bought 160 acres in Delaware township, but in 1901 he traded that farm for 140 acres of highly cultivated land in Delaware and Fall Creek townships. He resides on Section 18, Delaware township, Hamilton county, and carries on general farming and stock-raising, carrying an excellent grade of stock, and being noted for his success in both lines of business.

On Nov. 15, 1891, Mr. Manship was united in marriage with Cora Virgin, born in Hamilton county, Ind., daughter of William and Christiann (Brooks) Virgin. Mr. and Mrs. Manship are very consistent members of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Manship is a Democrat. Fraternally Mr. Manship is pleasantly associated with Lodge No. 440, I. O. O. F., while his wife is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, No. 526; and of Burnt Hickory W. R. C., No. 35. Fishers. Mr. Manship has accumulated his property by legitimate business methods, and through legitimate business opportunities, and he is justly recognized as one of the conservative,

upright and substantial men of his community.

William Virgin, father of Mrs. Manship, was of Scotch descent, born March 22, 1842, son of Allen Virgin and Sarah Jane Carr. He is now a retired farmer, living on his farm east of New Britton. He enlisted in the Civil war Aug. 12, 1862, and was wounded in the battle of Winchester, Va. He served his country until the war closed when he was honorably discharged. William Virgin was married March 7, 1867, to Christiann Brooks, daughter of Madison and Nancy Brooks, who were both reared in North Carolina. Madison Brooks was born Sept. 5, 1814. He and his wife early came to Indiana, and he has resided in Fall Creek township all the while. He has been married twice since and is the father of fifteen children, three dying in infancy. He has been a prosperous farmer, accumulating wide acres and giving to his surviving children eighty acres each. In all he has possessed 3,500 acres.

JOSEPH S. HOOVER. The nation will ever owe a debt of honor to the brave boys in blue who at so great sacrifice and with exalted patriotism offered their services to their country when its integrity was menaced by armed rebellion. One of the brave men whom Indiana sent to the front and whose military career was one of distinctive honor is Joseph S. Hoover, who is now living retired in Indianapolis, and who is a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of the State.

Mr. Hoover was born in Butler county, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1831, son of Conrad and Eleanor (Ducat) Hoover, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania, where their marriage occurred. The paternal grandfather was of stanch old German stock and was a successful farmer in the Fatherland, where twelve sons and three daughters were born to him. He emigrated with his family to America, settling as a farmer in Pennsylvania, where his children were reared to maturity and where he and his wife passed the residue of their days, honored by all and known as devoted members of the Lutheran Church.

Conrad Hoover was a child at the time of his parents' removal to America and he was reared on the old homestead in Pennsylvania. In his youth he learned the trade of carpenter, which continued to be his vocation throughout his active business life. After his marriage he resided in Pennsylvania until 1826, when he

removed to Butler county, Ohio, becoming one of its pioneers. He located in the village of Oxford, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1839. His life was one of integrity and honor and one prolific in good works. While a young man, in Pennsylvania, he enlisted and served in the War of 1812. Having a large family he was not able to accumulate much property, leaving his family with limited resources but with that best of all heritages, an honored name. His wife Eleanor (Ducat) Hoover survived him many years and her devotion to her home and children was one of great strength and ideality. She died in 1860, at the age of seventy-four years, loved by all who had come within the sphere of her gracious influence. He father was of Scotch lineage, her mother of English, and they were married in Pennsylvania, whence they eventually removed to Franklin county, Ind., where he followed his trade of potter until his death. His widow later removed to Connersville, where she lived to the patriarchal age of more than ninety years. They had three children: John, Eleanor (mother of Mr. Hoover), and Mary E. (who died in Louisville, Ky.). Conrad and Eleanor (Ducat) Hoover became the parents of sixteen children, of whom ten lived to years of maturity, namely: Sarah, Mrs. Clark; Mary Ann, Mrs. Madden; Casinda, Mrs. D. Rinehart; Ellen, Mrs. J. Rinehart; Rachel, Mrs. Hawthorne; Harriet Maria, Mrs. Strickler; Frances Charline, Mrs. Clements; Rebecca, Mrs. W. Tribbey; Charles, who served in the Confederate army during the Rebellion and who died in Cincinnati, in November, 1868; and Joseph S.

Joseph S. Hoover was reared to the age of thirteen in Ohio, attending the common schools as opportunity afforded, and then came to Connersville, Ind., where he grew to manhood. While yet a boy he began working in a woolen factory, and he continued in the employ of one concern for many years. At the outbreak of the Rebellion his loyalty was quickened to responsive protest, and in 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company K, 60th Ind. V. I., which was first assigned to the Department of the West and later to the Army of the Tennessee. Mr. Hoover participated in the battle at Richmond, Ky., in August, 1862, where about two hundred Union soldiers met their death and where the greater portion of his regiment was captured. They were paroled three day later, after which the

men returned to their homes; later, being exchanged, they effected a reorganization at Indianapolis and again proceeded to the front, in November, 1862. After remaining for a time in camp at Memphis, Tenn., the command started forth on the Vicksburg campaign, landing at Yazoo, and soon afterward meeting with a repulse in an engagement at Chickasaw river. They then proceeded up the Arkansas river to Arkansas Post, which they captured Jan. 11, 1863, and then proceeded to Milliken's Bend on the Mississippi, and after a hot skirmish started on the march to Vicksburg, taking part in the entire campaign and remaining in that city for a month after its capture. The troops then went down the river and effected the capture of Jackson, Miss., returned to Vicksburg and later were stationed for some time in New Orleans, having in the meanwhile made a reconnoitering tour through the western part of the State. Then they went up the Pascagoula river for an attack on Mobile, having a number of skirmishes from the boat while enroute, and finally encamping on Dauphine island, at the entrance of Mobile bay, from which point they shortly afterward returned to New Orleans and thence proceeded to Fort Esperanza, Tex., where a number of men were drowned by the breaking down of a frail pontoon bridge. After a short time the command joined Banks' forces and took part in the various maneuvers of the Red river campaign, returning to New Orleans, where they remained in camp for a few weeks. Proceeding to Pensacola, Fla., they remained there until March, 1865, when they started on the march to Mobile, capturing Blakely enroute, in April, 1865, and then moving forward to join Sherman at Selma, where they were stationed when the welcome news came to them of Lee's surrender. In June they returned to Mobile, where they were mustered out on July 5th, the regiment returning to Indianapolis, where Mr. Hoover received an honorable discharge, having proved a loyal and valiant soldier and enduring a full quota of the trials and hardships of war.

Mr. Hoover then returned to Connersville, where he continued work in the woolen factory until the plant was destroyed by fire, after which he found employment in a local furniture factory, where he advanced to a position of responsibility and trust and where he remained for a long term of years, until 1886. For the following six years he held

the position of superintendent of the Connersville water-works. In 1892 Mr. Hoover came to Indianapolis, and here was employed in the freight department of the Pan Handle Railroad about eight years, at the expiration of which time he retired from active labor, having gained a competence through his honorable and well directed efforts, and having at all times held the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He has a commodious and attractive modern home on Summit street, which he erected in 1898. In politics he has taken no active part, though he has given a staunch allegiance to the Republican party. He and his wife are worthy adherents of the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally he holds membership in George H. Chapman Post, No. 209, G. A. R., of his home city.

In 1854 Mr. Hoover was united in marriage to Miss Mary Fritch, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1837, a daughter of Jacob Fritch, who was born in the province of Alsace, Germany, where he continued to live until after the birth of his two eldest children. Jacob Fritch was a soldier in Napoleon's army. A weaver by trade, he emigrated to Pennsylvania, but there engaged in farming until 1844, when he removed to Connersville, Ind., where he passed the remainder of his life. His children were as follows: Malinda, Mrs. McCann; Jacob, of Rush county, Ind.; Sarah, Mrs. Miller; Mary, wife of Mr. Hoover; Daniel, deceased; Samuel, of Fairmount, Ind.; and Margaret, of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have had eleven children, namely: William, deceased; Charles, of Indianapolis; Anna May, Mrs. S. Jacobs; Francis M., of Cincinnati; Mary B., who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Joseph, of New York City; Samuel F., who died at the age of thirteen; Katherine M., Mrs. G. Graves; Conrad D., of Indianapolis; Claud T., of Indianapolis; and Elizabeth Eleanor, Mrs. M. L. Robinson, of Indianapolis.

WITT BROTHERS, ALBERT E. WITT AND RICHARD C. WITT, are among the successful business men of Lebanon, Ind., holding positions of prominence and influence in Boone county. They are sons of William W. and Lavina Caroline (Haun) Witt.

William W. Witt was a native of North Carolina, born in 1825, and his wife Lavina Caroline Haun, was born in Tennessee in 1827. Of their ten children eight are now living. The names of the children were as fol-

lows: Oliver C., Milroy L., Alonzo H., Thomas Edward, Joseph W., Albert E., Richard C., Charles E., Lillie M. (wife of Walter Matthews, of Thorntown, Ind.), and Ella (wife of James Allen Hogshire, of Lebanon). The father was a carpenter by trade. He came to Indiana in 1829 with his father and brothers, and for a number of years before his marriage followed his trade in Lebanon. After marrying he moved on a farm east of the town and remained there until 1878, when he returned to Lebanon and went into the milling business. He was very successful in all his enterprises, and a few years before his death retired from all active and specific business to look after his various property interests. His death occurred in 1898, and his wife's in 1887. Both were devout Methodists.

Michael Witt, father of William W., was a native of North Carolina, of German descent. He migrated to Union county, Ind., about 1827, and five years later moved to Boone county, where he bought a farm on the present site of Lebanon. His wife, Susan (Wyrick) Witt, bore him a good sized family, and died in middle life, while he lived to advanced age. The maternal grandfather of the Witt brothers was Abraham Haun, who came from Tennessee to Indiana, and settled on a farm near Thorntown, where he lived to a good old age. He and his wife had a large family.

Richard C. Witt was born in Center township, Boone county, Aug. 16, 1862, and passed his boyhood on his father's farm two miles east of Lebanon. He attended the district school, later the Lebanon public school, and then settled upon an active and varied business career. Beginning as clerk in a grocery store for several years, he soon decided to start in for himself, and selected Kansas as his field. He took up a claim of 160 acres in Meade county, and spent three years on it, living in a sod house while he improved his land. Later he took up a timber claim of 160 acres, and another homestead claim of the same extent, but sold the last two and eventually even his first purchase. His life in Kansas was primitive in the last degree, and he was obliged to do his own cooking and washing. Mr. Witt returned to Lebanon after selling his Kansas property, and at first clerked in a shoe store, but afterward in partnership with Charles Morgan bought the establishment and conducted it eight or nine years.

Selling his interest in this store to his brother, Albert E., he spent one year on the road as agent in Illinois for a Boston shoe firm, and then returned to his old calling in Lebanon as a partner of his brother Albert E. After two years he again sold out his share, and built a washing machine and furniture factory which he conducted in partnership with his brother-in-law, Clifton C. Utter. Although the concern was prosperous from the start, Mr. Witt sold out here, too, after two years, and then embarked in the real estate business with his uncle, Adam H. Haun. After several years Mr. Haun died and then Mr. Witt took into the firm his cousin, Harry L. Kenworthy, under the firm name of Witt & Kenworthy. After they had been in partnership for eight years Mr. Kenworthy retired and Albert E. Witt acquired a half interest, the firm name becoming Witt Bros. They do a large business in real estate, loan and insurance lines, while their holdings in both town and farm properties are considerable. In political sentiment Mr. Witt is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. R. M., the M. W. A. and the Elks.

Richard C. Witt was married in 1889 to Miss Minnie Utter, daughter of Samuel J. and Emma (Fall) Utter. One daughter has been born to them, Dorothy C. Mr. Witt is a man of unusual ability, bright and keen, and of the soundest judgment, and has been uniformly successful, whatever his line of work. He has become one of the wealthy men of Boone county, and is not only respected for his material success, but is held in high esteem for his many fine traits of character.

WILLIAM ECKERT, the well known cigar manufacturer at No. 520 West Washington street, Indianapolis, was born Aug. 12, 1859, in Wasbach, Baden, Germany, son of Jacob and Barbara (Schneider) Eckert, both natives of that country. His education was acquired partly in Germany, and was finished in Indianapolis, whither he had come with his sister when he was fourteen, arriving Nov. 26, 1873. His sister, Mrs. Schlegel, still resides here.

Mr. Eckert attended school in Indianapolis for some time after his arrival. On April 15, 1874, he went to work at cigar making for J. P. C. Meyer, spending three years mastering the trade. For over nine years he worked as a journeyman for John Rauch. In 1886 Mr. Meyer was about to

go away for his health, and wanted some honest person to close up at nights for him, and to take his receipts for each day. Knowing Mr. Eckert's reliability, he asked him to do this work, and on his return Mr. Meyer showed his appreciation of the favor done by Mr. Eckert, by offering him better inducements than he found at Mr. Rauch's. Mr. Eckert made the change and remained with Mr. Meyer for over five years. At the end of that time, Mr. Eckert, from ill health, was obliged to rest, and when he regained his health, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to try his luck for one year. At the expiration of that time he found that "there was no place like home," and he returned to Indianapolis, going to J. Wenger & Co. He recognized the fact that the work he turned out for others was largely patronized, and he began to save up his dollars until on Jan. 22, 1894, he opened up a business for himself at No. 211 Blake street, in a small room. He lived on the premises, and his patronage was soon increased to such an extent that his quarters were too small. In the latter part of 1901 he moved his business (factory and office) to No. 520 West Washington street. Mr. Eckert's friends always speak of him as a straightforward, sober man, honest in his business dealings, and his success is due to his business methods which are entirely his own. While his business is located, as stated, at No. 520 West Washington street, he has a comfortable home at No. 406 North West street.

On New Year's eve, 1902, Mr. Eckert was married to Bessie L. Stone. Mr. Eckert belongs to the Knights of Fidelity, Improved Order of Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Haymakers and the Badischer Unterstutzungs Verein.

JOHN MOORE, a general merchant at Oaklondon, Ind., where he has attained considerable prominence and a substantial standing in the business and commercial circles of Marion county, was born in Madison county, Ind., May 22, 1849, a son of Moses and Sarah (Bauer) Moore, both of whom were natives of Virginia.

John Moore, grandfather of John, was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent. He was a farmer and a miller, and moving into Virginia, died there well advanced in years, the father of a large family. Philip Bauer, maternal grandfather of John Moore, was

born in Virginia, and removing early in his life to Ohio, became a very successful farmer in that State. His family consisted of eight children. He was of German descent, and died in Ohio when quite old.

Moses Moore was a farmer all his life, and in an early day came into the western country, making a location on a farm of eighty acres in Madison county, where he died in 1872, at the age of sixty-six years. His widow survived until 1896, when she passed away at the age of seventy-three years. They were of the United Brethren faith. They had a family of six sons and five daughters, and six of their children are now living: Catherine, the widow of Philip Shetterly, of Elwood, Ind.; Eli, of Alma, Kans.; Sarah, the wife of Jacob Bogart, of Perkinsville, Ind.; John, of Oaklandon, Ind.; Isaiah, of Alma, Kans.; and Setilla, the wife of Allen Foland, also of Alma, Kansas.

John Moore was reared in Madison county, Ind., and remained on his father's farm until he was eighteen years old. His education was secured in the district school, and when he was eighteen years old, he set himself to the learning of the trade of carriage and wagon maker, which was his occupation for some twenty years or more in Oaklandon, to which village he came in 1873. He afterward engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business at the same place. About 1888 he embarked in a general mercantile business, which he has followed to the present time.

John Moore was married Dec. 27, 1871, to Miss Emma A., daughter of Rebs and Rebecca Jane (Freeman) Jenkins. They have an adopted son, John Delbert, who has now grown to manhood, and is a clerk in Mr. Moore's store. He married Clemmie L. Ginder, and is the father of one child, Lucile.

Mrs. Moore is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Moore belongs to Oakland Lodge, No. 534, I. O. O. F., and the Encampment. He is a Democrat, and is an upright and honorable citizen, much respected in the community where his useful and industrious life is passing. Half a mile west of the village of Oaklandon he has a good farm of eighty-six acres, and also owns a very pleasant home in the village. His father was a pioneer in Indiana, his grandfather in Virginia, and his great-grandfather in Pennsylvania. The deed to his great-grandfather's farm was signed by the sons of Wil-

liam Penn, and here he built a large stone house, 140 years ago, which is still standing, and is in a good state of preservation. Mrs. Moore's people are interested in an estate in England, which once belonged to a Freeman, who was a bachelor.

In his store Mr. Moore carries a large and well selected stock of dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, and he is a progressive and public-spirited citizen and business man. He is a genuine "Hoosier," his parents having settled in this State over seventy years ago when the country was new and very sparsely settled, being among the very early pioneers of this region. Mr. Moore has lived in the State more than half a century, and was well acquainted with many of the sturdy pioneers of Madison and Marion counties.

CAPT. FRANCIS M. VAN PELT, an officer of the Civil war, past commander of Major May Post, G. A. R., Anderson, and a respected citizen of Anderson, where he is serving as justice of the peace, was born Aug. 15, 1838, in that town, son of Uriah and Almira (Daugherty) Van Pelt.

Captain Van Pelt received his education in the district schools, which he attended until he was eighteen years old. He was reared on a farm but had begun to learn the carpenter's trade, when, in April, 1861, he enlisted and was mustered into the U. S. service at Indianapolis, Ind., as a private of Company G, 17th Ind. V. I. He received his honorable discharge at Nashville, Tenn., in January, 1865, after three years and eight months service. For meritorious services he was promoted to duty sergeant and to second lieutenant in April, 1862, after the battle of Shiloh, and to first lieutenant Dec. 18, 1862. He was in charge of his company from December, 1862, until Nov. 20, 1863, being in command at the battle of Chickamauga. He commanded his company in the battle at Hoover's Gap, June 24, 1863, and during the siege of Chattanooga. His brigade was mounted at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and was afterward known as Wilder's Brigade. He was under General Crook in pursuit of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and participated in the battle at Farmington, Tenn., where Wilder's Brigade lost heavily. During this battle, Captain Van Pelt, in command of his company, made a gallant charge, capturing three of the enemy's field pieces, and driving the Confederates across the Tennessee river. At

Mooresville, Ala., after the battle of Chickamauga, in the latter part of November, 1863, he was detailed in the field in recruiting service, by general order from Governor Morton that the Indiana regiments be recruited. Capt. Van Pelt, representing Company G, came home at once on this order, and acted as recruiting officer until April 1, 1864. He rejoined his regiment at Indianapolis at the end of a veteran furlough of thirty days. He left Indianapolis with his regiment as first lieutenant, and at Louisville, Ky., was detailed in command of sixty men to go in search of guerrillas. On this expedition he first met and became acquainted with Felix G. Stidger, of Taylorsville, Ky., to whom he had been referred as a Union man. Later he was in a raid on Bardstown, Ky., which was captured with six prisoners. At the mouth of Cox's Creek, a branch of the Salt river, Lieutenant Van Pelt and his men captured a Mr. Blanchard, a wealthy planter and secessionist, who had harbored guerrillas, and sent him in charge of Lieutenant Wagner to Louisville, Ky. Captain Van Pelt then took twenty men, went to the towns of Chaplin and Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ky., and took three prisoners. The extract printed below is from the *Louisville Journal* of April 14, 1864, and is a graphic account of the affair by George D. Prentice, known the world over for his ability and genius, who was at that time editor of the *Journal*:

"Lieutenant Van Pelt of the 17th Indiana regiment, who was in command of the detachment of troops sent to Bardstown on Saturday, returned to the city yesterday afternoon with two prisoners in charge. Their names are Mitchell and Lyon, and they claim to belong to the 8th Kentucky Cavalry. They state that they deserted the regiment during the Morgan raid last summer and they have not been connected with the service since. But it is the opinion of the military authorities that they have been serving in the guerrilla companies in the State, and belong to a gang that made the late raid into Shelbyville. Lieutenant Van Pelt was riding at the head of his detachment, and on entering Bloomfield, three men in butternut suits spurred their horses to their mettle and dashed madly down the road in an opposite direction. The Lieutenant gave chase, but in starting his horse became frightened and in bounding over a wood pile fell and threw his rider against a frame building. The Lieutenant was

stunned, but remounted his horse and followed in pursuit. Being better mounted than the men of his detachment, he soon distanced them, and with a sadly jaded steed found himself close upon the heels of the pursued, but alone, his men back to the rear. Finding he could not overtake the guerrillas without a fresh horse, he quickly dismounted in front of a farm yard and leading a spirited animal from the stable soon girted on the saddle and was speeding on after the fleeing thieves.

"A two-mile run brought the pursuer and pursued face to face, and presenting his revolver the lieutenant demanded them to surrender. Two of the party complied with the demand without a show of resistance, while the third, whose high mettle steed appeared still to be fresh, dashed into the cedars and succeeded in making his escape. Lieutenant Van Pelt started back to Bloomfield with his prisoners and soon met a portion of his detachment. They returned to Bardstown in the evening, and with the cool of blood and excitement, the Lieutenant found that the injury of his fall was so great as to almost prevent him from remaining in the saddle. His right arm was badly injured and he had other bruises, so that it required assistance to get on and off his horse. Notwithstanding this, he remained up all night, and riding on to Mt. Washington placed the prisoners under guard and saw to it that no recapture could be made by a surprise, by placing a guard around the house as well as in the road. With little sleep and rest, he rode next morning into Louisville and turned the prisoners over to the military authorities. The bold, daring ride of Lieutenant Van Pelt of the 17th Indiana regiment, outrivals the wild, dashing feats of the renowned heroes of knightly days, and smacks of romance almost too thrilling to be real—but the truth of these statements being established beyond question, we must yield to facts, and crown the Lieutenant as one of the dashing heroes of the war. The two guerrillas are now confined in the military prison."

Being disabled by his injuries, Captain Van Pelt went to the convalescent camp at Columbia, Tenn., in charge of the convalescent squad from Louisville, where he remained about one week, at the end of this time marching with his regiment from Columbia to Chattanooga, where he had been detached for staff duty on General Wilder's staff, but by his own request returned to his

own company. Lieutenant Van Pelt participated in all the battles participated in by his regiment, and in the summer of 1864 took part in the Atlanta campaign.

In the fall of 1864 our subject received leave of absence for twenty days, on account of the death of his younger brother, Uriah, a private of the 137th Indiana Infantry, who died at Tullahoma, Tenn. During this furlough Captain Van Pelt again met in Indianapolis Felix G. Stidger, famous for his exposure of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and was subpoenaed as a witness to substantiate Stidger's character as a Union man, before the commissioners who were to investigate the organization known as the "American Knights of the Golden Circle" or "Sons of Liberty." After these services to his country, Captain Van Pelt returned to Anderson, but soon went to Galesburg, Ill., in December, 1865, where he was in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, with which company he remained until 1870.

In 1869 he was elected postmaster by a large majority, but the election was not accepted by the postal authorities. On Dec. 24, 1868, Captain Van Pelt was married in Galesburg, Ill., to Amanda M. Slater, born in Rochester, Ill., in 1842, daughter of Dr. Samuel D. and Malvina A. (Stafford) Slater. Dr. Slater was born in Concord, N. H., of English descent, coming of an old Colonial family, members of which served in the American war of the Revolution. Doctor Slater went to Kentucky, where he graduated at the Medical College at Lexington, and moved to Rochester, Ill., about 1825. He was medical director of the 1st Illinois Militia. He went to Galesburg in 1855, for the purpose of educating his children, and there he practiced medicine for years. He was accidentally killed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in 1870. Dr. and Mrs. Slater were the parents of the following children: Dr. Albert S., who served as assistant surgeon in the Civil war; Amanda M., ten years a teacher in the public schools in Galesburg and vicinity, and now the wife of Captain Van Pelt; Anna, the wife of Senator J. B. Harsh, of Iowa, president of the First National Bank of Creston, Iowa; Frank H., of Creston, Iowa; and Minnie, the wife of Dr. Herbert Judd, both now deceased.

In 1870 Captain Van Pelt went to Atlanta, Ga., representing William Garrison &

Co., of Philadelphia, publishers, in the management there of their branch office, covering several States. After a few years, he resigned and engaged in contracting for J. C. Peak & Co., until 1874, when he received an appointment in the railway mail service, his route being from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and he continued in this until 1880. Two years of this time he was in the office of L. M. Terrell, superintendent 4th division, Railway Mail Service. In 1880 he was appointed to a position in the United States Revenue service as deputy collector for five counties, with headquarters at Rome, Ga. In 1882 he resigned and returned to Atlanta, and was again appointed in the railway mail service, continuing until 1885. He resigned this position and engaged in contracting in Atlanta until 1889, in which year he became superintendent of the registry department under Gen. John R. Lewis, postmaster of Atlanta, Ga., and served until 1890, when he returned to the railway mail service, running from Atlanta to Brunswick, Ga. In 1890 he accepted a position as deputy collector in the United States Internal Revenue service, his district being five counties in Georgia, with headquarters at Newnan, and here he served until the fall of 1893. In the spring of 1894 Captain Van Pelt removed with his family to Lincoln, Neb., where three of his daughters graduated at the Western Normal College, and where he resided until the fall of 1895. In that year he returned to Anderson, Ind. In 1902 he was elected justice of the peace, an office which he still retains, having proved an efficient and able justice, whose judgment is respected by the people.

Captain Van Pelt is one of the original Republicans, having voted for Abraham Lincoln, and for every Republican candidate for the presidency since. He joined the G. A. R. in Galesburg, Ill., in 1866, that post, with Gen. A. A. Smith post commander, being one of the first posts ever organized. He has held many offices and was commander of Major May Post, Anderson, in 1902. He was a member of O. M. Mitchell Post, Atlanta, Ga. Captain Van Pelt is an honored member of the I. O. O. F., and was recording secretary of his lodge in Newnan, Georgia.

Captain and Mrs. Van Pelt are the parents of the following children: Minnie A., a teacher; Frances M., the wife of E. W. Bilzen, assistant superintendent of the Metro-

politan Insurance Company; Ada Madge, a teacher in the public schools of Anderson; and Almira S., wife of Walter W. Nuzum, assistant superintendent Western-Southern Life Insurance Company.

The 17th Indiana regiment, to which Captain Van Pelt belonged, marched over 4,000 miles during its service in the Civil war, and captured over 5,000 prisoners, more than 6,000 stands of arms, seventy pieces of artillery, eleven stands of colors, and more than 3,000 horses and mules. All this was done with a loss of three officers and sixty-six men killed, and thirteen officers and seventeen men wounded. The regiment fought in nearly every State in the South, viz.: Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama. Lieutenant Van Pelt served nobly and gallantly in all battles of his regiment. In an article from his pen descriptive of his visit to the battlefield of Chickamauga, he writes: "On the outside of the Wilder monument engraved in slabs of polished granite are the names of every officer in the entire brigade, and on the inside is a huge safe, in which are deposited the names, on parchment, of every man who was in the brigade and participated in the battle. To be able to see my name on that monument gives me more pleasure than to be possessed of all the wealth required to build all the monuments on the entire field."

Uriah Van Pelt, the father of our subject, was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1803. He was of sturdy Holland-Dutch stock, son of Benjamin Van Pelt, who moved from Knoxville, Tenn., to Highland county, Ohio, as a pioneer. Uriah Van Pelt married Almira Daugherty, in Preble county, Ohio. The Daughertys were of sterling Scotch-Irish descent, and the founder of the family in America, William Daugherty, came from County Antrim, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, in 1789, when he was about seventeen years old. He settled in Chester county, where, being well educated, he followed school teaching. There he was married to Mary Foster, the daughter of Rev. William Foster (whose wife's name was Blair). Both the Fosters and the Blairs were of Scotch-Irish stock, and the ancestors of the Rev. William Foster, who was a Presbyterian clergyman, came on one of the early Scotch-Irish emigrations to Pennsylvania. He married one of the daughters of the Rev. James Blair, also a Presbyterian minister, who had four daughters, all

of whom married Presbyterian ministers. The Blairs were a very prominent Chester county, Pa., family in Colonial times, and very patriotic. Rev. James Blair, of Virginia, was one of the founders of William and Mary College. The Daugherty and Foster families moved to Mercer county, Pa., some years after the Revolution, and about the beginning of the nineteenth century. William Daugherty and wife removed from Kentucky to Montgomery county, Ohio, as pioneers, and settled on Government land, where he died aged about forty-eight years. He and his family were Presbyterians in religion, and Mr. Daugherty helped to establish one of the most historical churches in Montgomery county, Ohio,—the old Duck Creek Presbyterian Church, of which he was a liberal supporter and faithful member. His children were: Samuel, a soldier in the war of 1812; William; Margaret; Almira; James; and Joseph Foster, who became the father of Captain W. W. Daugherty, of Indianapolis.

After marriage Uriah Van Pelt and his wife settled in Huntsville, Ind., in 1832, where Mr. Van Pelt worked at the trade of millwright. He bought a saw and grist mill at the Jackson mill site, one mile southeast of Anderson (where Capt. Francis M. was born), and built a mill on the Bronnenburg site on the White river. He moved in 1841 to the Moss Island mill site, two miles west of Anderson, and built a mill there, and was appointed associate judge by Governor Bigger, holding that office seven years. He moved in 1845 to a farm, and there died in 1846. The commission given to Mr. Van Pelt by the Governor on his appointment in 1837 to the associate judgeship of Madison county, was dated Dec. 1, 1841, in "the 26th year of the State of Indiana." This commission is in the possession of Capt. Van Pelt. It was signed by Daniel Bigger, Governor, and William Sheets as Secretary of State; Andrew Jackson, as clerk of Madison county, and James M. Jackson as deputy clerk. Mr. Van Pelt was elected to serve seven years, and at the end of that time, in 1844, was re-elected.

The children born to Uriah Van Pelt and his estimable wife were as follows: Rebecca A.; Samuel D., a member of the 19th Indiana Regiment; Isaac H., who died in 1857; Francis M., our subject; Jane C., who died in 1857; Matilda; William P., who was in the 116th and then in the 132d Indiana Infantry;

and Uriah J., who died in the service, being a member of the 137th Indiana Infantry.

Captain Francis M. Van Pelt has a genuine literary feeling and a true poetic fancy. He has written many beautiful poems, which have given his friends much pleasure, and have been printed widely in the columns of the Western press. We insert two of them, which evidence his poetic talent in its sweetest strain:

UNKNOWN.

Our own, and yet unknown
To fame, yet just the same
Right here we drop the tear
On grave for warrior brave,
Who lies 'neath southern skies;
He's blest, so let him rest.

Unknown, except as shown
On scroll, as they unroll
And tell how patriots fell
And died on land and tide.
He's gone, his deeds live on;
'Tis best, so let him rest.

Though sweet to yearly meet,
And show while here below
How true he wore the blue.
Let's trust o'er precious dust
Some day, not far away,
We'll build, from hearts well filled,
With love, shaft high above
This earth, for 'tis well worth
The cost. 'Twill not be lost;
With pride when we have died
They'll say, in some sweet day,
"Unknown will there be known."

[May 31, 1901.]

WHEN THE ROBINS COME BACK IN THE SPRING.

Yes, the meadow lark, blue bird and wren,
May sit on the trellis and sing,
But I always feel happiest when
The robin comes back in the spring.
It kind 'a seems like, when I meet him,
When he first comes hopping around,
I want to say "hello," and greet him.
Just like some old friend I had found.
Then way goes my fancy to drinking
In draughts of the old-fashioned joy
Of childhood, and sets me to thinking
Of good times I had when a boy.
He always slips in without warning,
Like mushrooms that grow in a night;
He's out there to tell me good morning,
And looks just as chipper and bright
As though he had slept under cover
Of magnolia groves far away.
But, fairy-like, simply dropped over,
This morning to visit and say:
"I'm not here with notes all impassioned,
Like sweet little mockers that sing,
But only the plain and old-fashioned
Friend Robin, who comes every spring."

[May 12, 1902.]

JOHN T. GLAZIER, first assistant chief of the fire department of Indianapolis, was born in this city Feb. 8, 1852, son of Frank H. and Louisa C. (Francis) Glazier. He is a grandson of Jacob Glazier, who was born in Maryland, of German ancestry. Several families of the name settled in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Maryland, and they are now widely distributed throughout the United States. Jacob Glazier came to Indiana about 1835, and locating on a farm in Warren township, Marion county, died there at the age of fifty-six years. He reared a family of four daughters and three sons. His wife's father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

Frank H. Glazier was born in Maryland. He was an engineer, serving as such on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He came to Indianapolis over half a century ago, and here made a permanent home, was with the Eagle Machine Works and the Sinkers-Davis Company years ago, and ran the first steam fire engine in the city. But he retired over twenty years ago, and for a number of years he has been totally blind. From 1860 to 1870 he was connected with the fire department. He and his wife are faithful and devoted members of the Meridian Street Methodist Church. Mrs. Glazier was born in Ohio. They had a family of six sons and two daughters, four sons now surviving: Peter F., John T., Charles C., and Lewis A. The deceased sons are Ulysses G. and Henry S. Ulysses G. Glazier belonged to the fire department, and was killed in the Bowen-Merrill fire, March 17, 1890. Henry S. was in the printing bureau at Washington, where he had charge of the press that prints the stamp on the money during Harrison's administration. While on leave of absence he fell ill of pneumonia, and died in Indianapolis in December, 1892.

Peter Francis, the maternal grandfather of John T. Glazier, was born in France, settled in Pennsylvania in an early day, and about 1838 removed to Indiana, settling in Indianapolis, where he followed his trade as a stonemason and did contracting on a considerable scale. Here he died when about seventy years old. He had a family of four children, one son and three daughters.

John T. Glazier has passed all his life in Indianapolis, where he received his education in the public schools. For over thirty years he has been on the fire force of the city, though

not continuously, as for four years he filled the position of deputy sheriff and jailer. This was from Dec. 9, 1880, to Dec. 9, 1884. Mr. Glazier first became connected with the fire department in 1870. For several years he was a captain, and since the law was passed establishing the firemen's fund, he has been the secretary of the fund; the law was enacted Feb. 23, 1895.

Mr. Glazier was married Nov. 16, 1874, to Miss Sallie B. Kendall, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Custer) Kendall. Her father was a Scotchman, and her mother a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Glazier are the parents of three children: Frank T., John P., and Lewis A. Frank is a switchman in the yards of the P. & E. railway; he married Gertrude Randall. John P., who married Florence Fry, is a clerk in the Vandalia offices. Lewis A. is a brakeman on the Cincinnati Division of the "Big Four." The oldest and youngest sons served in the Spanish-American war, and saw service in Cuba. Frank belonged to the 2d Engineer Corps, stationed at Havana; the detention camp at Montauk for the care of the sick soldiers was constructed by this corps.

Mr. Glazier is a member of Center Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M., and is a Republican in politics. His home is at No. 620 East South street. He is the patentee of a nozzle for general purposes for the equipment of factories.

JOHN L. MCFARLAND, the energetic and enterprising manager of the Railroad Transfer Company, of Indianapolis, with offices at No. 126 South Alabama street, was born in Marion county June 22, 1846, a son of William and Martha (Clinn) McFarland. The parents were natives of Kentucky and had a family of eleven children, of whom we have mention as follows: Cary A., of Marion county; Mary, wife of Rev. E. R. Riley, of Kansas; Miss Appoline; John L.; Artemesia, deceased; Benjamin F., of Indianapolis; Margaret; Luella, deceased; William H.; Belle, Mrs. Collins, deceased; and Lillian. The father, William McFarland, was always a farmer, and was an early settler in Marion county, having had his home here for seventy-five years. In September, 1901, he and his wife celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of their marriage. Both are Baptists in their religious faith.

Benjamin McFarland, the grandfather of John L., was a native of Scotland, an early

settler in Kentucky, and later an early settler in Marion county, Ind., where he lived many years, and where he died at the age of ninety-one years. His profession in life was that of a physician. His family was small. He served in the war of 1812, and in the Blackhawk war. John Clinn, the maternal grandfather of Mr. McFarland, was a native of Kentucky, and an early settler in Marion county, Ind., where he spent the remainder of his life. He had a numerous offspring.

John L. McFarland has passed all his life in Marion county, and was reared to manhood on his father's farm, where he attended the local schools. In the fall of 1869 he came to Indianapolis and engaged in the feed and grocery business. For a time he clerked for Thomas Cottrell, in his wholesale tinner's tools, stock and supply business. His next engagement was in the freight house of the Panhandle railroad company. Later he was employed in the freight house of the Wabash road, and then in the same line for the Lake Erie & Western. This brought him up to 1889, in which year he became owner and manager of the Railroad Transfer Company, which is his present business.

Mr. McFarland was married Dec. 26, 1873, to Miss Elnora, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Robinson) Davis, and to this union have come one daughter and one son, Edith and Charles W. In religious connection Mr. McFarland is a Baptist and his wife a Methodist. In politics he is a Republican, and he belongs to the Marion and Commercial Clubs. Mr. McFarland was elected councilman at large, Oct. 8, 1901, his election being thus for the entire city, and a compliment well bestowed. The McFarland home is at No. 844 Fletcher avenue, and Mr. McFarland built it the year he was married.

MARTIN H. WILLHIDE. Among the highly esteemed citizens of Green township, Madison county, Ind., may be mentioned Martin H. Willhide, a veteran of the Civil war, who was born in Mechanicsville, Md., June 13, 1843, son of John Daniel and Matilda (Staufer) Willhide.

The great grandfather of our subject came from Germany and settled in Mechanicsville, Md., where one of his sons, Conrad, the grandfather of Martin H., owned a large tract of farming land, a grist mill and saw mill, all of which he operated. At his death the children of Conrad Willhide received each a farm. They were: Joseph; Frederick;

William; David; John Daniel; one daughter, who married a Mr. Letherman, and settled in Indianapolis; Barbara, who married Frederick Rider, of Maryland; and Phoebe, who married George W. Foreman. Conrad Willhide died on his farm, in the faith of the Moravian Church.

John Daniel Willhide was born April 10, 1799, in Maryland, near Mechanicsville, on the old Willhide homestead, which is still owned by members of this family. He received a common school education and was reared on the home farm. He married Matilda Stauffer, probably of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent, and they had children: Simeon, John, Catherine, Conrad, Jane, Susan, Mary and Sarah (twins), Edward, Daniel and Martin H. John Daniel Willhide inherited eighty acres of land from his father, and this he improved and converted into a good farm. He was a skillful cradler in the wheatfield, and was a man of great physical strength. In his religious faith he was a Moravian, was very conscientious, and always lived up to his convictions. For many years he held the office of supervisor, and was very highly respected. At the time of his death, Feb. 15, 1870, in his seventy-first year, he was the owner of 300 acres of mountain land. In politics Mr. Willhide was a Republican. Five of the sons of John Daniel Willhide and his estimable wife were soldiers in the Civil war: Simeon, Conrad, Edward, Daniel and Martin H. Simeon, Conrad and Edward were in the 6th Maryland Infantry, in the three years' service, were in several battles, and all returned home safely. Daniel and Martin H. were in the 1st Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade, and Daniel was shot in the left hip at the battle of Gettysburg, dying from the effects of his wounds at home, one year and five days after. He was a married man.

Martin H. Willhide received but a meager education, and prior to his enlistment in the army worked on the home farm. He enlisted at the age of eighteen years, Aug. 12, 1861, in Mechanicsville, Md., as a private of Company D, 1st Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade, being mustered into the U. S. service September 6th of that year for three years service, and was honorably discharged Jan. 18, 1865, at Frederick City, Md. He enlisted again as a veteran, with the 13th Md. V. I., for three years or during the war, and was again honorably discharged June 9, 1865, at Camp Carroll, Baltimore, Md., on account of

the closing of the war. He was in the battles of Berryville, Va.; Monocacy Junction, Md.; Harpers Ferry, Va.; Bolivar Heights and three days at Gettysburg. At the latter battle he assisted his wounded half-brother, Frank Baxter, from the battle field, being assisted by Jacob Leidy. Baxter's left ankle was shattered by a ball, and he died before reaching home. Mr. Willhide was in the battle of Antietam in 1863, on the skirmish line for three days. He was sick in the hospital for three days at Weaverton, Md., and was a prisoner of war from Sept. 15, 1862, until March 1, 1863, at Parole Camp, Annapolis, Md. He was captured at Harper's Ferry with his whole regiment, and was paroled the same day, the regiment being marched to Annapolis, Md. He was never wounded in battle, but was ever an active soldier.

After the war Mr. Willhide returned to his father's home. When sixteen years of age he had learned the blacksmith's trade, and this he followed for a time in Hagerstown, Frederick county, also carrying on a farm for about fifteen years. He was married in Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 2, 1868, to Mary Ann Bruner, born in Wolfsville, Frederick county, Sept. 7, 1844, daughter of John and Regina (Marker) Bruner. John Bruner was of Maryland German stock, and was born March 19, 1811, in Frederick county, son of John and Madeline (Smith) Bruner. He married Regina Marker Aug. 7, 1834. Mrs. Bruner was born Aug. 16, 1816, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Coon) Marker, and to her and her husband were born: William, born May 3, 1835; Levi, Jan. 13, 1838; Elizabeth, Sept. 20, 1839; Silas, April 25, 1842; Mary, Sept. 7, 1844; Sophia, Nov. 10, 1846; John, Oct. 16, 1851; and Margaret, Nov. 28, 1855.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Willhide lived in Frederick county for fifteen years, and in Washington county, Md., for a short time. In 1883 he came with his family to Indiana, arriving in Anderson January 29th or 30th of that year. They moved to Green township, where Mr. Willhide opened a blacksmith shop, afterward moving to Anderson, where he lived from 1888 to 1895, operating a shop. In 1895 he located in Ingalls, where he operated for five years. Mr. Willhide has purchased a pleasant home in Ingalls, where the family now reside. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Willhide have been: John Henry; Simon; Walter; Clarence Nelson, who

served three years in the regular U. S. army, in the Philippines, was on the Island of Samar, and in several battles during his service; Cora F.; Elma, who died aged about sixteen years; Charles E.; Katie; Irving; Maude and Frank.

Mr. and Mrs. Willhide are members of the United Brethren Church, in which he has been class-leader and steward. In politics a Republican, he voted twice for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of Sol D. Kempton Post, G. A. R., Fortville, of which he has been commander. He has also been a member of the I. O. O. F. for many years, and when in Anderson was a member of the K. G. E. He is a highly respected citizen, and, aided by his estimable wife, has reared an excellent family of children.

O. W. TINGLE, one of the prominent farmers of Johnson county, Ind., has by his own energy and industry gained a position of respect and prominence.

Japtha Tingle, his grandfather, was a native of Scotland, who came to America at an early date and settled in Virginia. He served with honor through the war of the Revolution, and after the war returned to Virginia, but later removed to Kentucky, where he improved a farm and where he spent the rest of his life. He lived to enjoy the freedom and liberty he had fought for. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Japtha Tingle was the father of six children as follows: Ebenezer, David, Jessie, Nathaniel, Catherine and Mary.

Nathaniel Tingle, son of Japtha, was born in Kentucky, in 1793. He was a cotton spinner, having a small plant at Georgetown, Ky., where he operated for a number of years, then removed to Shelbyville, and from there to Versailles. Having been successful and prosperous, he erected a large plant at Salvisa, where he had a good business and was meeting with greater success, when fire destroyed his entire plant including a large stock of raw material and manufactured goods. Being without insurance Mr. Tingle found himself bereft of his life's earnings at an advanced age. In 1855 he moved with his family to Johnson county, Ind., where he leased a farm and remained until his death, which occurred in 1869, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a good business man and prosperous, and had accumulated considerable property when the misfortune of the fire over-

came him. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was highly respected in all the communities where he lived.

Nathaniel Tingle was married three times. By his first marriage he had no children. His second marriage was to Miss Eliza Young, of Kentucky, daughter of a highly respected family of that State. The result of this union was three children as follows: Amanda, Mrs. William Tingle; Ann M., who died single, at the age of seventy years; and Sarah, Mrs. Robinson. His wife having died, Mr. Tingle again married, the bride being Sarah Whitemack, who was born in Kentucky. Her father was a native of Holland, who had an unusual experience on his voyage to America, having spent seven months on the sea. He settled in Kentucky where he became a respected and successful farmer. He had nine children as follows: Peter, Andrew, Henry, Samuel, John, Sarah, Lavinia, Charity and Ann. Sarah (Whitemack) Tingle died in 1860. Mr. Tingle's third marriage was blessed with seven children as follows: Eliza, who died young; O. W.; John, a farmer in Pleasant township; Samuel, a railroad man, who died leaving five children; Alice, Mrs. Shortridge, of Indianapolis, a widow; David O., of Greenwood; and Luella, who died young.

O. W. Tingle was born in 1843, in Kentucky, and came to Johnson county with his parents when he was twelve years old. He remained at home assisting his father with the farm work for several years.

Mr. Tingle was married in 1868, to Miss Mary A. Brewer, a lady of refinement, who was born in Pleasant township, daughter of John C. and Ann (Comingore) Brewer.

John C. and Ann (Comingore) Brewer were natives of Kentucky, but were married in Indiana and settled on a farm at Greenwood, where he became one of the solid men of the county. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and died in 1873. To Mr. and Mrs. Brewer were born seven children as follows: Mary A., Mrs. Tingle; Elizabeth, Mrs. J. E. Smith; Marcella, Mrs. D. Tingle; Eldora, Mrs. T. H. Pettit; Laura, Mrs. Jos. Rubush; Charles E., of Sullivan county; and Edward, a farmer. Mrs. Ann (Comingore) Brewer survived her husband, and married (second) William Brooks, a highly respected farmer and citizen. She died in 1894.

Mrs. Mary A. (Brewer) Tingle was a

successful teacher before her marriage, and was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. She died Dec. 5, 1893, the mother of two children, namely: John E., born in 1883, died in November, 1888; Mary E., born April 19, 1886, is still at home.

In 1806 Mr. Tingle was married to Julia Jennings, born in Marion county, Ind., daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Eckles) Jennings, of Indiana. Thomas Jennings is a retired farmer, living in Greenwood. He is highly respected, has been a school trustee, and has filled other public offices in Greenwood. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings had five children, namely: Julia, Mrs. Tingle; Samuel, bookkeeper for the Packing Company; John; and Katie and William who are at home. To Mr. Tingle and his second wife one child was born, Julia Alice, born Feb. 17, 1899. Mrs. Julia (Jennings) Tingle died March 26, 1901. She was for ten years a successful teacher and is tenderly remembered as a good Christian woman, devoted wife and mother, and faithful member of the Presbyterian Church.

At the time of his first marriage Mr. Tingle rented a farm which in a few years he bought, and on which he still lives. He has made many improvements, and now has a fine place adjoining the corporation of Greenwood. Mr. Tingle is a successful farmer and business man. For a number of years he was foreman at Polk's Canning factory. By a life of industry and upright living he has won the esteem of all who know him. In politics he has long been identified with the Democratic party, and although he has never sought office he was elected county commissioner in 1892 and 1895, serving two terms with honor and credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. He has taken an active part in charitable work, was a director of the cemetery, also a director of the Building and Loan Association. Mr. Tingle has for many years been prominently connected with fraternal orders, being a Knight Templar Mason, Franklin Commandery; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Greenwood Lodge, No. 198, has attended Grand Lodge, filled all the chairs of his lodge and has been treasurer of his lodge. He and his family are connected with the Presbyterian Church, in which he takes an active part. He has been a deacon, for many years a trustee, and was also a member of the committee in charge of the construction of the new church edifice.

THOMAS W. WONNELL was born in Marion county, Ind., in July, 1851, son of James and Eliza (Van Eaton) Wonnell, the former of whom was born in 1808, in Delaware, and the latter in 1818, in Hamilton county, Ohio.

The paternal grandfather was a native of Delaware, and followed blacksmithing. He was a son of a Hessian soldier who came with the English army to fight the Colonies and ended by becoming one of the Patriots. On the maternal side, the grandfather came from North Carolina to Hamilton county, Ohio, where he settled near Mt. Washington. This was in 1795, after his marriage. He was born Sept. 12, 1773, and in 1795 married Rebecca Renshaw, born March 6, 1777. He died Feb. 12, 1846, and she died in 1868. A family of twelve children were born to them. The paternal grandparents had nine children, all of whom are deceased.

By his first marriage James Wonnell had six children, namely: Albert and John, deceased; George, a resident of Brownsburg, Ind.; William, who died in the war in 1862, in North Carolina; Mary, living in Indianapolis; and Ruth, deceased. The children of the second marriage of James Wonnell were: Charles; Sarah, deceased; Rebecca, deceased; Thomas W.; James, deceased; Samuel H.; Wilbur C.; and Walton, deceased. One of the pioneers here, James Wonnell came to Indianapolis in 1842, and in 1844 he built a house in Warren township, on land which is now worth from \$100 to \$125 an acre.

Thomas W. Wonnell attended the district schools in Warren township. He learned the blacksmith trade, which he has followed more or less ever since, in connection with farming. He is very enterprising and industrious, and has done much in the improvement of his home place. He carries on general farming and raises a great many Chester White and Poland China hogs.

On Jan. 29, 1884, Mr. Wonnell married Ella Enoch, daughter of Tobias and Sophia (McGinnis) Enoch, the former of whom was born in 1818 in France, and the latter in 1828, in Ohio. Mr. Enoch followed farming for years in Ohio, and in 1863, he came to Marion county, where he continued until his death, in 1891. In politics he was a life-long Democrat. In his religious belief he was a Baptist.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wonnell are: Grover, who is engaged with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Indiana-

polis; John D., who is about closing his third year of instruction in the manual training school; and Sydney and Ruth, at home.

Mr. Wonnell owns sixty acres of good land, eight acres of which he devotes to pasturage, as he is largely interested in dairying, his products finding ready sale in the city. All that he owns he has accumulated by hard work, and he deserves a large amount of credit. He has come to the time now when he can afford to enjoy some of the good things of life. His home is one of hospitality, and both he and his estimable wife have a wide circle of warm friends. In politics Mr. Wonnell has always been a Democrat, and has been prominent in the councils of his party in this section. In 1900 he was elected township trustee. He is connected with a number of fraternal organizations, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 324, at Irvington; of the Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 508, at Irvington; and both he and his wife belong to the Knights and Ladies of Honor, Lodge No. 1137.

SAMUEL E. BUSBY, a highly respected resident of Lapel, and formerly an extensive farmer and stock raiser of Stonycreek township, Madison Co., Ind., where he still owns 223 acres of finely improved land, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of this county. He was born Dec. 16, 1828, on Paint Creek, Kanawha Co., W. Va., son of Thomas and Isabella (Guinn) Busby.

The Busby family is of English extraction. Isaac Busby, the grandfather of Samuel E., came from England and settled at a very early day in Kanawha county, W. Va., where he lived until after the death of his wife, when he accompanied his two youngest sons, Isaac and John, to Madison county, Ind. Isaac, the son with whom the elder Isaac lived, settled three miles east of Pendleton, on new land and cleared up a farm from the woods. It is not known in what year this settlement was made, but as the farm was well cleared in 1833, it is presumed that the settlement was as early as 1825. On this farm the elder Isaac died in 1840. His children were: Thomas, William, Isaac, John, Margaret (who married Addison Ellison) and Jennie (who married Henry Perry). The daughters with their husbands settled on Lick Creek in Madison county.

Thomas Busby, father of Samuel E., was born in 1799, in West Virginia, and was

married in Greenbrier county, that State, to Isabella Guinn, daughter of Samuel Guinn. The latter came from Ireland, settled in West Virginia, and for his day was considered a very wealthy man, owning a large tract of land and many slaves. As a wedding present to his daughter Isabella, he gave a colored boy, whom the former brought to Indiana and set free. The Guinn children were: Moses, Samuel, John, Isabella and one who became Mrs. Newsome. The Guinns were Presbyterians.

After marriage Thomas Busby and wife settled on West Paint Creek, making the journey to Madison county, Ind., with a four-horse wagon in 1833. On starting the wife and five small children rode in a one-horse carryall, but it broke down on the rough mountain road, and they were obliged to ride in the heavy wagon, in which they slept at night. Thomas Busby settled one-half mile east of Huntsville, on Fall Creek, where his brother, had rented a farm for him from Jonathan Justice of Wayne county. On this farm he resided four years, during which time he was assisted by his brother in locating a tract of one-half section of uncleared land in Stonycreek township. This land was covered with very heavy timber when Thomas Busby entered it. Samuel E. Busby can well remember a giant black walnut which was cut down near his home when he was a lad, and which measured six feet through. Here Thomas Busby built first a log cabin which later was replaced by a double log cabin, a part of which was made of hewed logs. Later, as he prospered, he built good substantial buildings which are still standing. He died in 1865, at the age of seventy-six years. The death of his wife occurred on this farm when she was aged fifty-six years. Both had been lifelong members of the Methodist Church. He was one of the earliest appointed justices of the peace, and was a man who commanded the respect of his fellow-citizens. Prior to the formation of the Republican party, he had been a Democrat, but later became identified with the new organization. The children of Thomas Busby and wife were: Jane, who married Charles Fisher, of Madison county; Mariam, who married John Sloan, of Madison county; Mary, who married Thomas Stanley, of Madison county; Frances, who married William Alexander, of Madison county; Elizabeth, who became the second wife of Thomas Stanley; Margaret, who mar-



SAMUEL E. BUSBY

ried Samuel Viney, of Cass county, Ind.; Sarah, who married James Ford, of Madison county; Susan, who married Stephen Thomas, of Madison county; and Andrew, Isaac, Samuel, John and William, of whom the last named died young.

Samuel E. Busby was nearly five years old when he came to Indiana, and can recall many incidents of the journey. His boyhood and youth were spent among pioneer surroundings, and he attended school in a log cabin near Fishersburg. Until his marriage he had school advantages for several months in the winter time, but his summers were devoted to hard work on the farm. In 1856, he was married to Clarissa Willits, born in Wayne county in 1824, daughter of Elisha and Mary (Hanna) Willits. Elisha Willits was of English stock, born in Pennsylvania, and came to Wayne county as a pioneer, where he lived to the age of ninety years. For his day he was a man of wealth. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His children were: Nelson, Jesse, Eldridge, Irvin, Sarah, Ann, Mary and Clarissa.

After marriage Samuel E. Busby settled near Lapel, where he bought, at different times, heavily timbered lands consisting in all of 223 acres, but a small portion of which had been cleared. He built a fine house and improved his farm in other ways, and resided here until twelve years ago, when he came to Lapel and built the fine residence in which he now lives. Mrs. Busby died in 1896 at Lapel, in the faith of the Methodist Church.

On Aug. 12, 1897, at Anderson, Ind., Mr. Busby was married (second) to Elizabeth Catherine Fullwider, born in Fayette, now Sumner county, W. Va., April 16, 1845, daughter of John and Francinia (Guinn) Fullwider. John Fullwider was born Jan. 5, 1817, in West Virginia, near White Sulphur Springs. He was a son of Jacob and Sarah Fullwider, of German stock. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Busby settled in Lapel. They have reared three children and made a home for several others. Both are members of the Methodist Church, in which Mr. Busby is a class leader, steward and exhorter. He has always been very generous in donations to the church, and has given assistance to not only his own but to other denominations. During his residence in Stonycreek township he served as assessor, and was always interested in school matters. He is a man of very fine

presence, being over six feet, five inches in height, and although not so heavy now, has weighed as much as 260 pounds. Like other members of the family Mr. Busby is a straightforward, broad-minded man, and has always been held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.

JAMES LEWIS HUTCHINS, a substantial citizen of Liberty township, Delaware county, Ind., and a soldier of the Civil war, was born in a pioneer log house then situated on his present farm of eighty acres, in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 22, range 11, east, Liberty township, March 12, 1843, a son of Sewell and Eleanor (Simmons) Hutchins.

The Hutchins family is of English extraction and its founder was a Colonial settler in Maryland. The great-grandfather came from England, probably being the family's founder, and Clemons Hutchins, the grandfather, was born near Prince Frederick, in Calvert county, Md. He was a school teacher. He married Susan Schley, in Maryland, and their two children were a daughter whose name is not known; and Sewell. Clemons Hutchins died young in Maryland.

Sewell Hutchins was born in 1784, in Calvert county, Md., and was but eight years of age when his father died. In early life he was employed in a tobacco factory and on a plantation. He took part as a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in several battles around Baltimore and Washington, when the British made their invasion. Sewell Hutchins married (first) in Maryland, Rebecca King, and their children were George; and James, who died in infancy. This wife died in Maryland, and he married (second) Susan Dotson, who died soon after, leaving no children. He married (third) and this wife also died soon. He married (fourth) in Calvert county, Md., Eleanor Simmons, born there February 16, 1808, daughter of Basil and Mary (Wivel) Simmons. The children of this marriage were: William S., Rebecca, Sarah, Eliza, James L. and Israel.

The Simmons family was of English extraction. Basil Simmons was born in Maryland. He was a physician and a minister, and he also owned slaves and a plantation known as "White House Farm." He was a prominent man, served as a justice of the peace and lived to the age of seventy-five years. He was opposed to slavery, and several years

before his death he gave his negroes their freedom. His children were: James, Mary, Susan and Eleanor.

Sewell Hutchins owned a farm of eighty acres near Prince Frederick, Md., which he disposed of, and in 1832 moved with his family to Indiana, making the journey with a two-horse wagon. They settled in the woods in Liberty township, Delaware county, that being the state of the present highly cultivated farm. Mr. Hutchins cleared this land and added forty more acres, improved all with good buildings, and became a substantial farmer. In religious belief Sewell Hutchins was a Methodist, one of the founders of Methodism in Smithfield. He furnished the timber for the erection of a church, meetings prior to its building being held in the various houses. He was one of the ready entertainers of the circuit-riders, that body of zealous men who rode through the wilderness carrying their Bibles in their saddle-bags and preaching the gospel to an otherwise neglected people. In political opinion he was an old-line Whig, later a Republican, and cast his vote for John C. Fremont and later for Abraham Lincoln. He was a typical American pioneer, industrious, straightforward and courageous. He died in February, 1865, aged eighty years, three months.

James Lewis Hutchins, son of Sewell, received his early educational training in a log cabin school house, which had an immense fire-place, six feet wide, and a stick-and-mud chimney. It had a puncheon floor and slab benches. To reach this temple of learning, Mr. Hutchins had to walk a distance of nearly two miles. Later for about six years he attended a school in Smithfield, which was held in an old red carpenter shop, his schooling occupying three months in the winter, as his summers were given to working on the farm. He next attended school in the frame building across the river, on the corner of John S. Cecil's farm, until he was nineteen years old.

On Feb. 5, 1864, Mr. Hutchins enlisted for three years or during the war as a private in Company H, 124th Ind. V. I. He served until honorably discharged at Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 31, 1865, the great Civil war having closed. His services were in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina, and he participated in the battles of Resaca, siege of Atlanta when the Union troops were under fire for four months. Allatoona, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. He went to

Nashville under the beloved "Pap" Thomas, and was in the second battle of Franklin, one of the hardest fought battles of the war, and in the battle of Nashville. The Confederates made thirteen charges on the part of the works where Mr. Hutchins was stationed, coming up to the trenches and the carnage was only equalled in the late Russo-Japanese war. The Union troops retired to Nashville in the night, the forced march over the frozen roads being a torture to many of the troops, who, like Mr. Hutchins, were obliged to wrap their feet in blankets on account of worn out shoes, reaching Nashville with bleeding feet. Mr. Hutchins was always an active soldier, and was never captured, but was sick in the field hospital at Nashville for four weeks. Otherwise he took part in all the campaigns, marches, battles and skirmishes of his regiment, doing his full duty promptly and cheerfully. For gallantry he was promoted to be first duty sergeant.

After the war closed Mr. Hutchins returned home, and learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked one year, and then engaged in farming the home farm. The next two years he spent in Indianapolis, working at the carpenter's trade, and he passed 1867-68 in Iowa and Kansas. In 1874 he went to California, having previously lived in Utah and Nevada, continuing to work as a carpenter. In September, 1875, he returned to the homestead and built the present residence.

On April 5, 1876, Mr. Hutchins was married in Liberty township to Nancy Almira Bergdoll, born June 13, 1854, near Albany, Delaware county, a daughter of Nathan and Araminta (Kennedy) Bergdoll.

The Bergdolls were of Pennsylvania-Dutch and the Kennedys, from South Carolina, were of Scotch-Irish stock. Jonathan Bergdoll, the grandfather, came as a pioneer to Delaware county and settled on the Mississinewa river, where he cleared up a good farm of eighty acres. Nathan Bergdoll was born in Virginia and in manhood accompanied his father to Indiana and married Araminta Kennedy, a cousin of Andrew S. Kennedy, formerly congressman from the "Burnt District." Nathan Bergdoll was a farmer. His children were: Sarah, Rebecca, Elizabeth, William, Jonathan, Wilkerson, Nancy A. and Margaret. William and Jonathan served in the Civil war in the 147th Ind. Reg. Mr. Bergdoll died aged sixty-seven years, in Delaware county.

James L. Hutchins settled on the home

farm, having bought out the other heirs. It now consists of 121 acres which he has greatly improved. His children are: Altemnia, Leopold, Margaret, Fern, and James Hovey. They have all been given excellent educational advantages and are fine representatives of American man and womanhood. In politics Mr. Hutchins is a Republican, and he cast his first Presidential vote while he was serving in the army, for Abraham Lincoln. Later he supported General Grant and has been a strong adherent of his party ever since. He takes a great deal of interest in the work of the Selma Post, G. A. R., of which he is quartermaster and has been commander. He belongs to Selma Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs including that of noble grand; is also a member of Selma Encampment, No. 64, and has filled all the offices of same, and has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge of his State. He belongs also to the order of Red Men at Selma, in which he has passed all the chairs, and was the first Sachem elected of Pueblo Tribe, and has also represented his tribe at the Great Council. He is an independent, practical farmer, and is a representative citizen who enjoys universal respect and esteem.

A. E. MARTZ, one of the representative men of Arcadia, Hamilton county, who has been largely instrumental in the development of this section of the State of Indiana, was born in this county, July 28, 1861, son of Cornelius and Martha (Cruzan) Martz, natives of Fayette county and Hamilton county, Ind., respectively.

Moses Martz, grandfather of our subject, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, son of Peter, a native of Germany, who with six brothers came to America at a very early day, and settled in different portions of the country, their descendants probably being all over the United States in these days. Moses Martz married Tabitha McCormick, daughter of John and granddaughter of John McCormick, Sr., the latter a veteran of the Revolutionary war. John McCormick, father of Mrs. Martz, came to Indianapolis, in 1820, bringing little Tabitha with him. She was the first white child in the city of Indianapolis. Later her father returned to Fayette county, Ind., and she and her twin sister were married to the Martz brothers, who were also twins, a somewhat remarkable occurrence. These twin Martz brothers were Moses and

Isaac Martz, Moses being the grandfather of our subject. Moses came to Hamilton county with his wife in 1837, and entered Government land, becoming in time a very successful farmer. He had a family of twelve children, of whom Cornelius was second in the order of birth.

Cornelius Martz, son of Moses, and father of our subject was reared in Indiana, and was married in Hamilton county to Martha Cruzan. He was taken away at the early age of twenty-four years, leaving his young wife and two children, A. E.; and Alice, who in time married C. M. Burroughs, of Sullivan county, Ind., and had a family of eight children, of whom three are deceased. Mrs. Martha (Cruzan) Martz, the mother, died in 1874. Both she and her husband were consistent Baptists. The son, left an orphan when only twelve, was thrown upon his own resources. By earnest and strenuous efforts, he gained a good common school education, and later went through the high school, and at the early age of twenty, he married, and started into the clothing business at Hoopeston, Ill., with his father-in-law. After seven years spent there, he returned to Arcadia and taught school, and at the same time, for some years, operated a small fruit farm. For twenty years he has been a very popular and successful instructor, and in 1898 his ability was recognized by his appointment to the office of postmaster at Arcadia, which he still holds, to the satisfaction of the patrons of the office. In the meanwhile, he has accumulated property, until he now owns a farm of 380 acres in Sullivan county, which is one of the richest and best improved in the county. This he manages, although living at Arcadia. Naturally, he takes a great interest in the farm, and makes a specialty of fancy poultry at his Arcadia home.

In March, 1881, Mr. Martz married Miranda Eads, born in Bedford, Ind., daughter of Thomas T. and Catherine A. Eads. Thomas Eads was a merchant for fifty years, and was very successful in his enterprises. He owned stores at different times at Bedford, Reynolds, Hoopeston, Arcadia and Sullivan, all but Hoopeston being in Indiana, and that in the adjoining state of Illinois. The death of Mr. Eads occurred at the home of Mr. Martz, April 12, 1896. His widow survives, making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Martz. Mr. Eads was a second cousin of James B. Eads, who built the St. Louis bridge and the Mississippi

jetties, and also a cousin of Albert G. Potter, of Indianapolis.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martz: Frederick M., a graduate of Indiana University; and Avon, born in 1888, who died in infancy. Mrs. Martz is a consistent member of the Christian Church. Mr. Martz is a very active and acceptable Republican, and a leader of his party in Arcadia. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., Sons of the Revolution, Knights of Pythias, the Tribe of Ben Hur and the Modern Woodmen. Having attained his present prominence through his own sagacity and perseverance, Mr. Martz may properly be regarded as a most excellent specimen of the American self-made man, and too much honor can not be given him for his upright, manly and successful career, which sets such a fine example to coming generations, and demonstrates what can be accomplished by an ambitious lad, no matter how restricted his surroundings, or limited his capital.

JAMES G. JEFFERS, one of the highly esteemed citizens of Anderson, Ind., was born in Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1846, son of James and Hannah Rinehart Jeffers, the former descended from an old English family, early identified with the American Colonies, and the latter of Pennsylvania Dutch descent.

James F. Jeffers removed, in 1850, from New York State to Illinois, settling in Lockport, where he worked at the trade of millwright. In 1855 he moved to Iowa, locating in Blackhawk, where he purchased land and engaged in farming, reclaiming the land from its wild state. His next move was to Bremer county, where he purchased land near Waverly, and here he died in November, 1890, aged seventy-six years. His children were: James G.; John H.; Thomas C., a private in Company B, 38th Iowa V. I.; Robert J.; Nancy P.; Amanda M.; Mary and Alice.

James G. Jeffers was about four years old when his father located in Illinois, and about thirteen when he located in Iowa. He received a common school education, and worked on the farm until Aug. 15, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, 38th Iowa V. I. (known as the "Bremer Rangers"), under Capt. H. F. Beebe, for three years or during the war. He served to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Houston, Texas, Aug. 20, 1865. He was in the battles of Vicks-

burg, Champion Hills, Ft. Wagner, Ft. Gaines, Spanish Fort, Ft. Blakely, Pensacola (Fla.), and the rear of Mobile, the 13th Corps capturing 15,000 prisoners. Mr. Jeffers never received a wound, and his only time in the hospital was about one week in Dubuque, Iowa, when he was suffering from measles. His service took him through Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, and he proved himself a brave, faithful soldier.

On Sept. 9, 1868, in Cedar Falls, Iowa, Mr. Jeffers was married to Sarah A. Symons, born in Greensboro, Henry Co., Ind., Oct. 24, 1845, daughter of Mathew and Susannah (Willits) Symons. Mathew Symons was the son of Abraham and Mary (Charles) Symons and the grandson of John and Ann. Tradition says that two brothers of the Symons family came from England to this country in early Colonial times, one settling in Connecticut and one in New Jersey, the branch of the family under consideration being from the New Jersey settler. Susannah Willits, Mrs. Jeffers's mother, was born in Stokes county, N. C., June 24, 1816, daughter of Gabriel and Priscilla (Pike) Willits. The Willits family were Quakers and original settlers in the old Penn colony.

After marriage Mr. Jeffers settled in Cedar Falls, Iowa, for two and a half years, then removed to Quincy, Ill., and thence to Lyons, Iowa, remaining at the latter place for ten years, where he worked in paper mills and became an expert in that line. After three years spent in Delphi, Ind., the family located in Anderson in the fall of 1889, and here have continued ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers have had these children: Hannah O., Jennie C., Roy S. (who served in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, as a member of Company L, 160th Ind. V. I.), Susie E. (who died in December, 1904), Mary E. (who died in infancy), Clara S. (who died aged eighteen years), Phoebe M., James M., and Ruth I. (who died aged five years).

In political matters Mr. Jeffers is a Republican. He is connected with Major May Post, No. 244, G. A. R., of Anderson, and has been officer of the day, junior vice-commander and sergeant-major. He is also affiliated with Irving Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.

HENRY C. EICKHOFF, a nurseryman and fruit-raiser of Warren township, Marion Co., Ind., was born June 9, 1853, son of

Henry and Charlotte (Elbracht) Eickhoff, the former of whom was born in Germany.

Henry Eickhoff, the father, came to America in a sailing vessel, and settled at Cincinnati where for three years he was a baker. He then moved to Indianapolis, and in 1850 he bought land near the city, the farm consisting of 100 acres, which he greatly improved, and upon which he lived until his death in 1889, his widow surviving until 1897. Eight children were born to himself and wife, seven of whom are still living: Edward; Henry C.; Herman; Mary; Minnie; Augusta; Fred; and Katie. In politics the father was a Democrat, while in his religious professions, he was a Lutheran. He belonged to no lodges, but was a domestic man, loving his home.

Henry C. Eickhoff owns forty-four acres of good land, all under the plow, and since 1873, has been engaged in a very prosperous nursery business, and ships his trees, mostly fruit, throughout Ohio, Kentucky and northern and southern Indiana, in addition to supplying the home demand. He also raises fruit, being very successful in his undertakings. His home is one of the most attractive in Warren township, the house being surrounded by a large lawn dotted by many shade and ornamental trees. In politics he is independent, with regard to local matters, although on national questions he is a Democrat.

On Aug. 12, 1877, Mr. Eickhoff married Elizabeth Kuehn, one of the ten children (all living) of Herman and Elizabeth (Kern) Kuehn. Mr. Herman Kuehn was born in 1818, in Prussia, Germany, and came to this country in 1848. By profession he was a minister, and he died in 1898, his widow surviving and residing on Dawson street, Indianapolis. In politics he was a Democrat. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eickhoff: Lydia is a teacher of German in the city schools; Emily, at home, has taken up music; Alvin is a bookkeeper at the Metzger agency; Arthur is in the Indiana National Bank; Theodore is an electrical engineer, a graduate of Purdue University, June, 1908; Paula is also a teacher of German in the city schools; and Hulda and Edith are attending Manual Training high school.

By energy, industry and intelligent management, Mr. Eickhoff has built up an excellent business, and at the same time has kept in touch with local affairs, being one of the honored residents of the community, and well known throughout Warren township.

NEWTON W. COWGILL, auditor of Hamilton county, Ind., and a leading newspaper man of Sheridan, was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., April 30, 1860, son of Rev. Joel and Huldah (Timmons) Cowgill.

Lemuel Cowgill, grandfather of Newton W., was born in Ohio, and was a pioneer of Indiana, settling about 1825 at Mooresville, Morgan county, and later removed to Carroll county, where he followed the trade of shoemaker. He died at Lockport, Ind., aged seventy years, in the faith of the Friends Church. His children were: James A.; Susan, who married Edward Riegle; Malinda, who married Dr. Massy, of Westpoint, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.; and Joel.

Joel Cowgill was born in Mooresville, Ind., and his early education was self-acquired. He entered the United Brethren ministry when about twenty-five years of age, and began his work as minister of the Gospel in Warren county, Ind., in 1852, preaching all over Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois. He was a member of the Upper Wabash Conference and his ministry continued until 1901. His death occurred in 1904 at Greenhill, Ind., after he had devoted more than half a century in the service of the United Brethren Church. He was one of the founders of the Greenhill Seminary, an excellent institution. The Rev. Mr. Cowgill was thrice married, his first wife being Eliza, daughter of Rev. John Tolbert, a pioneer minister of the United Brethren Church in Indiana. To this union was born one daughter, Eva, who married Isaac Meisenhelder. Mr. Cowgill married (second) Huldah Timmons, born in Central Ohio, south of Columbus and near Chillicothe, daughter of Joseph and Nellie (Bailey) Timmons. The Timmonses came from Maryland, where they were an old Colonial family during Revolutionary times. Joseph Timmons was a minister of the United Brethren Church for many years, and settled at Milford before the Civil war, dying there aged sixty-seven years. His children were: Henry, William, Lorenzo D., Edward, Elizabeth, Huldah, Jane, Minerva and Joseph, the latter a soldier in the Civil war, who was killed at Somerset, Ky. To the second marriage of Mr. Cowgill, one child was born: Newton W., of Noblesville. Rev. Mr. Cowgill was married (third) to Jane Timmons, sister of Huldah, and they had these children: Solon P., Dell, Henry, William, Frank, Lizzie and Jessie.

Newton W. Cowgill received his education

in the public schools and at the Greenhill Seminary, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1882, and he then engaged in school teaching in Warren and Benton counties, becoming principal of Otterbein public school, a position he held for three years. In 1886 he came to Hamilton county, and settled at Sheridan, where he purchased the *Sheridan News*, which he still publishes with his partner, I. H. McMurray, and it wields a powerful political influence in that part of Indiana. In politics Mr. Cowgill is a Republican, and in 1904 he was elected auditor of Hamilton county by a large majority, since which time he has proved himself an efficient and courteous official. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., Sheridan Lodge, which he has served as Noble Grand, and has represented his lodge at the State Lodge, belonging also to the Encampment; is a member of the K. P., Sheridan; and of the Red Men.

Mr. Cowgill was married June 28, 1888, to Florence Palmer, born Feb. 12, 1863, in Jennings county, Ind., daughter of Osmer K. and Susan F. (Davis) Palmer, mentioned elsewhere. Since 1904 Mr. and Mrs. Cowgill have resided in Noblesville.

JOHN A. AXLINE, M. D., a leading physician of Hamilton county, Ind., whose chosen field of practice is the city of Noblesville, was born March 5, 1847, in Knox county, Ohio, son of Charles William and Elizabeth (Shannon) Axline.

Christopher Axline served in the army of Frederick the Great. He came to this country long before the Revolution, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder and saltpeter, for which violation of the law, his property was confiscated by the British.

John Axline, son of Christopher, was born in 1739, and he died in 1832. He served as a soldier in the Revolution, in the Virginia service, and his monument stands in Jerusalem cemetery, in Loudoun county, Va. He had three sons, Henry, John and George, who settled in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1824, each entering about 400 acres of land.

George Axline, son of John, married a Miss Earhart, and died on his Ohio farm, when he was aged sixty years. His children were: John, Jacob, Josiah, Philip, Daniel

(who settled in Kentucky), Charles William, Andrew and Margaret (who married a Mr. Smith). Three of the sons were ministers of the Gospel, Charles William and Philip of the Christian faith, and Andrew, who was a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Charles William Axline, father of Dr. John A., was born in March, 1824, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and there received a common school education. His father having died when he was eight years of age, he was early thrown upon his own resources, and, although the greater part of his education was self acquired, he became a teacher in Muskingum county, and in the counties of Perry and Licking. He married in the latter county Elizabeth Shannon, born there, daughter of John Shannon, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and to this union were born: John A. and Jasper. Mr. Axline's first wife died in 1851, and he was married (second) to Margaret Shannon, by whom he had one son, Charles. The second Mrs. Axline died in 1855, and for his third wife he married Peninah Huston, by whom he had two children, Otto and Henry.

On settling in Muskingum county, Mr. Axline began the study of theology under a Lutheran divine, at Fultonham, and entered the Christian ministry. He devoted ten or twelve years to church work, and then purchased a farm in Ohio, afterward buying farms in Indiana and Iowa. He was a fluent speaker and successful as an evangelist, was untiring in his energy, but broke himself down with his ministerial labors, being stricken with paralysis twelve years prior to his death, which occurred March 20, 1896.

Dr. John A. Axline received his early education in Martinsville, Ohio, at a Quaker Academy, an excellent institution which had an able corps of teachers, Prof. Charles Foster being president, and Prof. Thomas Moon one of the teachers. Dr. Axline began teaching at the early age of nineteen years in the Clinton county district schools, and afterward taught at Burlington, Ohio, and later in Rush county, Ind. The Doctor began the study of medicine while teaching, and first attended a course of lectures in the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, and later entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, from which he received his diploma in 1873. He at once began the practice of his profession at Raleigh, Rush Co., Ind., where he continued

eighteen years, but since 1891 he has been located at Noblesville, Ind., where he has established a large and lucrative practice.

On Oct. 5, 1871, Dr. Axline was married to Clara A. McMillin, born Oct. 5, 1853, daughter of John T. and Elizabeth (Buzan) McMillin, and the surviving children of this union are: William G., who married Nellie Aldred, of Noblesville, has one daughter, Margaret; and John Albert, who resides in Noblesville, married Elizabeth Bennett, and has three children, John Alwell, Clara Elizabeth and Gorden Bennett.

In political faith Dr. Axline is a Republican, casting his first vote for Grant in 1868, and since that time has supported the candidates of his chosen party. His father was an original Republican, having formerly been an old-line Whig, and he voted for Fremont in 1856. The Doctor is a member of the county, State and national medical societies, and has contributed several valuable papers to the county medical society. He has an excellent library, and takes the leading medical periodicals. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, Noblesville, member of the I. O. O. F. and the Encampment, and of the Royal Arcanum, Indianapolis.

DAVID S. GROSS. One of the leading and most influential agriculturists of Needham township, Johnson county, is David S. Gross. For two score years he has made his influence felt in the community, always on the side of advance and improvement, whether of lands and roads, or of those about him, and has throughout championed every measure tending toward the betterment of his fellow man. Beginning his career with few advantages and handicapped in many ways, he steadily surmounted all obstacles and difficulties, making each but a stepping-stone on which to rise toward the ideals for which he strove. He was born in North Carolina, in Davie county, near Mocksville, March 25, 1841, son of Jacob and Elsie (Harris) Gross, both natives of North Carolina, and was one of eight children born to them, there being four sons and four daughters in the family, of whom four are now living besides himself: Lemuel C., who has moved to Boone county, near Whitestown; Mary D., wife of William Allen, residing near Greenwood; Martha A., wife of George Allen, of the same place; and Milton D., of Brownstown, Illinois.

Jacob Gross was born Nov. 1, 1814, and

was a farmer throughout his life. In 1850 he removed to Indiana, settling in Clark township, Johnson county, where he lived for some years, moving again to Pleasant township near Greenwood, dying at that place March 26, 1900, at the honored age of eighty-five years, four months and twenty-five days. He survived his first wife thirty-two years, she being born Oct. 21, 1811, and dying Nov. 5, 1867. In March, 1868, he married (second) Mathilda Brackett, who died some thirteen or fourteen years later.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. David S. Gross was named Henry Gross, and lived throughout his long and eventful life in the State of North Carolina as a farmer. He reared a large family. John Harris, father of Mrs. Elsie (Harris) Gross, was a native of North Carolina, where he died at an advanced age, after having raised a large family. He was of German descent, and by occupation was a farmer.

David S. Gross came to Indiana at the age of nine years with his parents, who located in Johnson county, and he has since lived in that place. His education was obtained in the old-fashioned subscription schools, and for many years he attended the primitive log school house of that section. Arriving at the age of maturity, prior to which he had lived at home, he began work as a carpenter, and he continued this for about five years. After his marriage in 1866 he began farming again, buying eighty acres of land, to which he gradually added in after years, until he now owns 240 acres of highly productive land, most of which he has developed and improved himself.

On Jan. 25, 1866, Mr. Gross was married to Mary E. Fisher, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Bower) Fisher, and to them were born three sons and three daughters, as follows: (1) William J., born Feb. 7, 1867, lives at Franklin. He married Cora Swift, and has two children, Roy and Max. (2) Elmon H., born July 22, 1869 (known at home as "Chub"), is a prosperous farmer in Needham township. He married Esty Cutsinger. (3) George T., born Jan. 16, 1872, was formerly engaged successfully in the livery business in Needham, but is now farming in Clark township. He married Eva Patterson, who died Nov. 13, 1901, aged twenty-one years, two months, five days, the mother of two children, Merrill and Pearl. (4) Elsie, born Jan. 17, 1875, married William Swift,

and died Oct. 2, 1896, aged twenty-one years, eight months, fifteen days, the mother of one child, who also died. Mr. Swift is likewise deceased. (5) Emma J., born Aug. 12, 1877, married I. B. Means, has one child, Marvel, and lives on the home place. (6) Ethel, born March 22, 1880, married Owen Wood, who has a horse and livery stable in Needham.

Mr. Gross has occupied many responsible positions in times past. From 1882 to 1885 he was county commissioner, has been supervisor, and for eighteen years school director. During these long periods of public work he rendered most efficient service, effecting many great improvements and winning the respect and admiration of all with whom he came in contact. He early espoused the cause of Democracy, and did much to promote the interests of his party. In his personal successes he never forgot his duty to his fellowmen, and is the happy possessor of the good-will of one and all.

George Fisher, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Gross, was a native of North Carolina. His wife's name was Catherine.

Jacob Fisher, son of George and Catherine, and father of Mrs. Gross, was born in North Carolina Oct. 8, 1802. On Feb. 19, 1829, he married Catherine Bower, who was born in the same State Dec. 22, 1810, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Thomas) Bower, among whose other children may be mentioned, Henry Alexander, who lives in Hamilton county, Ind., at an advanced age; and Jane, Mrs. Fifer, who lives in Washington, Clark Co., Ind., now aged ninety-one years. Mrs. Margaret Mathews, widow of Allan, and a sister of Henry A. Bower, recently died at her home in Urmeysville, Indiana.

The year following their marriage, Jacob Fisher and his wife moved to Johnson county, Ind., settling in what was then known as Franklin township, now Needham, where he entered land from the government. In that early day they entered upon the life of pioneers with all the dangers and privations attendant; they were surrounded by an untamed forest, filled with a great many wolves and other wild animals. Mr. Fisher owned about 1,500 acres of land in Johnson and Tipton counties, and was exceedingly industrious and thrifty, but on account of his generosity and the failure of several banks, lost much of his property. He was able, however, to give all of his children a good start in life and provided well for them. He died at the home

place in Needham township, April 5, 1884, at the age of eighty-one years, five months, twenty-eight days. His wife preceded him at the age of sixty-one years, six months, six days, dying June 28, 1872. They were buried on the home farm, but in 1898 their remains were removed to Mt. Pleasant cemetery. In religious faith he was an Universalist, and she was an ardent member of the Methodist Church. He owned considerable stock in the First National Bank at Franklin, and was one of its directors. Of the children born to Jacob and Catherine Fisher—four of whom are still living—we have the following record: (1) John, of Needham township, married Ellen McLean, and they have three children: Ira, a physician in California; Elmon, owner of the elevator at Needham; and Alma (twin to Elmon), who married Charlie Shepherd, and lives on the home farm. (2) Jane married Howard McLean, and has three children: Hettie, wife of T. W. Patterson, of Needham township; Nannie, wife of Charley Wild, of Needham; and Kate, wife of John Cutfinger, of Clark township. (3) Mary, born July 19, 1847, married Mr. Gross. (4) William M. lives on the farm in Needham township, where he was born. He married Jane Boner, and has two children, Olie and Erie. (5) George was drowned when a baby. (6) Thomas, (7) Margaret and (8) one other (name not given) died in infancy. (9) Henry served as county commissioner one term. He was a believer in the tenets of the Baptist faith as was also his wife, but never formally joined the church. He married Nancy Jane Fisher, and died June 4, 1898, the father of five children, of whom there are yet living, William M., Jr.; and Alice, wife of Daniel Campbell, of Clark township. (10) Phoebe A. married Joseph G. Taylor, May 13, 1858, and had six children, all of whom died at an early age. She died Nov. 3, 1871, and her husband Feb. 14, 1872.

ROBERT DORSTE, a highly esteemed resident and representative citizen of Anderson, Ind., was born Dec. 24, 1846, in Ronneburg, Germany, son of August and Bertha (Bankwitz) Dorste, also natives of that country, and grandson of August Dorste.

August Dorste, father of Robert, was a cabinet maker by trade, as had been his father before him, and in 1854 he came to this country from Bremen, in a sailing vessel, landing at New Orleans, whence he made his way

with his family to St. Louis, Mo. He was at that place following his trade at the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in a heavy artillery company, serving one year in southern Missouri and participating in the battle of Cape Girardeau, escaping without wounds. After receiving his honorable discharge he returned to his home in St. Louis, where the rest of his life was spent at his trade. Mr. Dorste's sons, Herman, August and Robert, also served in the war, Herman and August being members of a Missouri Reserve Corps, enlisting in 1861, and serving about two years, participating in many skirmishes.

Robert Dorste was but eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to America, but he can well remember the voyage. He attended the public schools at St. Louis, and when a young man entered the Richland Academy in Rush county, Ind., thereby acquiring a good education, to which he has since added by extensive reading. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil war the excitement in St. Louis was intense, even the boys organizing military companies on both the Federal and Confederate sides, and naturally many skirmishes occurred between them, young Dorste being an active participant in many of these brushes. When the war broke out, Camp Jackson, the Rebel headquarters, was situated on one side of the city, and the United States arsenal on the other, under the command of General Lyon, and recruiting officers for both the Federal and Confederate armies were in active operation.

Young Dorste, then a lad of but fifteen years, enlisted Nov. 10, 1861, as a private in Company K, 43d Illinois Infantry, to serve three years or during the war, and served until honorably discharged on account of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh. Early in this great battle, in April, 1862, he was struck by a minie ball and his left leg badly shattered; this happened early on Sunday morning. He lay on the battle-field until about noon, when he was captured by the Confederates and taken to Shiloh Church, which was filled with the wounded of both armies. Here he received no medical attention, although he was kindly furnished with food and water by a young Confederate soldier. He was recaptured by the Federals on the advance of the Union army, but lay in the church until Tuesday without medical attention. He was then taken to Pittsburg Landing and placed in a tent, being here until the Sunday follow-

ing that on which he received his wound, when he was carried to the steamboat "Tycoon," sent by Governor Todd, of Ohio, for the wounded Ohio soldiers. Mr. Dorste was refused admittance to the steamboat as he was not an Ohio soldier, but was smuggled on board by some of the Ohio soldiers without the knowledge of the authorities, and here he received his medical attention. His pants, stiff with blood, were cut from his wounded leg, and the wound found to be in a terrible condition, although he had kept the inflammation down to a certain extent by the use of water. At Cincinnati he was placed in a hospital, and here he remained until he was able to walk with the aid of crutches, when one day he fell and broke the injured leg, this causing him again to be confined in the hospital for a long period, the broken bone preventing the wound from properly healing.

Although but a mere lad, at an age when most boys are attending school and being carefully cared for by their parents, young Dorste displayed remarkable endurance and bravery, shouldering his heavy musket and knapsack without a word of complaint, and accompanying his regiment on the long, weary marches cheerfully and faithfully. One of these marches was from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson, and another was along the Tennessee, when in the month of March, the regiment was marching continuously for three days. Even while lying wounded in the church at Shiloh, while suffering intense pain, he displayed endurance and bravery which put many an older man to shame. His remarkable display of nerve is an excellent example of what the spirit of '61 really was—the spirit that saved the country to become the great and powerful nation that it is to-day.

In the fall of 1863, after recovering his health to some extent, Mr. Dorste attended the Academy in Richmond for two winters, and in 1865 he became a clerk in Milroy, Ind., for three years, at the end of which time he engaged in a general merchandise business, continuing therein until 1889. At this time he engaged in the production of natural gas, and erecting a gas works supplied the town of Milroy until 1892. In this year he removed with his family to Anderson where he has since been engaged in plumbing and gas fitting. He erected his present fine residence in 1897. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dorste are members of the Methodist Church, in which they have been very active, he serving as steward and

treasurer. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and while in Milroy township served as a trustee. He is a member of Major May Post, G. A. R., Anderson, and while in Milroy was commander of his post.

Mr. Dorste was married in Higginsport, Brown Co., Ohio, to Sarah Priscilla Thomas, of Union City, Ohio, daughter of John and Abigail (Carter) Thomas, and to this union were born two children: Bertha B., a graduate of Wesleyan University; and Lewis T., a student of the class of 1907, at DePauw University.

THOMAS. John Thomas, father of Mrs. Dorste, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., son of Daniel and Sallie (Amos) Thomas, and removed to Indiana about 1820, clearing up a farm in Rush county near Milroy. He had a fine property of 200 acres, which until recently was in the hands of his son, William, and was a local minister in the Christian Church, preaching for many years in his vicinity. He lived to be an aged man, and died on his farm. He married near Cincinnati, Ohio, Abigail Carter, born in New Jersey, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Lippincott) Carter. Several of the sons of John and Abigail (Carter) Thomas, were in the Civil war: Joseph, who served three years; Daniel, who served through the war; Clement, who served two years; and John, who was but a boy, served six months. Mr. Thomas himself participated in many raids.

A brief history of the Thomas and Carter families is herewith appended: THOMAS CREST: On a branch of a tree lying fessways (at the dexter end some sprigs, vert) a raven, wings expanded, sable. ARMS: Arg., a chevron, lozengy, or and sa., between three ravens close, of the last.

It appears that all by the name of Thomas on record seems to have sprung from a common ancestor, Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Ebbarnant, Wales, who died before 1585. In Welsh "ap" is equivalent to the "Mac" or "Mc" in the Scotch, and means "son of." Sir Rhys ap Thomas married Sybell, daughter of Philip Scidamore and his wife Joan (widow of Walter Kyle), and granddaughter of John Scidamore, gentleman usher to Henry VIII.

John Philip Thomas, son of Sir Rhys, was of Grismont, Wales, and was Queen's lessee of mills at Kenchurch in 1691. He married Gwenllian, sixth daughter of Watkin Herbert, sheriff of Monmouth, 1552.

Evan Thomas, son of John Philip, was of

Swansea, South Wales, born in 1580, and died in 1650.

Philip Thomas, son of Evan, was born in Great Britain and emigrated to Maryland in 1651. His will was proved in Anne Arundel Co., Md., in 1675. He was a prominent man and leader in the Puritan party, and a provincial councillor. He married Sarah Harrison, who died in 1687.

Samuel Thomas, son of Philip, was born in 1645 and died before 1743. He was an extensive planter and a minister of the Society of Friends. He married Mary Hutchins.

Philip Thomas, son of Samuel, was born in 1694, and died in 1762.

Samuel Thomas, son of Philip, was born in 1725, and died in 1784.

John Chew Thomas, son of Samuel, was born Oct. 15, 1764, and died at Leiperville, Pa., May 10, 1836.

John Chew Thomas (2), son of John Chew, was born Sept. 22, 1803, and died at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 29, 1862. He was a physician of note.

Lawrence Buckley Thomas, son of John Chew (2), was born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 6, 1848.

Rees Thomas, born June 4, 1690, in Pembroke, Wales, emigrated with his family to Rockingham county, Va. He married (first) Katharine —, and had issue: Mary, born Aug. 25, 1719, died in infancy; James, born Oct. 5, 1720, died Feb. 5, 1747, in Bourbon county, Ky.; Margaret, born May 16, 1723; John, born April 16, 1725. Rees Thomas married (second) Ellen —, and to this union there were these children: Grace, born Sept. 21, 1730; Katharine, Nov. 19, 1732; Mary, Nov. 3, 1734; Jane, May 13, 1737. Rees Thomas married (third) Jane —, and had three children: Evan, born Feb. 10, 1743; David, June 22, 1745; and Rees, Oct. 1, 1747.

John Thomas, youngest son of Rees and Katharine, removed to Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky. He married a Miller, and had issue: Silas, Henry, Abraham and Evan.

Abraham Thomas, third son of John, was born Dec. 20, 1774, in Virginia. He removed with his father to Kentucky, and went thence to Adams county, Ohio. He married Aug. 8, 1799, Margaret Barker, and died in 1856. They had children: John, born May 20, 1801, died without issue, Nov. 1, 1826; Abraham, born Sept. 5, 1805, died without issue, July 13,

1827; James B., born May 16, 1811; Silas, born March 10, 1814, died without issue June 22, 1856; and Wilson B., born April 19, 1820.

James B. Thomas, third son of Abraham and Margaret (Barker) Thomas, died March 17, 1892. He married Dec. 29, 1836, Esther A. Moore, and had children: Francis M., M. D., residing at Samantha, Ohio, married to Antoinette Holmes; W. C., born Oct. 30, 1843, died Sept. 8, 1860; Silas N., born Aug. 7, 1845, died Aug. 13, 1864, in the Union Army; Albert L., born April 25, 1848; John W., born Sept. 16, 1840, is a physician at Aumsville, Ore., and married May 8, 1895, Roberta Butler. [Authority: Family Bible of Rees Thomas, printed in Welsh in London, 1717, through Dr. F. M. Thomas.]

CARTER (Virginia). Robert Carter, of Corotoman, Va., was born there in 1663, son of John Carter who came from England in 1649. John Carter had been married five times, first to Jane Glynn; second to Elinor Brocas (a widow); third to Anne Carter, probably a cousin; fourth to Sarah Ludlow, mother of Robert; and fifth to Elizabeth Shirley.

Robert Carter was called "King Carter," whether of his vast land possessions, or of the fact that he held so many offices. He was president of His Majesty's council in Virginia, receiver-general of the tobacco taxes in Virginia and was at one time Governor of the Colony.

John Carter, son of Robert, was born in Corotoman, Va., and died probably in Shirley, Va., in 1743. He was a man of great wealth, and married Elizabeth Hill, of noble birth.

Edward Carter, son of John, was born between 1734 and 1740, and died in Blenheim, Va. He married Sarah Champe, a noted beauty in her day. Champe is a popular name among the Carters in Virginia.

Hill Carter, son of Edward, born about 1780, died about 1828.

Henry Rose Carter, son of Hill, born in Amherst county, Va., in 1810, settled in Mississippi when young. He died in 1871.

Hill Carter, son of Henry Rose, born in 1846, was a soldier in the Confederate army.

CARTER (New Jersey). Aaron Carter was among the first of the newcomers to settle in New Jersey.

Nicholas Carter, said to be the ancestor of all Carters in New Jersey, settled in Stamford, Conn., before 1652. In that year he removed to Newtown, R. I., and was one of the purchasers of that place from the In-

dians, April 12, 1656. He was possessed of twenty acres there, and was one of the prominent men of the town until 1665, when he removed to Elizabethtown, N. J. He acquired large tracts of land and was of considerable means. He had children: Samuel, who was one of the Elizabethtown Associates; Elizabeth, who married John Ratcliff; and Nicholas, Jr.

Either Nicholas, Jr., or Samuel Carter removed to Morris county, N. J., as settlers of the name of Carter are mentioned as being in the township of Whippanong in 1700. Six Carters served in the Revolutionary war from New Jersey.

Benjamin Carter is the first of whom there is definite mention in Morris county, and Aaron, probably his grandson, married Elizabeth Davis, and had children: Lewis, Caleb, Hannah, Sarah and Mary (Polly).

Caleb Carter, son of Aaron, was born at Union Hill, N. J., in 1782. He married Phoebe Johnson, and had children: Elizabeth, Harriet, Mary, James, Horace, Aaron, Catherine, Almira, Anna and Phoebe.

Aaron Carter, son of Caleb, was born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 17, 1817. He married (first) Elizabeth C. Tuttle, and had one son, William Tuttle. He married (second) Sarah S. Trow, and had children: Rev. John Franklin; Ernest Trow, now a resident of Berlin; and Herbert Swift, M. D.

The Carter COAT OF ARMS: Argent a chevron, between three cart wheels, vert. CREST: On a mount vert, a greyhound sejant, argent sustaining a shield of the last charged with a cart wheel vert.

SYLVAN BALDWIN MORRIS. In every community, large or small, there are a few men who, by their force of character, are intuitively recognized as leaders, men who are successful in their business undertakings, generous and fair in their business relations, and who perceive and advocate warmly those measures which insure the public welfare. In the thriving city of Shelbyville, Ind., there is a representative of this class found in Sylvan Baldwin Morris. He was born in Shelbyville, Ind., April 7, 1830, son of Dr. Sylvan B., Sr., and Catherine (Knox) Morris. His paternal grandparents were David and Sarah Morris, natives of Pennsylvania and of Welsh descent, who were among the pioneers of Warren county, Ohio.

Dr. Sylvan B. Morris, Sr., was born Nov. 24, 1795, in Washington county, Pa. His

rearing from boyhood was in Warren county, Ohio and he received an academical education at Lebanon, the county seat. Later he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and at once began the practice of his profession, at Lebanon. In the spring of 1821 he came to Shelbyville, or rather to its vicinity, for the city was then not laid out. He located at the mouth of Conn's Creek until he could locate in the new town, which he did in July, 1822, becoming its first physician. Dr. Morris was married (first), May 25, 1825, at Lebanon, Ohio, to Catherine Knox, born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1801, and died Sept. 4, 1835, leaving three children: Martha H., Sylvan B., and John K. Dr. Morris married (second) Frances Henderson, of Lebanon, Ohio, who bore him three children: Kate G., Anna J., and Frances.

Dr. Morris was assessor and land appraiser of Shelby county in 1828, and the same year was elected a representative, and in 1831 was again chosen to represent his county in the State Legislature. In 1829 he was elected clerk of Shelby county, serving continuously until his resignation in February, 1843. His lamented death took place Sept. 6, 1843. Dr. Morris was one of the best known pioneers of Shelby county, a man of honest, sterling traits of character and is yet recalled with words and feelings of kindness and respect. Bringing to Shelby county his large fund of medical and literary knowledge, he at once stepped to the front as a leader in everything that would build up or benefit his adopted county. This position he held until his death.

Sylvan Baldwin Morris was educated in the schools of Shelbyville and Lebanon, Ohio, removing to the latter village in 1843. There he learned the dry-goods business, and there, in 1855, he embarked in business for himself, in which he was successfully engaged for a period of twenty years, and during two years of this period, he had a branch store at Franklin, Ohio. In 1875 he returned to Shelbyville and founded the business now known as The S. B. Morris Company, starting with a floor space of 4,000 feet, and now occupying nearly 25,000 square feet. He is now the oldest dry-goods merchant in the city and State, and is the president of this department store company.

Early in the Civil war, Mr. Morris volunteered for work in the Sanitary Commission. In 1864, being captain of Company A, 27th

Ohio National Guard, which was merged into the 146th O. V. I., he saw four months' war service in the Kanawha Valley, in West Virginia. Following this he enlisted as a private in Company I, 194th O. V. I., and was at once appointed sergeant-major of the regiment, and was again promoted to the rank of second lieutenant before reaching the Shenandoah Valley, whither the regiment went as part of Hancock's Reserve Corps. While in this valley he served as adjutant of the regiment.

Mr. Morris was married, at Harrison, Ohio, May 24, 1854, to Miss Myrtilla John, daughter of Dr. Jehu and Emily (Looker) John, of Harrison, Ohio. The issue of this union was six children: Kate (deceased), Sylvan H., Harold K., Florence, Robert L., and William H. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Morris celebrated their Golden Wedding, May 24, 1904, receiving congratulations from many friends from far and near. On both sides, the ancestry numbers among its names many prominent patriots, lawyers, statesmen, ministers and physicians, and among these may be mentioned Robert Morris and Abram Clarke, both signers of the Declaration of Independence. Also may be mentioned Thomas Morris, the first United States senator west of the Alleghanies who raised his voice against the extension of slavery.

Mr. Morris has been president of the Shelby County Fair Association, twice, commander of Dumont Post, G. A. R., three times councilman of the city, also serving one term as mayor. He has also served as a member of the city school board twice, and gave much time to superintending the construction of the Miller Street School building. He is one of the originators of the Forest Hill Cemetery Association, one of the finest organizations of its kind in the State, its leading idea being not to bring dividends to the stockholders, but to insure the perpetual care of the resting place of all who are interred therein. He was the pioneer and promoter of the first building and loan association of Shelbyville, to which the community owes so much. He is the treasurer of the Mutual Loan and Savings Company, which is the largest, and was the first, in the city to organize on the perpetual system, adopting the "Dayton" plan of operation, its capital stock being \$1,500,000, and its charter, perpetual. Mr. Morris is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and has, for several years, held membership in the Municipal League of

Indiana, always attending its meetings, and taking an active interest in the bettering of municipal affairs.

In 1855, at Lebanon, Ohio, he was made a Mason, and a Knight Templar by Reed Commandery, at Dayton, Ohio, in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Morris, their children and grandchildren, are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Morris was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Shelbyville for years. Mrs. Morris is a charter member of the old Benevolent society, which was changed into the organization known as the King's Daughters, and is also an active member of the Foreign Missionary Society of this church. In politics Mr. Morris is a staunch Republican. He has been intimately associated with the enterprises through which the city has attained a higher and broader life, and has not only aided, but has taken part in almost every movement which has resulted in the permanent growth of the city, witnessing the same as a village of less than 200 souls until now its population is over ten thousand, the great majority of whom own their own homes. Shelbyville is situated in the center of Shelby county, one of the finest farming sections of the State.

WILLIAM H. NICKERSON, Justice of the Peace in Center township, Marion county, Ind., was born in Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, July 31, 1851, son of Samuel R. and Tamson L. (Humphreys) Nickerson, both born in Clinton county, Ohio. The mother died in 1893, at the age of sixty-nine years, and the father is living in Pulaski county, Ind., at a patriarchal age. For more than thirty years he was a practicing attorney in Ohio, but is now retired from active labor. He was the father of two sons and three daughters, and all his children are living: Susan E., the wife of Sylvanus Cox, who is a machinist in Minneapolis, but at the present time seeking his fortunes in Alaska; Miss Samantha, with her father; William H.; Artemus R., a farmer in Pulaski county, Ind., unmarried; Miss Elizabeth H., at home.

William H. Nickerson was educated in the public schools of Clinton county, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade, at which he worked for some years. When he came into Indiana he was employed in a furniture factory in Richmond, and in 1874 he removed to Indianapolis, where he continued in the furniture business until 1880. That year he was appointed bailiff in the Superior Court of

Marion county, a position he held continuously for twelve years. During this time he studied architecture, and opening an office in the city engaged in business as a superintending architect and builder. In 1894 he was elected justice of the peace on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1898. Mr. Nickerson comes of good Republican stock, his grandfather, Artemus Nickerson, being a conductor on the "underground railroad," and a rank advocate of abolition in the days of slavery; while Samuel R., father of William H., was a soldier during the Civil war, being a member of the 79th O. V. I., and on account of wounds received at Bowling Green, Ky., was discharged, but during the Emergency Call of 1864 he organized a company of troops of which he was captain. Mr. William H. Nickerson is Past Chancellor of Indianapolis Lodge, No. 56, K. of P., the largest lodge of the order in America.

Mr. Nickerson was married Feb. 19, 1883, to Miss Augusta S. Gilkison, a native of Ohio, but a resident of Indianapolis at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of William F. and Mary Gilkison, both residents of the city, the former a retired printer of more than four score years. Of their three living children, Mrs. Nickerson is the eldest; Miss Mary Z. is at home; and Melville A. is manager of a lumber business in California. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Nickerson have one child, Miss Ethel, who graduated from the Indianapolis high school, and excels in music both vocal and instrumental.

The Nickerson family is of German origin, though among their ancestors have been Scotch-Irish and Dutch. The first of the family in America came to these shores in Colonial days, and the name was common in the annals of New England for several generations. Both the Nickersons and Gilkisons were represented in the American Revolution.

CAPT. JOHN H. WAGNER, who has been a business man of Elwood, Ind., for a number of years, belongs to a pioneer family of the State, who came hither from Pennsylvania the year after his birth. He is a native of Clarion county, Pa., born Aug. 21, 1841, son of Mathias and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Wagner.

George Wagner, the Captain's grandfather, was also a native of Pennsylvania, born at Bald Eagle, on the eastern foothills of the Alleghanies, and was of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, and the son of a Revolutionary soldier.

He was accidentally killed, in Pennsylvania, a tree falling on him. Those of his children of whom we have mention were: Jacob, who settled in Taylor county, Iowa, where he reared a family; Christopher; John, who became an extensive farmer in Ohio; George, who settled finally in Allen county, Ohio, and reared a large family; Mathias; and Catherine, who married a Mr. Cline, settled first in Pennsylvania, and later moved to Holmes county, Ohio, where they reared a large family.

Mathias Wagner, father of Capt. John H. Wagner, was born in 1801 at Bald Eagle. He was reared in a wilderness from which the Indians had not yet departed, and under uncivilized conditions, and he never had any opportunity of attending school, but nevertheless he learned to read and write. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed while he remained in Pennsylvania. There he married Elizabeth Ramsey, who was a little younger than himself and also a native of Pennsylvania, where her father, Hugh Ramsey, settled in an early day. Hugh Ramsey was born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish stock, and his family consisted of two sons and one daughter, David, Andrew and Elizabeth. He followed farming in Pennsylvania, west of the Alleghanies, near some iron works. Mathias Wagner settled near Lucinda Furnace, in Clarion county, Pa., on Cherry creek, and there his son John H. was born. In 1842 the family moved to Indiana, making the journey down the Ohio river on a raft from a point on the Clarion river to Cincinnati, thence to Brookville, Ind., on the canal, and thence by wagon to Chesterfield, Madison county, Ind., where they lived one year. Mr. Wagner's brother-in-law, David Ramsey, owned a tract of 200 acres three and a quarter miles east of the site of Elwood, which land was then entirely wild. It had been located by Mr. Ramsey when he was with a surveying party on one of the first surveys of this region. He died in Ohio, and his sister, Mrs. Wagner, being his only heir, the property fell to her, and the Wagners moved thereon. Mr. Wagner cut a trail from near a woolen mill two and a half miles east of the city out to the land, one and one half miles, cleared a spot and built a log cabin. He deadened a small patch at first and proceeded to clear part of the place, which he improved as he prospered. The death of his wife was a severe blow, occurring as it did only a year after they set-

tled on this place. In 1854 he went to Cincinnati, leaving his household in the care of a neighbor while he assisted in building the Ohio & Mississippi railroad bridge across the Ohio. Returning to the farm, he passed the remainder of his life there, three of his children, John H., Elizabeth and George, living with him. He had married for his second wife, in Madison county, Ind., Phyllis Hall, but there were no children by this union. By his first marriage he had six: David, Julia Ann, Elizabeth, Mary Jane, George W., and John H. Two of the sons, George W. and John H., served in the Civil war, George W. serving as a private of Company G, 17th Ind. V. I.; he was killed at the battle of Hoover's Gap, June 23, 1863. Mathias Wagner, the father, died on his farm when aged seventy-eight years. He and his first wife were members of the Methodist Church. In political sentiment he was originally a Democrat, but he became a Republican upon the breaking out of the Civil war.

John H. Wagner was an infant when brought by his parents to Indiana, and he was but three years old when his mother died. He began his education in the log school-house in the home district, a primitive structure furnished with benches made out of linn poles and with a log cut out on one side of the building to admit the light, the opening being fitted with window glass. He went to school winters and worked on the farm summers until he was fifteen years old, meantime, in 1854, attending school in Cincinnati for one summer, when he and his sister Elizabeth went with their father to that city. He lived in Cincinnati for about two years, and for a time worked in a cotton factory there when only nine years old. When he was sixteen he left home and went to Tippecanoe county, Ind., where he was employed at farm work until he entered the army, and being a robust and strong young man he was able to work hard.

Captain Wagner served his country throughout the period of the Civil war, enlisting in April, 1861, on the first call for troops—in fact he was the first man to enlist from the village of Pipe Creek. He heard that volunteers were wanted while he was working on the farm, and stopped only long enough to collect some money his brother-in-law owed him. Walking to Anderson, fifteen miles from his home, he became a private in Company G, 17th Ind. V. I., Capt. Robert

C. Reed, for three years or during the war, and remained in the army four years and four months, being mustered out Aug. 18, 1865, at Macon, Ga. He became corporal June 12, 1861, and was detailed as color guard; nearly one year later, in June, 1862, he became second sergeant, and then first sergeant; on Jan. 4, 1864, he was honorably discharged at McMinnville, Tenn.; veteranized in Company G, 17th Ind. V. I., and was made orderly sergeant; served as a private until discharged to receive promotion to the rank of first lieutenant of Company G, in 1865; and the same year became captain of Company G, in which rank he served until mustered out. His promotions were all received for gallant and meritorious conduct in the line of duty. During all this time he was never away from his command except while he was in hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., for three days, and he was never wounded or taken prisoner, participating in all the campaigns, marches, battles and skirmishes of his regiment and Wilder's Brigade, to which the 17th was attached. Gen. John C. Wilder was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment when it was organized and Milo S. Hascall was colonel. The latter was promoted to brigadier-general, and Lieut.-Col. Wilder was promoted to the colonelcy, commanding the regiment until he was promoted to the command of the brigade, which he made famous.

Captain Wagner saw service in West Virginia (1861), Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia. He was in thirty-five battles and numerous skirmishes, a full record of which would fill a volume. Among the important engagements in which he took part we enumerate the following: Cheat Mountain, Elk River, Summit and Greenbrier, all in West Virginia; Pittsburg Landing; skirmishes near Stevenson, Ala., and near Bardstown, Ky.; Morgan's raid; Corinth, where they were on the skirmish line from May 15th to June 2d, 1862; McMinnville; and Hoover's Gap, a hard fight, where Captain Wagner's brother George was fatally shot, dying the same night. From Aug. 21 to Sept. 8, 1863, they had frequent skirmishes with the enemy at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and on Sept. 11th were in a sharp fight with Scott's Brigade of Confederate Cavalry, defeating them. On Sept. 12th they had a severe fight at Rock Springs, and others on the 13th and 18th. On Sept. 19th they fought all day in the battle of Chicka-

mauga, and on Sept. 20th charged and drove the enemy, killing, wounding and capturing a large number. In one charge eighty prisoners were taken. On Oct. 1st they started in pursuit of General Wheeler, who was in the Sequatchie valley, camped at the foot of Waldron's ridge, and on the evening of Oct. 2d and 3d charged the Confederate Colonel Crew's Brigade, across Thompson's Cove. The 17th captured the battle flag of the 2d Kentucky Cavalry, presented to them by the ladies of Elizabethtown, Ky. On Oct. 4th the regiment had a sharp skirmish at McMinnville, Tenn., and on Oct. 7th had a brisk fight three miles from Shelbyville on the Lewisburg road and made an attack, driving the enemy from the field. On the same day, at Farmington, the regiment struck Wheeler a heavy blow. On Nov. 27th the 17th was attacked by Kelly's Brigade.

In May, 1864, the regiment had many skirmishes with the enemy; on May 15th, near Rome, Ga.; on the 18th near Woodland; on the 25th at Pumpkin Vine Church; on June 9th marched to Big Shanty, where they found the enemy strongly entrenched and had a very severe fight; on June 10-11-13-16 they had heavy skirmishes, continued on June 20-22-23-27. The regiment fought all day in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. On July 3d the regiment drove the Confederates out of Marietta and followed them, capturing many prisoners. The 17th fought throughout the great Atlanta campaign. On July 4th they fought at Cotton Creek, on the 5th at Soap Creek, and on the 9th attacked the enemy, who were posted on the south bank of the Chattahoochee river. They waded the river, which was two hundred yards wide and nearly elbow deep, firing as they went, and driving the enemy, the 17th being the first troops across. On July 19th they defeated the enemy at Stone Mountain; then marched through Oxford to Covington, on July 24th, and had a skirmish, and on July 27th moved through Decatur around Stone Mountain. They camped at Flat Rock, threatening the enemy's rear, were attacked in the night by the enemy, and on July 28th were cannonaded by the enemy. That day the brigade charged the Confederate lines and cut their way through. On Aug. 1st they moved eight miles toward Atlanta, and took the place of the 25th Corps in the line of works, skirmishing with the enemy until the 14th. On Oct. 7th they struck the enemy at New Hope Church, dismounted

and charged, driving the enemy from the works, and killing and wounding several. The brigade crossed the Coosa river, passed through Rome near which they met the enemy's pickets, and commenced skirmishing, driving the enemy's skirmishers to their main body. The brigade charged, killing, wounding and capturing large numbers. On Oct. 13th the brigade moved on the enemy, finding them strongly posted on a creek near Coosaville, charged, dismounted and broke the line, Captain Wiler following the enemy on the flank and capturing the flag of Terry's Texas Rangers. In the campaign of 1865 known as Wilson's raid the regiment marched on April 1st, at daylight, seven miles to Randolph, thence toward Selma. The Confederate forces under Roddy and Forrest contested the road, and battles were fought at Bogue's Creek (Ebenezer Church) and Selma. Following this came skirmishes at Spring Hill, Montpelier, Catawba Run on railroad bridge, and at Mimm's Mill, and Rocky Creek Bridge.

At Macon, Ga., on May 30, 1865, the adjutant of the 17th Indiana, William E. Doyle, in the close of his pamphlet on the history of the regiment, thus summed up the record of the regiment: "As now the war is over, and the 17th Indiana has completed its work of fighting, let us look back over its career, and glean from its history some of its claims to immortality. What has it done? Let us see. It has marched over four thousand miles, captured over five thousand prisoners, captured more than six thousand stand of arms, seventy pieces of artillery, and eleven stand of colors, and more than three thousand horses and mules, all this with a loss of three officers and sixty-six men killed, and thirteen officers and one hundred and seventy-six wounded, a total killed and wounded of two hundred and fifty-eight. We have fought in nearly every State in the South, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama, have given resting places to our dead, as they opened new fields to us for conquest. None have striven harder than we to show a bright record. The trophies of our victories hang in the Statehouse in Indianapolis and in the capitol at Washington. Terry's Texan Rangers, 2d Kentucky Cavalry, and many other Rebel regiments and battalions, have seen us carry their colors off the field. The country will give us the credit due to our actions. We never were defeated. With the cry of 'Make way

for the 17th' we always carried everything before us."

After the war Captain Wagner returned to his home in Indiana and engaged in farming on part of the home place, having inherited forty acres of the homestead. He added to his original holdings until he owned 260 acres, and continued to improve his land and farm for ten years. He then came to Elwood and built, in company with Henry Hand and Milton Kidwell, a flax factory, continuing in that business successfully for several years. Following this venture, he was for fourteen years engaged in the plumbing and gas fitting business. He has been one of the substantial figures in business circles in Elwood throughout the period of his residence in that place.

In May, 1881, Captain Wagner was married, in Anderson, Ind., to Laura Ross, who was born in Madison county, Ind., daughter of Albert J. and Elizabeth (Waymire) Ross, the former a native of West Virginia, born at Buffalo, on the Big Kanawha river, and a descendant of an old Virginia family. John Ross, Mrs. Wagner's grandfather, was a pioneer of Madison county, where he cleared two large farms from the woods and became a wealthy man. Two of his sons, Albert J. and Absalom, served in the Civil war in Indiana regiments. Albert J. Ross came to Madison county with his father in an early day, and married Elizabeth Waymire, daughter of David Waymire. Captain Wagner and his wife have one daughter, Effie, who is a graduate of the Elwood high school and is now living at home.

Captain Wagner is an honored member of the G. A. R., belonging to Post No. 161, at Elwood, of which he has been commander. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and has passed all the chairs of the lower lodge, up to and including that of noble grand, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State. The Captain is also a member of the I. O. R. M., at Elwood. Mrs. Wagner belongs to the Daughters of Rebekah. The Captain is a Republican in politics, and though not an office seeker he served eighteen months as marshal and one year as constable.

HENRY H. CONRAD, a highly esteemed citizen of Anderson, Ind., and one of the pioneer wagon manufacturers of Madison county, was a member of Company A, 74th Ind. V. I., during the Civil war. Mr. Conrad was born

March 18, 1838, between Massillon and Canton, Ohio, son of Jasper and Catherine (Bliss) Conrad, natives of Germany.

Henry H. Conrad was three years old when his parents located in 1841 in Kosciusko county, Ind., and was brought up among the pioneers, attending school in a log cabin until fifteen years of age. Until twenty-one years of age he worked on the farm, but at this time went to South Bend, Ind., and began to learn the carriage maker's trade with the firm of Whitten & Conrad, the junior member of the firm being William Conrad, an elder brother, who was long engaged in that business at South Bend and Warsaw. Henry thoroughly learned his trade, and then began to work as a journeyman. In Warsaw, Ind., he enlisted in the Union army, to serve three years or during the war, and served until honorably discharged, in June, 1865, having completed his full term, lacking twenty-eight days. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 20, 1863, and on Sunday, Sept. 20th, found the regiment surrounded and all ammunition gone. They cut their way through with the bayonet, and found the 9th Ohio in position, forming near them where they held. The Federals were finally obliged to retreat, however, but the 74th Indiana and 10th Indiana were the last to leave the field. In this struggle Mr. Conrad's company came out with eleven men, all that were left of forty-six members who had entered the battle. Later Mr. Conrad participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge, his brigade reaching the top of Missionary Ridge and reaching brigade headquarters which had been established there. He was in the Atlanta campaign and here the regiment was under fire for nearly four months, and at Jonesboro, Ga., the brigade made a charge and carried the works. In Sherman's great March to the Sea the regiment was in many skirmishes, and took part in many foraging expeditions. Mr. Conrad was appointed duty sergeant and was detailed to brigade headquarters as sergeant of provost guard, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He was in the march to Washington and took part in the Grand Review, marching thirty-eight miles in one day and beating the 20th Corps' time to Washington. At the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., Mr. Conrad was acting orderly and in command of the company in the absence of Lieut. Jeremiah Kuter. The brigade charged up a ridge and came into a position in the rear of the Confederate breastworks, under fire of four

twelve-pounders, which opened on them with grape and canister. The command swerved to the right and came in behind the breastworks before it could be fired on a second time. The orders were to throw away everything but ammunition boxes and muskets, load muskets, fix bayonets and not fire until they were over the walls of the breastworks. This brigade was made up of the 10th and 74th Ind., 4th and 10th Kentucky, and 14th Ohio, and every third man was either killed or wounded in this battle. Mr. Conrad was always an active soldier, was never wounded nor a prisoner, although he sustained some ugly scratches at Chickamauga, and his hospital record was but two weeks in Danville.

In 1866 Mr. Conrad settled in Anderson, and opened a carriage maker's shop in company with George Mathes, whom he later bought out, since which time he has been in business on his own account. He is a skilled carriage manufacturer, and has made his business one of the best known in Anderson, his trade being large and prosperous.

In September, 1865, Mr. Conrad was married in Warsaw, Ind., to Mary E. Groves, born in Leesburg, Ind. In political matters Mr. Conrad is a Democrat, and for four years has been a member of the Anderson city council. He was one of the charter members of Major May Post, G. A. R., No. 244, in which he held the office of senior vice-commander. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., Anderson, and has passed all the chairs, including Noble Grand and High Priest.

JAMES PATTERSON, a veteran of the Civil war, whose patriotism has cost him his eyesight, was born in Ohio, May 26, 1831, son of James and Elizabeth (Watson) Patterson, who were residents of Jefferson township, Guernsey county, that State.

The paternal great-grandfather of James Patterson was captain of a British vessel during the Revolutionary war, but at the close of that struggle he cast his lot with the new nation and thereafter made his home in Philadelphia. His wife was of English ancestry, but the Captain himself was of Irish descent.

Daniel Patterson, son of the Captain, also served in the war, later settling in Washington county, Pa. From there he moved to Ohio and cleared up a farm of 160 acres in Cambridge, Guernsey county, where both he and his wife died. Their children were: James; Stout; Jonathan; Robert, who was in the war of 1812, and served under Commo-

dore Perry in the battle of Lake Erie; Elias; William; Hannah, who married John Kirk; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Armstrong; and Deborah.

James Patterson, oldest son of Daniel, was born in Greene county, Pa., where he married Elizabeth, daughter of James Watson, who came of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. They remained in Greene county till after the birth of their first child, when they joined the stream of pioneers settling in Ohio. Daniel Patterson was already located there, and the son took up forty acres of government land a little west of him. The younger man cleared his farm from the woods, built a home and lived there till 1842, passing on in that year to Jay county, Indiana. There he bought a forty-acre tract which had been already cleared, and he spent the rest of his long life there. He lived to be ninety-three years and seven months of age, and died during the Tilden and Hendricks campaign, while living with his son in Union township, Madison county, Ind. During most of his active life he had been a brickmaker as well as farmer, having learned that trade in his youth in Pennsylvania. His wife, who died in Jay county, at the age of seventy-five years, bore him eleven children: William, Luzana, Mary, Deborah, Nancy, Amelia, Hannah, Elizabeth Ann, James, Matilda and Ellen. Both parents were members of the United Brethren Church in their later years, though in Ohio they attended the Methodist Church. James Patterson was a man of position in his community, served as constable for many years, and was a truly loyal and patriotic citizen, having served his country in the War of 1812.

James Patterson, youngest son of James, during his youth had attended the Ohio public schools more or less, and acquired a limited education, but the greater part of the time he had employed in farm work, and that became his regular calling. He was working on his father's property at the time the war broke out, and in 1862, he left his wife and family in order to enlist in Company C, 39th Indiana Mounted Infantry. He served ten months, was in the battle of Stone River and in many skirmishes, until at Middleton, Tenn., he was injured by a fall from his horse and was kept in a convalescent camp in Murfreesboro till sent back to his regiment and discharged, July 22, 1863.

Mr. Patterson returned home, but only to enlist again, and he served till the end of the

war, a period of about one year, in Company A, 12th Ind. V. I. He joined Sherman at Buford, S. C., and most of his service was in that State and in North Carolina. On the march from Raleigh to Petersburg, Va., on the way to Washington, he had a sunstroke, falling senseless by the road. An Indiana comrade, Jim Crawford, from Jay county, remained with him, and he was carried to camp in a luggage wagon of the 26th Illinois. On the final march into Washington, he and an officer who had been similarly afflicted, were able to keep their places in the ranks, but their effects were carried on a mule driven by a colored boy. Mr. Patterson was transferred to the 59th Infantry at Louisville, Ky., and was discharged there. His eyesight had already begun to fail from the effects of his experience on the march, and after his return to his home it grew steadily worse till permanent blindness resulted. He received a pension with back pay amounting to \$4,000, and has drawn \$100 a month ever since—for his misfortune has rendered it impossible for him to do work of any kind since.

Thrice married, Mr. Patterson's first union was contracted in Indiana, when he was twenty-two years old. This wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Saucer, and who was born in North Carolina, died only twenty months after their marriage. His second wife was Mrs. Lydia Louisa (Swizer) Hahn, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1831, daughter of Philip and Casty (Stotts) Swizer. The families on both sides were of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. Philip Swizer, a farmer, had moved from Ohio to Jay county, Ind., in 1852. The children born to this union were: Frances M. and Martin Van Buren, who both died in early childhood; William Riley, now living in Madison county, who married Miss Mary Elizabeth Fenwick, and has one child; Archibald Oliver, a farmer, who married Miss Lydia Alice Fenwick and has two children; Mary G., who married the late Perry S. Stephenson, and lives in Anderson, Ind., with her four children; James Perry, of Daleville, who married Miss Clara Bell Hancock, and has two children; Jacob Sherman, of Anderson, who married Miss Rebecca Doolittle; and Isaac Newton, who married Miss Sarah Swizer, and lives on his father's farm. Mrs. Lydia Patterson died in Delaware county, Ind., and in 1889 Mr. Patterson married Mrs. Catherine (Martz) Whitehurst. They now re-

side in Daleville, and are numbered among the most highly esteemed residents of that town. In politics Mr. Patterson is a Democrat of the old school.

Mrs. Patterson comes of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock in both lines. Her parents were Henry and Catherine (Lydick) Martz, the former a native of Pennsylvania, who moved with his wife and children to Indiana in the early days. He cleared up a tract of 140 acres in Adams county, and made a good home there in which he spent all the rest of his days. He died in 1872, aged seventy-seven years, eleven months and seven days. By his first wife, whose name is forgotten, he had seven children, Jacob, John, William, Mary, Lena, Sarah and Julia Ann. By his second union, that to Catherine Lydick, he had: George, Lydia, Ellen, Catherine, James and Frances. Catherine, now Mrs. Patterson, who was born in Adams county, Ind., April 28, 1844, first married John Whitehurst, a farmer in Adams county, who died there leaving her with three children, Mary, Jane and George F. The youngest died in infancy.

JOEL ELMORE HAWORTH, one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of Noblesville, and the son of a pioneer of Indiana, is a member of an old Pennsylvania family of Quaker faith and English descent.

George Haworth, the founder of this family in America, came with William Penn on his second voyage to America in 1699, and it is said that his sister, Mary, wife of John Myers, came a year or two before and also that James Haworth, a first cousin, preceded him, but how long before cannot be learned, nor have we any history of them or their descendants. George Haworth spent some time with his sister Mary, then living in Maryland near the line at a place called Hurbell's, after which he removed to Philadelphia and lived for a time with his first cousin, James. A short time later he went to Bucks county, where he purchased forty-five acres of land, on which he passed the remainder of his life. In 1710, or about eleven years after coming to America, he married a Quaker lady named Scarboro, and died Nov. 28, 1724, leaving six children, five sons and a daughter, namely: Stephanus, Absalom, John, James, Mary and George. Later it seems that three or four of these sons moved to Virginia, where at least two of them married.

From James Haworth, fourth son of

George, this line descends. James Haworth removed with his brothers Stephanus and Absalom to Opequon, Va., and on the strength of a letter written to England by John Myers, son of John and Mary (Haworth) Myers, in 1745, John Myers himself settled there, but, we believe, that this is questioned by Rev. W. P. Haworth, the historian of the family. James Haworth probably married in Virginia Mary Wood, and of their children Richard was born in Virginia in 1745. There were other children born to them, but the names of all of them have not been preserved. Their third child, or second son, was George, who was born and married in Virginia, and the fourth was James.

James Haworth, son of James, was born in Virginia about 1751 and married in that State Mary Rees, born probably in 1766. She is buried in Hinkle Creek graveyard, Quaker Church. The date of the birth of James is told by the following story, handed down by tradition: When Mary Rees was born, James Haworth went for the midwife who waited on her mother at the childbirth. He was then a boy of fifteen years, and after the child was born he said: "I shall wait for her for my wife," and the story runs that he did wait for her for fifteen years, and that when he was thirty they were married. James Haworth is buried near Danville, Ind., and it is said that his grave is simply marked by a stone with no letters. This, however would only be in line with the customs of the early Quakers, many of the older cemeteries in Pennsylvania having no inscriptions on the small and severely plain headstones.

Mary Rees was of Welsh-Quaker stock, probably born in Virginia, and was own sister to James Rees. Mr. and Mrs. Haworth first removed to Highland county, Ohio, and later to Indiana, settling in Hendricks county, in the Mill creek neighborhood, where Mr. Haworth died in middle life. His widow reached the advanced age of eighty-four years, and died at the home of her son, Levi, in Hamilton county in 1850. His tombstone is marked with name and date. James and Mary (Rees) Haworth were the parents of thirteen children: William; James, who died single; George; Sarah, who married a Mr. Horton; David Jonathan, grandfather of Dr. M. C. Haworth, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere; Charity, who married a Mr. Postgate and settled in Illinois; Margaret, who died single; Rees; Eli, who removed to Iowa and

there died; Ann; Levi; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Bailey; and Nancy, who married Isaac Mardock.

George Haworth, son of James and Mary (Rees) Haworth, was born in Virginia and married Jane Thornburg. They settled in Highland county, Ohio, thence moved to Randolph county, Ind., and finally thence to Marion county, Ind., as did his brother James, and her sister Phoebe, at West Newton. George Haworth had traded a coon skin for a small piece of land on the east edge of West Newton, which had a small log cabin built on it. This was then a wilderness and the land was comparatively of no value. Mr. Haworth is buried at Newton, where he was one of the oldest settlers. For many years he lived in Hamilton county, six miles northwest of Noblesville, in the woods, where he owned 120 acres of land, which he reclaimed from its wild state, but later returned to West Newton, buying a farm just south of that place, and there he lived until over eighty-one years of age, his wife also passing away when about that old. They were members of the Friends Church, which Mr. Haworth would attend in his hunting clothes, which were his customary apparel, he being a great hunter of deer and wild turkeys. He was a heavy-set man, of medium height. Mr. Haworth lived a clean, honest life, and he was greatly respected by his neighbors, who could see and appreciate his many sterling qualities of character. His children were: Phoebe, born about 1813; Mary, born in 1814, died when three years old; John, born in 1815, in Highland county, Ohio; Edward, born in 1817; James, born in 1819; one daughter, name not remembered, married Levi Sumner; Ann, mother of Dr. M. C. Haworth, married her first cousin; Sarah, who married Daniel Fisher, died, leaving eight children, John (who died a soldier in the Civil war), Elizabeth, James (who was city treasurer of Noblesville), Harriet, David, Isaac, Ruth (who married a Mr. Horton) and Mary (who married Joel Mendenhall).

John Haworth, son of George and Jane (Thornburg) Haworth, was born in 1815, in Highland county, Ohio. He received his education in the pioneer common schools. On Nov. 2, 1837, he was married in Hamilton county, Ind., to Charity Rees, daughter of James and Jane (Elmore) Rees, and soon after marriage removed to Quaker Point, on Quaker Hill, in Vermilion county, Ill., living on Mr. Haworth's uncle's farm for one year. He then

returned to Hamilton county, Ind., and settled six miles northwest of Noblesville on forty acres in the woods, clearing up a spot on which to build a log cabin, later cleared his farm, and then bought forty acres more, which he also cleared. In February, 1865, he sold his land and removed to Iroquois county, Ill., settling in Ash Grove, where he purchased a farm. Later he removed to the county seat, where he bought eighty acres of land, adjoining the town of Watseka, and this was his home at the time of his death. He was buried March 4, 1885. He was twice married, his first wife dying Dec. 3, 1855, and was buried in the Hinkle graveyard. Mr. Haworth married her sister, Nancy Ann Rees, and to this union there were no children, but the stepmother reared the children of the first marriage as though they were her own, and gave them a mother's care and affection. She had cared for her sister's children for ten years before the first Mrs. Haworth's death as the latter was lying helpless all of that time, and her self-sacrifice proved her a true Christian woman. John Haworth, as well as both of his wives, was a member of the Friends Church, in which he was an elder, and was a man of straightforward character and respected by all who knew him. He was an Abolitionist in his political views, and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. His children were: Joel Elmore, born June 12, 1840, in the log cabin six miles northwest of Noblesville; Jane, born June 6, 1842; Caroline R., born in September, 1844; James R.; and Sarah.

Joel Elmore Haworth was born in a log cabin, with puncheon floors, stick chimney and big fireplace, and was reared among the pioneers. When he was a small boy his father built a hewed log cabin, one and one-half stories in height, it being considered a fire house in those days in the neighborhood in which it was built. The first school house which young Joel E. attended was built of logs, had a stick chimney, slabs for seats, and for the writing desk a poplar puncheon split from a big log, supported by pins. A log was cut out to admit light, the space being filled by 8x10 pieces of glass. Joel wrote with a goose quill pen, taking the goose quills to the teacher, who would make them, this being one of the requirements of the pioneer school teacher. He learned the multiplication table by heart, which he has never forgotten, and

learned to spell from memory from the old spelling book. He attended school for two terms in West Newton, a common school, going to school for about three months in the winters, the rest of the year being spent in work on the farm. When a very young man he began clearing land, his first contract being with William Pickett, one of his early teachers, for five dollars per acre. When he was eighteen years old his father told him that he could have his time, but that if he remained at home until he was twenty-one years old he would try to buy forty acres of land for him. Joel, however, thought he could do better, and went to work for himself at clearing land in Hamilton county, Ind., where he cleared sixty acres, clearing as much as twenty-two acres on one contract.

Mr. Haworth was married (first) in Hamilton county to Mary Armstrong, born in that county, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Davis) Armstrong, and she died April 15, 1882, at Siloam, Ark., leaving no children. Mr. Haworth was married (second), Nov. 10, 1887, to Mrs. Narcissa L. Holliday, nee Lewis, born in Parke county, Ind., and to this union there have been born two children: Lois Marie, who married Claude Warren, a jeweler of Noblesville; and Charity Ann.

From 1865 to 1868 Mr. Haworth engaged in farming five miles from Noblesville, on Grandfather Rees's old farm, and then engaged in a sawmill business, having a one-half interest, and this venture proved very satisfactory. He moved his mill to Tipton county, and later to Vermilion county, Ill., where he cut the timber for his mills from 100 acres. He then engaged in the black walnut timber business, organizing the East Tennessee Lumber Company, of which he was president. His wife becoming sick, Mr. Haworth was compelled to remove to Siloam Springs, Ark., and this prevented him from giving attention to his business, which, during his absence, although perfectly solvent, became involved. Hon. Joseph Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was then president of the Vermilion County Bank, and with his brother, William Cannon, had purchased the notes of the concern for \$14,000. Mr. Haworth went to them in his emergency, and after an invoice of the property was made, and a careful invoice and estimate made by Mr. Joseph Cannon, the latter advised Mr. Haworth to go back to Tennessee and work out the claim, paying as fast as possible in small sums. This

advice Mr. Haworth took, and, returning to Tennessee, in four years he had sold the lumber and disposed of the lands, paid the claims and had a goodly sum left. He was then engaged in the flouring business at Georgetown, Ill., and while there became well and prominently known, serving as a member of the town council for some years. He also engaged in the lumber and lime business, but in 1900 sold out and removed to Noblesville, where he bought his present residence property and a farm of 235 acres in Hamilton county. He is in very comfortable circumstances, owning valuable city property and 120 acres of fine land in Clay county, Indiana.

In political matters Mr. Haworth is a Republican, his first vote being cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he has voted for every Republican candidate for the Presidency since that time. He and Mrs. Haworth are members of the Friends Church, in which both are very active, he having been an elder in the church for many years. He is a good, substantial citizen, and is considered one of the representative men of Hamilton county.

JOHN ARTHUR KAUTZ, a leading citizen of Kokomo, Ind., where he is postmaster, and editor and publisher of *The Kokomo Daily Tribune*, was born Sept. 26, 1860, in Wabash county, Ind., son of Henry and Eliza (Baker) Kautz.

Henry Kautz was born in Carroll county, Md., March 20, 1833, son of Frederick and Catherine (Secrist) Kautz, the former a farmer of Carroll county, Md., whither he had removed from Pennsylvania. He was a pioneer of Wabash county, Ind., settling about 1840, and cleared a farm from the heavy timber, entering about 300 acres. He first built a log cabin and later frame buildings, and here he resided the major portion of his life, although his death occurred in Huntington county, Ind. Frederick Kautz was a member of the German Baptist Church. His children were: John, Henry, Daniel, Frederick, Rebecca and Margaret. Frederick, the youngest son, died in the hospital at Louisville, Ky., during the Civil war, a member of the 47th Indiana Volunteers. Three of the sons of this family were soldiers in the Union army.

Henry Kautz was seven or eight years of age when his father settled in Indiana, the family coming overland with horse and wagon. He was reared among the pioneers, and received his education in the early district

schools. He was married in Wabash county, Ind., to Eliza Baker, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Risser) Baker, and to them were born three children: John Arthur, Mary and Addie. Henry Kautz now resides in Andrews, where he was postmaster for eighteen years. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious connection a member of the Christian Church.

John A. Kautz received his education in the public schools of Andrews, and graduated from the high school and from Butler College, Irvington, Ind., in 1885. The next year he received the degree of A. M., on the completion of a post-graduate course. He was principal of the high school at Andrews for one year, and at Bluffton for a like period, and on May 9, 1887, bought the *Tribune*, which he has conducted successfully to the present time. He put in an entirely new plant and built a substantial brick building, and has made his paper the leader of the Ninth Congressional District. Mr. Kautz is a former president of the Indiana Republican Editors Association, and was appointed postmaster in 1892. He is a Mason, and an Elk, belonging to those fraternities in Kokomo. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he has been a trustee for some years.

Mr. Kautz was married Aug. 18, 1886, in Wabash, to Inez Gillen, born in Wabash, Nov. 26, 1861, daughter of Henry H. and Mary Cartmel Gillen, and to this union there have been born four daughters: Bernice, Cordelia, Dorothy and Kathryn. Mr. Kautz was formerly president of the Board of Education of Kokomo, and he has been delegate to the National Republican Convention.

Dr. Henry H. Gillen was born in Mt. Sterling, Ky., in 1818, was educated at the Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and practiced in Franklin county some years, being a pioneer physician of Wabash county, Ind., riding in the saddle for nearly fifty years. He died about 1901 in Florida. Dr. Gillen's children were: Daniel, Richard, Clara, Effie, Inez and Nora.

LEANDER MEAD CRIST was born at Liberty, Ind., Oct. 23, 1837, fifth son and ninth child of James Weller and Mary (LaFuze) Crist.

George Weller Crist, his paternal grandfather, was born in New Jersey Sept. 20, 1770. In 1795, in his young manhood, he came to

Ohio and settled on the Miami river. Here it was that he wooed and won a fair maiden by the name of Sarah Bell, who was born in Ireland and who, in her ninth year, crossed the sea with her parents. In 1864, in her ninety-second year, she died at Laurel, Ind. The father of George Weller Crist was of German origin, and he was born on Manhattan Island, where his father had settled at an early date in the history of the Island. Originally the name was spelled *Christe*, and pronounced *Kreest*.

James Weller Crist, eldest son of George Weller Crist, was born in the eastern part of Hamilton county, Ohio, July 4, 1803. His father came to Indiana in the fall of 1812, and entered land where Liberty now stands, and soon after hewed down enough trees in the forest to build his cabin home, into which he moved with his young family. He died at Liberty, March 16, 1844. The grandfathers of Mary (LaFuze) Crist—LaFuze and Harper—were both killed in the early part of the Revolutionary war. Samuel LaFuze, her father, was born near Brownsville, Pa., Sept. 17, 1776. In March, 1812, with his wife and nine children, he floated down the Ohio river in a flatboat which he had built, landing at Columbia, above Cincinnati. In the fall of the same year he entered land northeast of Liberty. He died Jan. 11, 1863. His wife, Eleanor (Harper) LaFuze, was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 5, 1777, and died Feb. 17, 1852. The great-grandmother of Mr. Leander Mead Crist was Eleonore Harper Davis Irish, who was born in 1743, and who died in Union county in 1824. The ancestors on both paternal and maternal sides, as far back as the records are traced, were Protestants. They were of true pioneer spirit, energetic, industrious and frugal. In the paternal line there was the blood of the Teuton, Irish and Scotch Dissenter, while on the maternal it was French and Irish.

James Weller and Mary (LaFuze) Crist were married at Liberty, March 2, 1823. They settled, that spring, in the midst of dense timber, about one-half mile south of where the Court House in Liberty stands. Here they endured the hardships and privations of pioneer life, hewed down the forest, built a home, developed a farm and reared ten of their eleven children to maturity. They reaped with a sickle, and threshed with a flail; they carded wool, and spun and wove cloth; and they gave to their children the best advantages the coun-

try afforded in church and schools. In their religious belief they were Methodists. Their home was used for church services, and many a pioneer preacher was fed and sheltered there. They were charter members of the first temperance society ever organized in the State. In 1833 they banished the cuspidor, demijohn and cards from their home—at that time a most radical step, for those were the days when the bottle was in nearly every home, and the jug was considered a necessity in the harvest field, at the log-rolling, and at the raising of a cabin, house or barn. In 1833 they built the first brick house in the neighborhood.

In that house Leander Mead Crist was born. He grew to manhood on the farm and was trained in the mills owned and operated by his father. In his twenty-first year it was determined by his father and himself that he should take a collegiate course. Arrangements were made for him to enter college in the fall of 1859, but his father sickened and died on the 14th of September, of that year, so all plans were thwarted and he was not able to enter Asbury—now DePauw—University until the fall of 1863. This was the darkest of the years of the Civil war. Delicate health prevented his being admitted into the army, but he volunteered in the Kirby Smith raid against Cincinnati and John Morgan's invasion of Indiana and Ohio. In this latter raid he rode five hundred miles. By unaided efforts he furnished his own expenses and made the course in college, graduating from old Asbury in June, 1867. His graduation theme was on "Bismarck." In August of the same year he went to Lancaster, Ky., as instructor in a Boys' Academy, remaining in this work and in the study of law until 1870, when he returned to Liberty, Ind., and there entered upon the practice of law. In 1875 he was elected county superintendent of public schools in Union county, and he continued six years in that office, raising the standard of education by a county exhibit of work and the initial movement of graduating the pupils from the grade schools, issuing the first diploma to that effect.

On Oct. 23, 1871, Mr. Crist was united in marriage with Miss Eunice Brown of Liberty, Ind., a graduate in 1867 of Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio. She was the daughter of Walter and Kezia (Laboytau) Brown, early settlers in Union county, Ind. To this union was born Dec. 2, 1872, a son, Mark. On Feb.

25, 1873, the young wife and mother passed away, leaving the babe and young husband in deep gloom. On June 12, 1880, Mr. Crist was again married, to Miss Orpha A. Gath, a graduate in 1866 from Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio, and for years a successful teacher. She was the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Tetley) Gath, of Oxford, formerly of Halifax, England.

In the fall of 1881 Mr. Crist and his wife went to Thorntown, Ind., and took charge of the public schools of that city, as superintendent and teacher, and continued there three years. In the summer of 1884 came the call in Indiana for a temperance political organization. Mr. and Mrs. Crist, both being born with an antipathy against the "Drink Curse," could not resist the call. On July 23, 1884, Mr. Crist went to Indianapolis to participate in the first State Prohibition Convention. He was one among five to join in a call for the first Prohibition Convention in Boone county, Sept. 8, 1884. This action made it necessary for both to retire from public school work, and from all official recognition in the church, to face the opposition, innuendoes and contumely usually bestowed upon those who step out into any new line of action. He became an ardent supporter of the prohibition cause. In 1886 he was candidate for representative of Boone county; in 1888, delegate to the National Convention at Indianapolis; in 1890, candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction; in 1892, delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio; in 1894, candidate for Congress in the 9th Indiana district; in 1895, accompanied his wife, who was a delegate, to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in London, England; in 1896, delegate to the National Convention at Pittsburg, and candidate for Governor of Indiana on the Prohibition ticket; in 1897-98, State chairman of the Prohibition party in Indiana; in 1899-1900, chairman of the Ninth district; and in 1900, delegate to the National Convention at Indianapolis. During the six years from 1891 to 1897 he held a Prohibition meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 P. M. in his grove, entirely at his own expense. This public agitation of a great cause was aided by the publication of "The Twentieth Century," an eight-page reform monthly for the years 1900-01-02. He served as county chairman for several years, rendering valuable service on the platform, a most notable occasion being at Bethany Park, in 1896, when all the candidates for Governor

were present on Patriotic Day. Besides this public work along reform lines, Mr. Crist served as director of a national bank at Liberty, Indiana; was secretary of a Turnpike Company there; secretary of the Masonic Order for a number of years; president of County Sunday-School Association, both in Union and Boone counties; became director of the First National Bank upon removing to Thorntown, and then assisted in organizing the Home National Bank there, and served as president for five years; and at this date, in his seventy-first year, he is manager and editor of the Thorntown *Argus-Enterprise*; is secretary of Co-operative Telephone Company; and treasurer of the school board. He is hale, hearty and faithful, and still enjoys a life of activity and usefulness in public service. It might be said truthfully that in his life of sobriety—for he has never used tobacco or intoxicants in any form—and usefulness he stands an example well worthy of emulation.

ALBERT FOX, former sheriff of Hamilton county, Ind., and a prominent citizen of Noblesville, where he is engaged in the livery business, was born July 12, 1852, son of John and Sarah (Perry) Fox.

The Fox family is of good English stock of North Carolina. John Fox was the son of Baltzer and Abigail (Frazin) Fox, the former of whom was a pioneer of Shelby county, Ind., five miles north of Shelbyville, on the Blue river, where he cleared up a farm from the timber, consisting of 162 acres. He was a respected citizen and died on the farm, aged about sixty-eight years. His children were: Zena, Alfred, Hiram, Melinda, Louisa and John. Mr. and Mrs. Baltzer Fox were Methodists in religion. She was a sister of Rev. Samuel Frazin, a noted pioneer and itinerant Methodist minister.

John Fox was born in Shelby county, Ind., about 1829. He was a farmer, and he died at the early age of twenty-eight years. He was married in Shelby county (first) to Sarah Perry, daughter of Elijah Perry, a pioneer settler, of that county. Mrs. Fox died, leaving a son, Albert. He married (second) Margaret Dennis, by whom he had one daughter, Sarah.

Albert Fox received a common school education, and was reared to the life of a farmer. Until he was eight years old he lived with his grandmother Fox, and after her death he was

brought up by his uncle, Hardy Ray, with whom he lived until he was fifteen years old. Young Fox then went out among the farmers to work, at which he continued until he was twenty years of age. On April 9, 1871, in Shelby county, he married Ida L. Boren, born in Hamilton county, daughter of Franklin and Sarah Jane (Spencer) Boren, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, and came with his father, a pioneer of Hamilton county, to Indiana. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Fox settled in Shelby county, where he engaged in farming. In 1878 they located in Noblesville, where he engaged in various kinds of work for some time and then bought a livery stable, in which business he has since continued. He keeps a full line of vehicles of all kinds, and has a good stable of horses. In 1892 he was elected sheriff of Hamilton county, taking that office Jan. 1, 1893, and he proved to be an efficient and popular county official. Since the expiration of his term of office he has devoted himself to his business.

Fraternally Sheriff Fox is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. To him and his wife these children have been born: Charles W., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Hally F. and Jessie E. Mr. Fox is well known as a good and substantial citizen.

RICHARD NEPTUNE, a farmer and capitalist of Thorntown, Boone county, had a varied career, and by his uniform success in widely different spheres of activity demonstrated both his versatility and his ability. He was born in Union county, Ind., near Liberty, Feb. 13, 1831, and was one of six children born to Amos and Hetha (Jeffreys) Neptune.

The paternal grandfather was Amos Neptune, of Scotch-Irish lineage, a native of Virginia, in which State he died. He served his country in the war of 1812. By his wife, who died young, he had two sons, and one daughter.

Amos Neptune (2) came to Indiana in the fall of 1830, and settled at first in Union county, where he cleared up two or three farms; later he moved into Franklin county, and was farming there at the time of his death in 1872 at the age of seventy-two. His wife, Hetha Jeffreys, a member of a Virginia family, died Feb. 5, 1866, at the age of three score years and ten. Both were ardent Metho-

dists, and he was an officer in the church for many years. Of their four sons and two daughters none are now living.

Richard Neptune passed the first twelve years of his life in Union county, and attended the subscription schools there. Then the family moved to Franklin county, and he remained at home until he attained manhood. He then began for himself and spent a number of years in farming. His first venture was in renting land and working out by the month, and by such means he acquired sufficient means to buy land. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Moses DeCamp, he purchased 100 acres in Butler county, Ohio, but this interest he disposed of a year later. For the two years following he ran a threshing machine and farmed a rented piece of land, but at the end of that time he again bought property, and settled down on a place of his own. He had selected a location near Mt. Carmel, Ind., and beginning with eighty acres soon added another fifty. He remained there twelve years, but then sold out and in 1868 moved to Boone county and took up his residence in Thorntown. This was the period of his temporary abandonment of farming, and instead for a year or two he was engaged in a carriage business and then took up the manufacture of staves for several years. Soon after he started upon this latter enterprise, he also became interested in the banking line, and helped to organize the State Bank of Thorntown, of which he was president until 1903, having succeeded its first head, John Niven. On leaving the bank he again turned his attention to farming and afterward devoted his time to that. He had meantime acquired large farm holdings, and was the holder of 221 acres adjoining the town of Thorntown on the south and 255 acres in Sugar Creek township. On the former property was his residence, an elegant and completely equipped house, which he built in 1884, and the place is very highly improved in every detail. Mr. Neptune also owned city property in Indianapolis.

Mr. Neptune was married in his early manhood and had more than half a century of domestic life behind him. He was united in 1852 to Miss Rhoda DeCamp, and on June 3, 1902, they celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary. Mrs. Neptune was one of six children born to John and Margaret (Wilkinson) DeCamp, natives of Butler county, Ohio.

Her paternal grandfather, Ezekiel DeCamp, had a family of seventeen children. The mother's father was Gideon Wilkinson. To Richard and Rhoda Neptune were born three children: Martha, the only daughter and second child, is now Mrs. Howard; the older son, George, engaged in the stove business in Memphis, married Miss Ora Cones, and has six children, Carl, Richard, Joseph, Tyler, George and Mary; John, the third child, a farmer in Sugar Creek township, married Miss Nannie Moore, and is the father of William, Walter, Celine, Helen, Maurice, Catherine and Elizabeth. Mrs. Rhoda Neptune is a member of the Methodist Church which her husband also attended and helped liberally to support. Mr. Neptune was one of the young men who helped to make up the Republican party at the time of its organization, and was ever afterward a loyal party man. He was one of the substantial, conservative men who are the real strength of this country, and in his own region was held in the highest respect. His death occurred Feb. 16, 1907.

ISHAM BENEFIEL, a veteran of the Civil war, pension attorney and real estate man, of Elwood, has had a career with more than the usual variety in it. He is a native of Madison county, born near Perkinsville, Jackson township, Sept. 14, 1837, to William and Cynthia Ann (Kidwell) Benefiel.

The Benefiels are of the Scotch-Irish race. Robert Benefiel, grandfather of Isham, was a pioneer in Kentucky, where he lived near Mount Sterling on a farm which he had cleared from the forest. Later in life he followed his son William to Wayne county, Ind., and made his home with him for the rest of his life. He was the father of six children: William, Mary Jane, Sally, Jane, Lurane J. and John.

William Benefiel was brought up a pioneer farmer and was very successful in life. When a young man he went to Wayne county, and cleared up a farm there which he afterward sold, moving, about 1835, to Madison county. He cleared 160 acres of forest land in Jackson township, and made one of the best improved farms in the Pipe Creek bottoms. He added to his holdings until he had about 400 acres, and was one of the substantial and well-to-do farmers and pioneers of the place. He was physically very strong and rugged, and never had a day's illness till the last week

before his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-five. In religious matters he was a Universalist and very independent in his views. A strong Union man he was originally an old-line Whig, and later he joined the Republicans, voting for Lincoln.

William Benefiel was married in Wayne county to Miss Cynthia Ann Kidwell, daughter of Rev. Jonathan and Rebecca Kidwell. Children were born to them as follows: James M.; Robert Stewart; Jonathan D., who enlisted for three years in Company G, 47th Ind. V. I., served six months and died of disease at New Iberia, La., just after receiving an appointment as wagon master; Levi; Rebecca Ann; William H. H., who served three years as a private in Company G, 47th Ind. V. I., and took part in several battles; Lurane J.; and Isham. Mrs. Benefiel belonged to a Virginia family. Her father, Rev. Jonathan Kidwell, was a Universalist minister and was widely known for his teaching of liberal doctrines. He founded, edited and published at Philomath, the *Philomath Encyclopedia*, a Universalist newspaper, which he conducted until his death. He passed away at an advanced age in Wayne county. His children were: Cynthia Ann, Laura Jane, Starling, Hezekiah and William.

Isham Benefiel acquired his education in the old log cabin school house near his home in Madison county, but he made the most of his limited opportunities, and received one of the first licenses to teach issued in that county. He was then only seventeen years of age, and taught but a single term at Bossner's Corners, his home district. In 1858 he went to Minnesota, and spent a winter in Fillmore county with his brother Robert, who had settled there. He returned to Indiana, and there, Sept. 14, 1862, he enlisted at Anderson as a private in Company E, 34th Ind. V. I., for three years. He nearly served out his time, doing duty in Kentucky, and was a faithful and efficient soldier, but became ill, and at Camp Wickliffe, Laurel county, he was honorably discharged Feb. 6, 1864, on account of disability. He was never in the hospital, but contracted chronic diarrhoea, and was a great sufferer for years. When discharged he was unable to walk without assistance, and would have died in a short time, if he had not been sent home for treatment.

For six months after returning to the old homestead Mr. Benefiel was too ill to work, but afterward he engaged in farming in Madi-

son county, also carrying on a butcher business. In 1870 he inherited from his father's estate sixty-six and two-third acres of land, which he farmed until 1880. In that year he moved to Elwood, and served very efficiently as marshal of that town until 1881. He then bought land which is now within the corporate limits of Elwood, and ran a vineyard. Later he was appointed pension attorney and a notary public, and in addition turned his attention to the real estate business. This he continued until November, 1892, when he removed to Tennessee, and was in the real estate line at Harriman until 1904, when he returned to Elwood and resumed his work as pension attorney.

Mr. Benefiel has been married several times. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Cannon, who was born in Hamilton, Ind. They were united in Perkinsville, in May, 1854, and became the parents of George L., Mary, Jane, Annie and Louisa. Mrs. Elizabeth Benefiel died in Hamilton county, in 1866, and in 1867 Mr. Benefiel was married to Miss Sarah Genevieve Baldwin, who also died, leaving four children, Laura E., Minnie A., James M. and Catherine. The third wife was Mrs. Barbara A. (Brower) Frazer, who had no children. The present Mrs. Benefiel was Mrs. Elizabeth (Stokes) Miner. She was born in Franklin county, where her father, Jesse Stokes, was a pioneer, and a cabinet-maker by trade. She was first married to Jabez E. Miner, by whom she had three children, Clarence, Nonie and Elbert. To her and Mr. Benefiel has been born one child, Ermel F. The Benefiel family resides in a pleasant home in Elwood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Benefiel are members of the Methodist Church, connected with the organization at their former home, Harriman, Tenn. Mr. Benefiel also retains his membership in the G. A. R. Post at that place, although he was previously one of the founders of a post at Elwood. Before the war he was a Democrat, and voted for Stephen A. Douglas, but at the next election he cast his vote for Lincoln and he continued to support the Republican party ever after until 1888. Since that time his strong temperance ideas have led him to join the Prohibition party. His deep interest in that cause may be inferred from an incident of his earlier residence in Elwood. While in the real estate business he sold a tract of forty acres to John F. Rodfer, who laid it out as an addition to Elwood. He gave Mr. Benefiel the exclusive rights for

the sale of the lots, and the latter inserted in each deed a clause prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquor, so that at the present day there is no saloon within that district. While in Tennessee Mr. Benefiel was a candidate for the State Legislature on the Prohibition ticket.

FRED L. KINNAMAN, ex-county recorder of Hamilton county, Ind., and now successfully engaged in the livery business at Noblesville, is a native of that county, where he was born Oct. 16, 1859, son of Napoleon J. and Margaret A. (Dickerson) Kinnaman, and a grandson of John C. and Elizabeth (Mingle) Kinnaman.

The Kinnamans are of English and Irish stock, and were early settlers near Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. Thomas Kinnaman, great-grandfather of Fred L., was a Virginian, and his son, John C., was also a native of the Old Dominion State. The latter settled in 1832 in Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Ind., where he entered 160 acres of land. This he cleared and added to by purchase until he was the owner of 240 acres of fine farm land. He was an honored pioneer, and was trustee of Fall Creek township for twenty years, also being on the board of county trustees in the early days. His children were: Napoleon J., George W., Julia and Ann, the latter of whom married Calvin F. Helme, and died aged twenty years. John C. Kinnaman died April 3, 1879. He was an intelligent and well-read man for his day, was a member of the Christian Church, being one of the founders of that organization in his community, and was a substantial citizen, his estate being valued at \$20,000.

Napoleon J. Kinnaman was born Dec. 22, 1829, in Montgomery county, Ohio, near Dayton, where his father lived for a time. He came to Indiana when three years old with his parents, and was brought up among the pioneers. He received little schooling, but was self-educated, and he taught school in Fall Creek township in pioneer days, being excellent in arithmetic and very well read for his time. For a short time he was clerk in Wainwright's store, in Indianapolis, Ind., but later returned to farming. While in Indianapolis he married Margaret A. Dickerson, born in Indiana, but early left an orphan and reared by her sister, Mrs. Hulda Wainscott, who resided near Palestine, Hancock county.

After marriage Napoleon J. Kinnaman and his wife settled on forty acres of land which his father had given him, and to this he added forty more acres, finally settling on the old Kinnaman homestead of 200 acres, and became a practical and successful farmer. In politics he was a Republican. To him and his worthy wife were born these children: Amanda, born Dec. 22, 1852; George C., May 24, 1854; Amos F., Jan. 19, 1856; Sarah E., Sept. 9, 1857; Fred L.; Ira M., July 25, 1861; Peter A., Jan. 21, 1863; and Mary L., Oct. 14, 1864. Mr. Kinnaman died Oct. 8, 1879, aged about fifty years. He was an industrious and respected pioneer citizen and reared an excellent family.

Fred L. Kinnaman received the usual common school education, and was reared to an agricultural life. He was married March 20, 1881, in Fall Creek township, to Anna G. Bennett, born in that township, Feb. 28, 1862, daughter of M. M. Bennett, a farmer of that township. In 1891 Mr. Kinnaman located in Noblesville and engaged in teaming, and then entered the employ of the Noblesville Milling Company. On March 26, 1896, occurred the accident that has made Mr. Kinnaman a life-long cripple. He was caught in the cable rope running from the dummy cars, and both hands were so badly mangled that they had to be amputated. On recovery Mr. Kinnaman engaged in the timber business, at which he did fairly well, and in November, 1902, was elected recorder of Hamilton county, taking the office Jan. 1, 1903, for a term of four years. Mr. Kinnaman proved a highly efficient official, capable and obliging. His misfortune compelled him to employ capable office assistants, but the people of Hamilton county could not have made a better choice for the office than they did. In spite of his misfortune Mr. Kinnaman has prospered and owns some valuable real estate, beside his farm in Fall Creek township. Since his term as recorder expired he has devoted all his attention to the livery business.

Children were born to Fred L. Kinnaman and his wife as follows: Linnie M., born Feb. 4, 1882, in Fall Creek township, died Jan. 22, 1884; Belvia E. died aged seven years; Mabel G., born May 13, 1886, died aged seven years; Flossie V. was born June 5, 1892—all born in Fall Creek township; Joyce N. was born June 3, 1894, in Noblesville. Mrs. Kinnaman died April 2, 1903, aged forty-

one year, in the faith of the United Brethren Church. She was an affectionate and loving mother.

GEORGE C. KINNAMAN, brother of Fred L., received a common school education, being engaged in farming until thirty years of age. He then became a mechanic and carpenter, in which work he has spent the last decade. He was in the life insurance business in Anderson and Indianapolis for some time, and also in the mercantile business in Ohio, Ind., where, for three years, he was postmaster. Mr. Kinnaman located in Noblesville in 1903, where he is now engaged in mechanical work.

Mr. George C. Kinnaman was twice married. His first marriage occurred Aug. 16, 1874, in Hamilton county, Ind., where he married Elnora Moon, born Sept. 1, 1852, in Fall Creek township, on the farm adjoining that of the Kinnamans, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Thompson) Moon. Samuel Moon was of Pennsylvania-German stock, and settled as a pioneer in Fall Creek township in 1833, on eighty acres, which he cleared and made into a good home. His children were: William, Henry, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Barbara, Charles, Catherine, Lucinda, Orpha, John and Elnora. Samuel Moon died on his farm, a respected citizen, while his wife died in 1899, aged ninety-seven years. It was Mrs. Moon's boast that she had employed no physician for forty years prior to her last sickness. Mrs. Kinnaman died at the age of thirty-one years, leaving these children: Linna L. and Leonidas C. Mr. Kinnaman's second wife was Mattie Lane. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Anderson, and is a respected and industrious citizen. The brothers, George C. and Fred L., live together.

JAMES A. TAYLOR, a highly respected citizen of Anderson, Ind., and a prominent member of the old pioneer Taylor family, who owns three large farms located two miles west of the city, was born April 14, 1822, in Greenbrier county, Va., on the Greenbrier river, near where the Big Bend tunnel has been constructed. The old log house in which his birth took place still stands. His parents were John and Mary (Magart) Taylor).

Mr. Taylor, in looking back to the days of his boyhood, recalls the meager opportunities that were then offered to the most ambitious children. In order to secure any schooling at all he was obliged to walk four

miles, and school then was held but three months of the winter. This was a subscription school and he did not start until he had already been taught to read and write at home. He was reared to hard farm work, and when he was only thirteen years old he was hired out for three dollars a month. Perhaps these conditions had something to do with his leaving Virginia, and coming to Indiana, a distance of 500 miles, the trip necessarily being made on foot. Mr. Taylor's oldest brother, Henry, remained on the homestead, but the next one, Armstrong, was the first to leave for Madison county, Ind. He had been crippled by the fall of a tree when a small boy, and always was obliged to carry his arm in a sling. In 1836 he came on horseback to Indiana, and never returned to the old home in Virginia. In 1838, the next brother, Andrew B., also came on horseback to Madison county, where he remained one year, and then made the trip again, in company with his brother, James A., on foot. Together they reached Pendleton, Sept. 27, 1840. The brothers took only fourteen days to make the journey, sometimes making as much as forty miles a day, and frequently walking four miles an hour. In passing through the Cumberland mountains, on account of dangers from wild animals, they had great difficulty in finding places to sleep. Mr. Taylor remembers one night in particular, when, having been overtaken by darkness, they found a small stone house built in the side of a hill in which lived a venerable old couple. The old people did not like to take strangers, giving their age as an excuse, but when the Taylors insisted that they must have some place to sleep on account of their great fatigue, they were made welcome, and were offered corn bread, bacon and milk. It may be explained that the old couple were also natives of Virginia, and in spite of their reluctance had the old Virginia idea of hospitality. After feeding the travelers the old householder brought forth some old peach brandy and they were then given a comfortable bed. In those days in the inhabited parts of the country, a still house was near almost every good spring in the settlement, and the liquors made here were entirely different from those now dispensed. A whiskey barrel was kept on tap in all the country stores, and in many of the houses, and a tin cup was hung near by, while hospitality made it necessary that each visitor should partake.

The brothers on this journey passed Hawk's Nest, a high mountain overlooking the Big Kanawha river, near the Falls, and from this great height it seemed a long distance to their destination. They crossed the Ohio on a ferry at Huntington, Va., then passed through Columbus, Ohio, Richmond and Cambridge, Ind., and thus reached Pendleton. James A. Taylor was then a tall young man, over six feet in height, although only eighteen years old, and weighed about 165 pounds. In Madison county he soon found farm work in the summer, and spent the winter in splitting rails.

The same fall the father and mother with the younger children followed, they coming down the river from Charleston, W. Va., to Cincinnati, and then by team to Pendleton. Until he was twenty-one years old the father of James A. drew the latter's wages, in the meantime providing his son with a good home and clothing him. As it was the custom of the times James did not object, and always performed the part of the dutiful son.

After his marriage, in 1844, James A. Taylor settled in a log cabin on Andy Shanklin's place in Green township, and lived on rented land for about four years. In 1848 he purchased eighty acres which was then covered with green woods and on which his fine residence now stands. There he cut down the first tree in the virgin forest and cleared a place large enough on which to build a hewed log house. It was a comfortable two-story residence, and remained the family home until the summer of 1861, when he erected a modern two-story residence of nine rooms, which was considered the finest house in the township at that time. It was destroyed by fire in 1883, and later he replaced it with his present commodious two-story frame house. Mr. Taylor kept adding to his land until he had acquired 400 acres in the home farm, which he still owns, together with two other farms. The greater part of his land he has cleared by his own efforts.

In August, 1844, in Green township, Madison county, Mr. James A. Taylor was married to Mary Radford, born in Lincolnshire, England. Her father died in England, and her mother, Ann Robinson Radford, later married William Gee. Mrs. Taylor had one sister who died in infancy. There was no issue to Mrs. Radford's second marriage. In 1834 William Gee and wife and Mary Radford came to America, landing in New York, whence they came to Madison county, Ind.

Mr. Gee brought with him some \$2,000 in gold, some of which he invested in land in Green township, Madison county, and some in Hamilton county, where he died. To James A. and Mary (Radford) Taylor were born the following children: William Henry, Martha Ann, Virginia Alice, John Radford, Mary Louisa, Emma Eletha, Jesse Elmer, Ida Edella, Carrie Maud, Lettie Irene, Theresa Jane, and Edgar Allen, of whom Mary Louisa married Larry Ford, a farmer near Pendleton, and has three children; Emma Eletha married James M. Williams, a farmer near Lapel, and has two children; Carrie Maud married Charles Williamson, a son of George Williamson, a farmer, and they reside near Pendleton; Lettie Irene married Jacob Woodward; and Virginia Alice died in young womanhood. On Dec. 24, 1886, Mr. Taylor was married (second) at Anderson, Ind., to Mrs. Margaret E. Doney Harris, born at Anderson, daughter of John and Margaret Doney.

Mr. Taylor cast his first Presidential ballot for Henry Clay, but in 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont, later for Abraham Lincoln, and has been identified with the Republican party ever since. Although he has reached what is considered a venerable age, his memory is still excellent, the incidents herein described were given by him, and have been as closely followed as possible. Like other members of his family, he is a man who is worthy of the high esteem in which he is held in this section of Indiana, where to mention the name is to recall valued pioneers.

THOMAS M. BUSBY, postmaster at Lapel, Ind., and an enterprising citizen, engaged in a flourishing drug business, was born July 1, 1865, on the Busby farm north of Lapel, son of Isaac H. and Sarah A. (Conrad) Busby.

Isaac H. Busby was a son of Thomas and Isabella (Guinn) Busby, the former of whom was a son of the first Isaac Busby, whom, it is said, came from England and settled in Kanawha county, W. Va., at a very early period. The Busby family is an old and respected pioneer one of Madison county, and an extensive mention of it will be found elsewhere.

Isaac H. Busby, father of Thomas M., was born Dec. 30, 1825, in West Virginia, and he accompanied his father, Thomas, to Madison county, Ind., in 1833. He received the usual pioneer education in a log schoolhouse, was

reared among pioneer surroundings, and he followed agricultural pursuits all his life. In Hamilton county, Ind., near Lapel, he married Sarah A. Conrad, born Dec. 7, 1832, daughter of Charles and Mary (Huffman) Conrad. After marriage they settled on land four miles north of Lapel, partly clearing the same during their residence there, and then moved to another farm of eighty acres, on which ten acres had been cleared and a log cabin built. Here Isaac H. Busby and wife made their permanent home, cleared up the original tract of land, added another eighty acres, and made a great many substantial improvements. Here all the children were born except the eldest son, who was born on the farm on which they had originally settled. In politics Mr. Busby was identified with the Republican party. During the time of Morgan's raid he served as a soldier. His death occurred April 9, 1878, and he is remembered as a straightforward, honorable man, who was highly respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Busby still survives, and resides in a pleasant home in Lapel, where she has many appreciative friends. Their children were: Mary J., born Feb. 21, 1852; Missouri and Indiana, twins, Dec. 9, 1853 (the latter of whom died March 18, 1854); Sarah J., Dec. 24, 1855; Jonathan, in November, 1858; Wade P., Jan. 27, 1861; William E., Jan. 20, 1864; Thomas M., July 1, 1865; and Ida M., Dec. 29, 1870.

Thomas M. Busby obtained his education in the common schools of Stony Creek township, and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years old. In 1892 he bought out the drug business of E. S. Myrick, of Fishersburg, Madison county, which he conducted for one year, when his property was destroyed by fire. In 1894 he came to Lapel, and ever since has been conducting a drug business at this place. He received his first appointment as postmaster during the first administration of President McKinley, and has proven so efficient and popular an official as to have been re-appointed during succeeding administrations. He has been instrumental in establishing two rural mail routes in this vicinity.

On Dec. 16, 1885, Mr. Busby was married (first) to Maggie Ford, born in Stony Creek township, daughter of William Ford, a pioneer farmer and substantial citizen of that township. Mrs. Busby died Nov. 25, 1890, leaving one daughter, Greta, born Sept. 1, 1890. Mr. Busby was married (second) to Edna Ellen

Gaines, born Dec. 28, 1875, in Arlington, Ind., daughter of Theophilus A., and Ellen M. (Bebout) Gaines, and to this union one son has been born, Laurence, in Lapel, June 6, 1898.

In politics Mr. Busby has always been identified with the Republican party. Fraternally he belongs to the I. O. R. M. and K. P., of Lapel, in both of which orders he is very popular. In the Busby family and kindred are included some of the finest pioneer names in Indiana, those who have been identified with the progress and development of various sections of this great State. Their deeds are pleasant to recall and their virtues should be perpetuated.

The Gaines family is of old Colonial ancestry. James Gaines, grandfather of Mrs. Busby, was born at Gaines Mills, Va., where one of the great battles of the Civil war was fought. The family was of some prominence in Virginia, and the name has been given to several towns in various parts of the State. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Busby owned a plantation and sawmill, and many slaves. In his younger days he was a school teacher. James Gaines, the grandfather, married Mary Barr, and their children were: Frank, Philip, John, Jesse, Theophilus A., Samuel G., Greensbury, James Casker, Marv Jane, Ellenora and Emeline. James Gaines was a lumberman and operated a lumber mill in Virginia and later at Columbus, Ohio, to which point he removed after the birth of three of his children. He was a member of the Christian Church. In politics he was a Democrat. He died at the age of forty-two years, near Columbus, survived by his widow until the age of sixty-five years, she dying at Bainbridge, Indiana.

Theophilus A. Gaines was born Dec. 7, 1842, near Columbus, Ohio. The family occupation was lumbering, his father and five of his brothers being in that business, which he also adopted. Two of his brothers, Samuel G. and James C., still carry on the same business. During the Civil war, Theophilus A. Gaines was a member of Company G, 43rd O. V. I., enlisting as a drummer boy, and serving nearly two years. He was taken sick with typhoid fever at Camp Chase, Ohio, but was transferred to Lexington, Ky., before sufficiently recovered, which resulted in a severe stroke of paralysis that made him helpless for seven months, and he was subsequently taken home by his brother, and the war closed before he was able to complete his enlistment. In

1865 he removed to Shelby county, Ind., where he worked in a sawmill until his marriage, when he removed to Morristown, Shelby county, and settled on a farm for several years. The family then moved to Rush county, Ind., and in 1880 to Noblesville, where for fifteen years he was connected with the lumber business of H. M. Calor. His death occurred at his home in Noblesville, Sept. 23, 1892. He was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics was a Democrat.

On June 25, 1866, Mr. Gaines was married at Shelbyville, to Ellen M. Bebout, and they had the following children: Alma Catherine, born Oct. 1, 1868, died at Noblesville, Sept. 25, 1881; Amanda Elizabeth, born Oct. 1, 1870, in Morristown; Theophilus W., Aug. 3, 1873, in Arlington; Edna Ellen, Dec. 28, 1875, in Arlington; and Mary L., Jan. 5, 1880.

Mrs. Ellen M. (Bebout) Gaines has lived to see all of her surviving children happily married and settled in life. She was born in Rush county, Ind., Sept. 7, 1850, daughter of Daniel P. and Cynthia Ann (Jefferson) Bebout. The Jefferson family is of Welsh and Scotch stock, and the Bebout of Scotch-Irish. Daniel P. Bebout was probably born in Virginia about 1779, son of Daniel, who was also born in Virginia, where he died, but his widow died in Rush county, Ind., at the home of her son, Daniel. Daniel P. Bebout was of a very hardy and venturesome disposition, and in early days spent much time on the border, working on western rivers as a boatman, and at the cordelle, by which the boatman hauled their boats laden with produce for trading with the Indians, these boats traveling for hundreds of miles up and down the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. On one of these trips he was bitten by a rattlesnake on the leg, and was saved from death by an old Indian, who bound what he called rattlesnake weed on the wound. By the following morning the swelling of his leg was greatly reduced, and he never felt much effects of the accident until old age, when this leg was greatly affected by rheumatism. After this he carried mail across the Western plains and the Rocky Mountains for five years for the U. S. Government, making many journeys on foot. He was well and favorably known to the Indians, who treated him in a friendly way, admiring his bravery and endurance, and on many occasions he found food and shelter in their wigwams. Later he settled in Rush county, Ind., where he followed the trade of

carpenter, and here he married Cynthia Ann (Jefferson) Hyfield, daughter of Thomas and Sallie Jefferson. Thomas Jefferson was a pioneer who settled near Lexington, Ky., in the early days of Indian warfare. He was a first cousin of Pres. Thomas Jefferson, and was in the fourth generation from Thomas, the ancestor, who had come from Snowdon, Wales, in the early settlement of Virginia. Thomas Jefferson, of Kentucky, was killed by the Indians during one of their outbreaks. His children were: John, Cynthia Ann, George and one son, who was captured by the Indians and never heard from afterwards.

Daniel P. Bebout, the father of Mrs. Gaines, settled on land near Rushville, acquiring 260 acres, which he partly cleared, but later removed to Morristown, Shelby county, where he died aged eighty-four years. He was a member of the Baptist Church; in politics he was a Democrat. The children of Daniel P. Bebout were: Benjamin, who resided five miles east of Elwood in Madison county, and died in 1907; Cynthia Ann, wife of Jacob Bickner, of Anderson; Phoebe Jane, wife of Jerry Eaton; and Ellen Minerva. By her previous marriage to Benjamin Hyfield, Mrs. Bebout had four children: Priscilla, Domminee, Elizabeth and Mary F.

ANTHONY JOHNSON, formerly a prominent farmer on Section 31, Franklin township, Johnson county, now a resident of Franklin, was born March 26, 1851, son of Thomas and Nancy (Jenkins) Johnson, natives of Kentucky.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Johnson was a native of Virginia, who located in Kentucky at an early date, and engaged in farming. His wife, Susan Johnson, died at the remarkable age of one hundred and two years. The children born to these estimable people were numerous, and their descendants are among some of the most substantial people of Kentucky, Indiana and adjoining States.

Anthony Jenkins, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Johnson, was also a native of Virginia, and an early settler in Kentucky, where he was a distiller and farmer, residing in Mercer county until his death, which occurred at an advanced age. His family was also a large one.

Thomas Johnson always following farming, and he died on the old homestead in Mercer county, when about sixty-three years of age. His wife still survives, and is now

seventy-seven years old. They both belong to the Christian Church, in which he was an elder. Seven children were born to them: Sarah Jane, deceased wife of James Adkins; James A., of Kansas, who married Cis Farmer, of Illinois; Anthony; John T., of Franklin, who married Lou Million, of Kentucky; Nancy Belle, wife of E. R. Norton, who resides near Mayo, Ky.; Susan Jane, wife of William Roach, of the same locality; and William J. D., who married Miss Alice Johnson, of Mercer county, Kentucky.

Anthony Johnson was reared upon his father's farm in Mercer county, Ky., attending the district schools, and he remained at home until he was twenty-four years old. At that time, he rented a farm, operated it for some years, and then purchased sixty acres of land in Mercer county, which he partly improved and to which he added eighty acres, residing there until 1890, when he sold his property and removed to Johnson county, Ind. He rented until 1896, when he purchased a farm of 180 acres of finely improved land on Section 31, Franklin township. In 1900, he purchased 100 acres in Nineveh township. This property is all very desirable and he kept it in an excellent state of cultivation, thoroughly understanding his calling, and employing modern methods and machinery. He has since sold his Franklin township farm, and moved into Franklin.

On Oct. 29, 1874, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Jennie Woods, daughter of Andrew A. and Lavina (Smithy) Woods. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson: William J. is a farmer; Nannie Lou married Judson Forsythe, now resides in Indianapolis, and has one child, Grace Marie; Andrew C. resides at home, engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Christian Church, in which they take an active part. Fraternally he is a member of Franklin Lodge, F. & A. M. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and while residing in Mercer county, Ky., he served as a magistrate for about twelve years.

Mrs. Johnson's parents were natives of Kentucky, and to them were born four daughters, and two of them are now living: Mary Thomas, wife of John Wheeler, of Mercer county, Ky.; and Mrs. Johnson. Mr. Woods, born Aug. 24, 1832, is a farmer and blacksmith, and a most estimable man. Mrs. Lavina (Smithy) Woods, mother of Mrs. Johnson, was born July 8, 1837, and died Nov. 29, 1869.

She married Mr. Woods Sept. 21, 1854. In her religious belief, she was a stanch Presbyterian. For his second wife, Mr. Woods married Oct. 18, 1871, Mrs. Paralee Bowen, born Aug. 11, 1841. Mr. Woods is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Johnson, was Archibald Woods, a farmer and blacksmith of Kentucky, where he died when nearly eighty years of age. His family was a large one, and he lived to see his children and their children after them, grow to honorable and useful manhood and womanhood. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Johnson was Thomas Smithy, a farmer of Kentucky, who died in his native State when eighty-six years of age. He, too, had a large family, and he was a substantial man who stood well with his fellow-citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are highly esteemed in their neighborhood, and are recognized as most excellent people. Mr. Johnson is a successful farmer, a good neighbor and a worthy citizen. The success which has attended his efforts is well deserved, and in his undertakings he has been most ably seconded by his wife, a lady of excellent qualities, noted for her housewifery and her devotion to her home and family.

WILLIAM W. CLIFFORD, a prominent citizen of Anderson, Ind., and a veteran of the Civil war, was born March 25, 1842, in Fayette Co., Ind., son of Joseph and Jane C. (Allison) Clifford.

William Clifford, grandfather of William W., was a farmer of the Green mountains, Vermont, and of old Colonial English stock. He moved with his family to Indiana in 1820, coming down the Ohio river and settling in Fayette county in the woods, where he cleared up a good farm. He was the father of thirteen children: Luther; William; John; Mary; Ephraim; Sarah; Isaac; Esther; Benjamin; Joseph, the father of our subject; Amy, who died young; and two whose names are not known, who died young. Several of the sons of this family entered and bought land for themselves, and altogether the family owned large tracts in Fayette and Rush counties. William Clifford died on his farm, aged about sixty years, while his widow lived to be eighty-two years old. He was a substantial pioneer citizen, very industrious and a man of quiet disposition. He was a Universalist in



WILLIAM W. CLIFFORD

religious belief. In politics he was an old-line Whig.

Joseph Clifford was born in the Green Mountains in Vermont, in 1815, and when he was a small boy the family trading was done in Boston, the journey of 100 miles to that city, being made by wagons. He came with the family to Indiana, when a lad of eight years, and was brought up on the farm, receiving a pioneer common school education. About 1839 he married in Rushville, Ind., Jane C. Allison, born in Preble county, Ohio, daughter of William and Sarah (Crane) Allison. The Allison family were of English stock, but the wife of William Allison, whose mother was a Carnahan, was of Scotch-Irish stock. William Allison was a hotel keeper in Ohio, and moved to Indiana in early times, settling in Rushville. By trade he was a cabinet maker, and located in Cicero, Hamilton county, where he operated a hotel and cabinet shop. In 1855 he moved to Knightstown, Ind., where he died during the Civil war, an aged man. His children were Jane C., John, Robert, Charles, Catherine, Alice, Duncan, Leonidas L. and James R. (twins), Mary, Clara, and two who died young. The family were Presbyterians in religion. Of this family who took part in the Civil war were Captain Robert, of the 57th Ind. Infantry; and Leonidas, a fifer in an Indiana infantry regiment.

Joseph Clifford, in his younger days, followed the buying of produce and shipping it on a canal boat, in company with his brother John. He was also a clerk in a mercantile house on Second street, Cincinnati, and moved there with his family. In 1848 the cholera became so dangerous that he removed to Edinburg, Ind., with his family, where they resided while he made a trip to Louisiana with poultry. He also kept a hotel in Rushville in 1839-1840 and 1841, and afterward removed to Kokomo, Ind., where he worked at the carpenter's trade. He located in Anderson in February, 1859, where he also followed carpenter work. In 1863, he bought eighty acres of land in LaFayette township, Madison county, on which his sons engaged in farming, and here he died in October, 1867, aged about fifty years. He was a Universalist in religion, and a hard working, industrious man. His wife died in her eighty-first year in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. Joseph Clifford and his worthy wife were the parents of the following children: Augusta,

who died aged fifteen years; Luther, who served in Wilder's Brigade, 17th Ind. V. I., and died from the effects of army life in 1869; William W.; Eliza, who died young; Duncan; Clara, who died young; Charles, who died at the age of thirty-four years; and Luella, still living.

William W. Clifford received his education, which was somewhat limited, in the common schools of his native place. He went with his parents to Cicero where they resided one year, then moving to Tipton, when he was eight, lived there nine years, then locating in Madison county. This was in 1859 and in 1862 he enlisted in Anderson, Ind., as a private of Company K, 16th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. He served his time and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., July 20, 1865. Among the battles in which Mr. Clifford participated were: First at Richmond, Ky.; then Chickasaw Bayou; Arkansas Post; Magnolia Hill; Port Gibson; Raymond, Miss.; Champion Hills; Big Black River; Richmond, Ky.; the battles before Vicksburg; Jackson, Miss.; Sabine Cross Roads; Wilson's Landing; Yellow Bayou; Atchafalaya River; Alexandria; Pleasant Hill; New Iberia, and smaller battles and skirmishes too numerous to mention. Mr. Clifford took part in all of the movements and engagements of his regiment, except the battle at Bayou Pigeon, at which he was not present on account of sickness, having lung trouble. He was wounded at Richmond, Ky., Sept. 30, 1862, being shot through the right arm, and was in the hospital twelve days. He was also sick with lung fever at Camp Carrington, Indianapolis, and was sent home to recover, reporting for duty two months later.

After the war Mr. Clifford returned to Indiana and engaged in farming near Anderson. On Sept. 24, 1868, in Anderson, he married Amelia Jane Davis, born Aug. 19, 1848, in Fayette county, daughter of Marion and Nancy (Denman) Davis. Marion Davis was born in Fayette county, Ind., son of George Davis. George Davis was born on the line between North and South Carolina, and locating in Fayette county, entered land near Connersville in the early times. He bought about 400 acres here, also owning land in Madison, Marion and Delaware counties, and was considered one of the substantial, reliable farmers of his time. He gave his children eighty acres of land each. He died at the

home of his son, Marion, in Madison county, at the age of eighty-five years.

Marion Davis was married in Fayetteville, to Nancy Denman, and they settled in Fayette county, removing to Madison county in about 1842. Here he cleared up his eighty-acre farm, and bought sixty-four acres in Delaware county. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the parents of the following children: Meredith, Matilda, Madison, Axeline, Melvina, Amelia J., Nancy and Corwin. Marion Davis died on his farm aged about sixty years, his wife having passed away in her fifty-sixth year, in the faith of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Davis had served one year as a soldier in the 47th Ind. V. I., and participated in the battle of Island No. 10. He was disabled by sickness and was discharged. He had two sons in the Civil war: Meredith, a sutler; and Madison, who was a private of the 5th Indiana Cavalry, who died of small pox in 1863, at Lexington.

Mathias Snelson, brother-in-law of Mr. Clifford, was also in the Civil war, being a member of Company G, 47th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

In 1875 Mr. Clifford located in Anderson, where he drove a delivery and express wagon, until 1884, when he retired from that line. He is now interested in the Anderson Steam Dye Works, located at No. 7 West Eighth street, Anderson, in partnership with Mr. Musser. He is a reliable citizen of Anderson. In politics he is a stanch Republican. He is past commander of Major May Post, G. A. R., of Anderson. Mrs. Clifford died April 18, 1902, in the faith of the Christian Church. She and her husband were the parents of the following children: Olin L., who died at the age of two years; Mary E., who died aged fifteen years; Nettie, who died at the age of six; and Ada, Clara, Alice, William and Lettie B., all living.

THOMAS HIDAY, a highly respected citizen and substantial farmer of Green township, Madison Co., Ind., a member of a pioneer family, was born on his present farm, the old Hiday homestead, Nov. 29, 1828, son of Henry and Mary (Wynn) Hiday.

DR. JACOB HIDAY, grandfather of Thomas, was born in Germany and after emigrating to America, served through the War of 1812. From Ohio he went to Kentucky and blazed a trail through to Madison county, Ind., to a point three-quarters of a mile west of the

present Hiday farm and afterward settled on the present location, made a clearing and built a log house. He had studied medicine in Germany, where it requires eight years to become a physician, and he practiced medicine the remainder of his life through Madison and surrounding counties. Dr. Hiday was the first physician in this section of the country, no other medical man settling here for years. He was a man honored and trusted, was a justice of the peace, and he took the part of leader in all public matters. In politics he was an old-line Whig. He died aged about eighty years, and was survived but a few years by his widow, whose maiden name was Sarah Fruit. Their children were: Henry, Mary, Catherine and Susan.

Henry Hiday, son of Jacob and father of Thomas, was born in 1797, in Bourbon county, Ky., and while very young he enlisted as a light horseman in the War of 1812, and was subject to orders, but was not called out. He came to Green township in 1818, when this locality was but a wilderness, no trace of the great city of Indianapolis having yet taken form. He built the first hewed log house in Green township, located between Fall and Lick creeks. He cleared up the land mainly through his own efforts, as his father was occupied with his professional duties. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and afterward one of the early Republicans. His life was confined to agricultural pursuits, and he died at the age of seventy-six years, his wife, Mary Wynn, passing away aged sixty years. Their children were: Nancy, Jacob, John, Thomas, Joseph, Archibald, Margaret, Betsy J., Mary and Sallie Ann. Of these children, all five of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war, in the three years service, and all lived to return home, although two were wounded.

Jacob served in Company G, 12th Ind. V. I., for three years, and was shot through the muscles of his arm, at the battle of Missionary Ridge. He took part in twenty-two engagements. He died in 1885.

John Hiday was also a member of Company G, 12th Ind. V. I., serving three years, but was disabled by sickness and was in the hospital for some time, but took part in numerous battles. He also died in 1885.

Joseph Hiday was a member of the 22nd Iowa V. I., for three years and participated in seventeen battles. This brave soldier died at his home in 1874.

Archibald Hiday was a member of the

11th Ind. V. I., and took part in many battles before he was seriously wounded in the hip, at the battle of Jackson, Miss. The ball was extracted at the knee and he still survives, a member of that noble band of patriots, who were the hope and help of the Nation in its day of need.

Thomas Hiday was reared in the pioneer days in Indiana, and his education was the best that could be secured in the indifferent schools of the locality, which he attended for so short a time that it did not materially benefit his acquaintance with books. The hardest kind of farm work fell to his lot, while the deprivations to which he was subjected read almost like tales of some foreign land. Like many another pioneer boy he went barefoot, and he never possessed a pair of shoes until he was fifteen years old. In those days, the traveling cobbler visited the various farms at long intervals, and made up the allotted number of shoes during his stay. There was an abundance of game in the woods during Mr. Hiday's boyhood, and he shot a great many turkeys, but killed only two deer. His father, however, was a great hunter, and killed eighteen deer in one week in the winter season, by using the following method: He employed a man to follow the deer on horseback, a bell being attached to the horse. The deer would move slowly along, keeping a short distance in advance, and Mr. Hiday would circle around and shoot them as they came up.

Thomas Hiday was married Oct. 17, 1850, in Green township, to Sarah J. Doty, born Nov. 22, 1828, in Green township, daughter of John and Jane P. Doty. John Doty was an American and a pioneer in Green township. He built one of the first mills on Lick creek, three quarters of a mile from where Mr. Hiday now lives, and also cleared up a good farm of eighty acres, where he lived and died aged about sixty years. To John and Jane Doty were born the following children: Sarah J., Cyrus, Barbara, Charles, Harriet, Margaret, Thomas and John, of whom John and Thomas served in Indiana regiments in the Civil war, the former in the three months' service, and the latter in the three years.'

After his marriage, Thomas Hiday settled on a farm, where his two children, Charles and Angelina were born. It required a great deal of patriotism to leave this dear domestic circle and offer his services in behalf of his country, but this our subject did, enlisting at Fortville, Ind., Aug. 16, 1862, as a private of

Company B, 12th Ind. V. I., to serve for three years or during the war. This compact he faithfully filled, and was honorably discharged June 8, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He took part in twenty-two separate engagements, the most important ones being: Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain and the battle of Atlanta. He also was in the battle of Jonesboro, which concluded the great Atlanta campaign, in which the Union troops had been under fire, night and day, for four months. Mr. Hiday also participated in that great march to the sea the story of which will always ring out in the hearts of his fellow countrymen as long as loyalty lives, as one of the supremest efforts of strategy and military ability. His last battle was Bentonville, and then commenced the march back to Washington, and the Grand Review there. The 12th Indiana led the celebrated march which was reviewed by General Grant, and other great leaders in the war. Although Mr. Hiday escaped being wounded in battle, he was thrown down by the concussion of an exploding shell at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and this has produced deafness. His hospital experience was of but one and a half days' duration, and he was a prisoner for the same length of time, when his regiment was captured by Gen. Kirby Smith, at the battle of Richmond, Ky., but was paroled. No soldier of the Civil war ever performed his duties more faithfully than did Thomas Hiday of the 12th Indiana. Like many others of the Union soldiers, he enlisted from pure motives, loyalty to his country leading every other consideration. After his services he returned home and bought out the interests of the other heirs in the Hiday homestead. By industry and economy he improved the farm, erecting a substantial two-story brick house and excellent farm buildings. The homestead consists of 162 acres, and is pleasantly located between Lick and Fall creeks. The old hewed log house built by his father, is still standing, kept as an interesting relic of pioneer days.

Mr. Hiday is township superintendent, a worthy selection. In politics, originally he was a Jacksonian Democrat, but early in the days of the Republican party, he became a convert and voted for Abraham Lincoln both terms. He is a member of Sol. D. Kempton Post, G. A. R., at Fortville, Indiana.

Mrs. Hiday died Aug. 29, 1902. She was a woman of more than ordinary strength of

character, a devoted wife and mother, who lived to see the children she cared for so well during the father's absence in those days of war and bloodshed have happy homes and children of their own. The son, Charles, married Martha J. Hunter, born in Madison county, daughter of John and Eliza (Werthel) Hunter. John Hunter was son of James Hunter, who had three sons in the Civil war: John, Washington and Melville, all in Indiana regiments. Washington belonged to the 11th, and John and Melville to the 12th regiments. John served three years and was in many battles, subsequently became a farmer in Green township and died aged sixty-six years. His children were: Albert, Martha J., Melville, Cora and Claude. Although he returned from the war alive, John Hunter never really recovered from the hardships endured during that time. Charles Hiday and wife have one daughter, Lora, who married Jesse Bell, a farmer on the home farm. The daughter, Angelina Hiday, married John F. Cottrill, a farmer of Green township, and they have six children: Thomas, Charles, Fannie, Myrtle Pearl, Earl and William.

The Hidayes are one of the pioneer families of the State of Indiana, and since the formation of this county, have maintained a rugged independence as substantial farmers.

JOSEPH M. ROGERS, one of the highly respected citizens of Pendleton, Ind., was born in Madison county, three miles north of Pendleton, April 23, 1839, son of Charles and Sarah D. (Umstead) Rogers, of Welsh and Colonial Pennsylvania Quaker stock.

Jonathan Rogers, the first of the family of whom there is record, was a farmer in Chester county, Pa., born there Aug. 20, 17—, son of Jonathan.

Joseph Rogers, son of Jonathan, was born in Chester county, Pa., and in 1834 he moved with his family to Madison county, Ind., and settled three miles east of Pendleton, where he bought a timber claim on which a log house had been built, and a small clearing made. He improved it, built a double log house, and prospered, and in time became the owner of 320 acres of good land. On Dec. 24, 1788, he married in Chester county, Pa., Elizabeth Reece, of Welsh stock. Their children were: Sarah, Hannah, Mary Ann, Joseph Reece, Charles, Elizabeth and Margaret, all born in Pennsylv-

vania. Joseph Rogers and his family belonged to the Fall Creek Meeting of Friends.

Charles Rogers, son of Joseph and father of Joseph M., was born in Chester county, Pa., Jan. 11, 1816. He accompanied his parents to Indiana, but returned to Chester county where Dec. 29, 1836, he married Sarah D. Umstead, born in Chester county Aug. 19, 1815, daughter of John Umstead (born Jan. 14, 1773) and Susannah (Morgan) Umstead (born Nov. 14, 1776), farming people of that locality. After his marriage Charles Rogers and his wife came in wagons to Madison county, Ind., and settled in Spring Valley where his father gave him eighty acres of land in the woods, partly cleared. This he improved, and in time built a good frame house. He lived on this farm until his death Jan. 4, 1882, when he was aged sixty-six years. His wife, Sarah D. died Jan. 8, 1848, and he married (second) Nov. 22, 1849, Rebecca B. Fussel, born of an old family. To the first marriage were born: Susan N., born March 22, 1838; Joseph M., April 23, 1839; Ann Elizabeth, Dec. 15, 1840; Elmina F., Jan. 13, 1843; and John U., March 20, 1845. Of the children of the second marriage, all died small, except Sarah D., born Nov. 19, 1851, who is still living. Charles Rogers was a prominent member of the Friends Church, and was a constant attendant and held the office of overseer. He was a man of quiet disposition, and was much respected.

Joseph M. Rogers, son of Charles, received his education in the district schools, attending in the winters three months, while in the summers he worked on the farm. The old log school had puncheon floors, and the window was only a log cut out, the hole filled with glass. He continued at school until he was twenty years of age, and remained at home until he was twenty-one, when he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and at the age of twenty-three he left the work bench to become, Aug. 6, 1862, a private in Company B, 89th Ind. V. I., enlisting to serve three years or during the war, and he served until mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind., July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged Aug. 8, 1865. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama and Florida. He participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Munfordville, Ky. (where he was captured with his entire regiment by Gen. Bragg, and paroled ten days later), Memphis, Tupelo,

Miss., Meridian, Miss., Red River, Fort De-Russel, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Moore's Plantation, Marksville Prairie; and he was in the skirmish with Price in Missouri, later taking part in the battles of Nashville, Tenn., Fort Blakely, Fort Spanish, La., the latter stronghold being captured the day that Lee surrendered. Mr. Rogers spent one month in the hospital at Memphis, and later, at the same time as Conrad Zeublin, he suffered with bone erysipelas. His right hand was greatly injured permanently, and he was laid up in his quarters at Memphis for three months, suffering terribly, and barely escaping the loss of his hand. He was promoted to be corporal, and in February, 1863, became duty sergeant.

After the close of the war Mr. Rogers returned to Indiana, married and settled on his father's farm, where he remained nine years, and in 1875 moved to Pendleton. He then began work at his trade and as a millwright, at which he worked eight years, building several mills. He has built many of the best residences in Pendleton and vicinity, especially on the pike east of Pendleton.

Mr. Rogers is a member of Madison Lodge, K. P., of which he has been chancellor commander; of the Masons; and of Major Henry Post, G. A. R., in which he has been commander. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a member of the Pendleton town council; has been assessor for six years in Fall Creek township.

On Nov. 9, 1865, Mr. Rogers was married to Rebecca Schooley, who was born Oct. 9, 1844, daughter of James L. and Mary A. (Davis) Schooley. Their two children are: George and Roger. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the Fall Creek Meeting of Friends, in Spring Valley. Mrs. Rogers was one of the founders and first president of the Reading Conference of Pendleton. She also belongs to the Rathbone Sisters.

The Schooleys were of Welsh stock. Samuel Schooley, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Rogers, was a farmer in Grayson county, Va., and was a member of the Society of Friends. His family was among the earliest in Virginia. Mrs. Rogers has a letter written by Samuel to his son Benjamin in Indiana. This letter shows him to have been a man of education, and is penned in a plain clear hand. His wife was Elizabeth, and their children were: Benjamin, Nathan and Margaret (who married a Mr. Horrell).

Benjamin Schooley, son of Samuel, was born in Grayson county, Va., and there Nov. 29, 1809, at Mt. Pleasant Meeting, he married Rebecca Johnson, daughter of Thomas and Ann Johnson. A few years after they moved to Wayne county, Ind., and then came to Henry county, settling near Spiceland, belonging to that meeting. He cleared a farm, and lived there until his death. His first wife died, and he married (second) Feb. 2, 1834, Sarah Davis, formerly of Carteret county, N. C. By the first marriage were born children as follows: William, Aug. 20, 1810; Eliza, March 7, 1813; Rachel, Jan. 23, 1816 (died Aug. 13, 1816); Wilson, June 20, 1817; Samuel, Sept. 16, 1820; James L., June 14, 1822; Milton, Sept. 5, 1827. No children were born to the second union. Both Benjamin and his wife were members of the Salem Friends. Their home was a station on the Underground Railway. Benjamin Schooley was a staunch Abolitionist, and an old negro "auntie" cook, Aunt Jemima, still lives among the Friends, and she named Mrs. Rogers.

James L. Schooley, son of Benjamin and father of Mrs. Rogers, was born in Wayne county, Ind., June 14, 1822. Three miles east of Kingstown, he married Mary A. Davis, born in Waynesville, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1824, daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Stanbrough) Davis. After their marriage the young couple settled on his father's farm near Spiceland, where he carried on carpentering, shoemaking and the making of coffins. Two years later he moved to Ogden, Ind., and lived there until March, 1855, when he settled east of Pendleton, and made his home. After some time he moved to Vermilion county, Ill., and near Hoopeston bought property, there living until his death. He was a birthright member of the Orthodox Friends. His first wife died aged forty-one, and he married second, Sarah Johnson. His children by his first wife were: Rebecca, Martha Ellen, Thomas, Adaline, Eliza, Ann, Sarah, Wilson, Amanda, Ann (2) and Elizabeth. To the second marriage were born Benjamin and Charles.

Thomas Davis, father of Mrs. Mary A. (Davis) Schooley, was born in Clearfield county, Pa., Aug. 4, 1798. He settled first in Ohio, but finally moved to Indiana, locating in Henry county, where he cleared up a farm. About 1853 he moved to Madison county, and about two miles east of Pendleton bought land partly improved and with a good

house. Here he made a good farm of eighty-two acres, now owned by his grandson Washington Davis. Thomas Davis died suddenly on his farm. He married Rachel Stanbrough, born April 13, 1802.

SAUL MERRYWEATHER, one of the highly esteemed residents of Anderson, Ind., who resides at No. 2115 South Main street, was born March 31, 1838, in Retford, Nottinghamshire, England, son of John and Christiana (Saul) Merryweather.

John Merryweather was born June 21, 1816, in East Retford, Nottingham, England, and was reared in that place, receiving a limited common school education. He served a seven years apprenticeship as a paper-hanger, learning the trade in good old thorough English way, becoming a skilled hanger, grainer and marbler. He was married March 28, 1837, by Thomas Beckwith, in the East Retford Corporation Church, to Christiana Saul, born in West Perry, Lincolnshire, England, June 6, 1815. On her mother's side she was related to the Waterhouses, farmers of Ouston, Lincolnshire, England, and William Waterhouse of that parish, her uncle, in 1838 left her \$500 in his will, the interest on which was sent from England to her home in America until her death, Oct. 6, 1864, in Orange county, Fla. Later the original bequest with added interest, the whole amounting to about \$897, was collected by Saul Merryweather, as administrator of her estate, through the American Consul, John C. New. In 1840 John Merryweather came with his family to America, sailing from London, England, in March, and the morning before embarking took his wife and son, Saul, to visit the famous Tower of London. The voyage was made in a sailing vessel, and they were six weeks on the passage to New York, the weather being so stormy that for one week the chief officer lost his reckoning and knew not where they were. John Merryweather left his wife and child with a cousin, Jonathan Saul, in New York, and went to Piqua, O., where he had a brother, Ben, living on a farm ten miles from the village. Mr. Merryweather soon obtained work at his trade in Piqua and sent money to his wife who came on to Piqua, where they resided about nine years, purchasing a lot and a frame house. This they afterward traded for a farm in Putnam county, Ind., ten miles west of Greencastle. Mr. Merryweather purchased eighty acres of land,

ten of which he cultivated, built a round-log cabin with stone chimney, and here the family lived for about three years, finally trading the farm for 217 acres most of which was cleared. Here he built a new hewed log house, a fifty-foot square barn and a number of sheds, and lived on this farm for seven years, selling out finally for \$5,000 cash. Mr. Merryweather and his family then located in Greencastle, building a house opposite the old Asbury University, but about 1869 he went to a farm southwest of Greencastle two and one-half miles, consisting of 180 acres. After several years he removed to Gosport, Ind., and bought property, but sometime later located at Hammond, dying in that vicinity in 1892.

The children born to John and Christiana Merryweather were as follows: Saul, born March 31, 1838; Harriet, born Feb. 9, 1839, died Sept. 9, 1839, in East Retford, England; Harriet C., born Oct. 17, 1840, in Piqua, O., was the wife of Isaac Anderson, of Terre Haute, Ind., and died aged about thirty-two years; William Henry, born in Piqua, O., July 6, 1843, died Jan. 6, 1846; Samuel born July 6, 1845, died Feb. 6, 1846; Elizabeth Hannah, born May 10, 1846, died Aug. 1, 1849; Mary Catherine, born March 27, 1848, died April 14, 1848; Elsie Jane, born in Putnam county, Ind., July 23, 1849, died the same date; Elizabeth Hannah, born Aug. 8, 1850, died March 4, 1852; John, born Nov. 9, 1852, at Greencastle, died at Terre Haute, Ind., leaving a family; George Washington, born Dec. 19, 1854; Alice Jane, born in September, 1856, died on the 27th of that month; and Clara Ann, born in 1857, died Dec. 7, 1887, in Putnam county, Ind. Of the surviving sons, Saul lives in Anderson, and his brother in Orange county, Florida. In England John Merryweather and his wife were members of the Church of England; on locating in this country, however, they became Methodists. He was one of the early justices of the peace at Gosport, Indiana.

The name Saul was given to Mr. Merryweather by his parents, but at the time of his enlistment by some mistake he was enrolled as Samuel Merryweather, by which name he is known among Grand Army men, although his old acquaintances know him by his right name. He has made efforts to have the records corrected, but in this he has been unsuccessful. Mr. Merryweather was about twelve years of age when he came with his parents to Putnam county, Ind. He had attended school in Piqua,

O., and there learned to read and write, but as there were no schools in his section of Indiana at that time, he could not continue his education. After the removal of the family to Greencastle, however, he attended school for about nine months, assisting in the farm work, and when a young man started to learn the paper hanging trade with his father, becoming very efficient at this kind of work. He has often hung as many as fifty rolls of paper in one day, an accomplishment that is seldom equalled. In Terre Haute, Feb. 13, 1865, Mr. Merryweather enlisted as a private in Capt. Estes H. Layhman's Company C, 149th Ind. V. I., to serve one year or during the war, and served several months, being honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1865. His services were in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, his company being stationed at Decatur, Ala., on guard duty for about several months, and here Mr. Merryweather contracted neuralgia and rheumatism, caused by his exposure to the elements, from which he has never fully recovered. He had an honorable war record, and was ever a faithful soldier. After the war he returned to Greencastle, where he worked at his trade for many years, later engaging in the restaurant business with his son, John, and for three years also engaged in the bottling of soft drinks. In 1891 he sold out and came to Anderson, and since that time has been engaged in the plumbing business.

On June 24, 1858, in his twenty-first year, in Greencastle, Ind., Mr. Merryweather was married to Elizabeth Thornburgh, born in Greencastle, July 3, 1840, daughter of Capt. William H. and Elizabeth (Gardner) Thornburgh, and to them were born the following children: John, James M., Nelly M., Eva, Fred, Charles, Henrietta, Lula, Bessie, Frankie and Eva (2). The following is a copy from Mr. Merryweather's Bible: "Births: John, Sept. 28, 1859; James M., Feb. 1, 1861; Nelly M., July 6, 1864; Eva, Nov. 19, 1869; Fred, Nov. 3, 1878; Charles, Oct. 18, 1871; Henrietta, Oct. 28, 1873; Lula, Feb. 17, 1875; Bessie, March 17, 1882; Frankie, Nov. 4, 1884; and Eva, Jan. 4, 1888. Deaths: Eva, Feb. 8, 1872; Henrietta, May 25, 1891; Frankie, Sept. 14, 1891; Charles, Sept. 29, 1902 (meeting his death by a fall from the Union Block, Anderson, four stories, and dying a few hours afterward). Marriages: Nelly, married Jan. 10, 1883, James Farlow, an en-

gineer in Anderson, and they have three children—John, Edmond and Walter; James married, Nov. 16, 1884, Amanda Mark, of Greencastle, Ind., has been fire chief of Greencastle for fifteen years and has four children, Velma, Harry, Ethel and Marie; John married, Nov. 25, 1885, Mary Powell, of Danville, Ind., and has one son, Oscar; Lula married, Feb. 18, 1896, Daniel E. Cripe, and they have two children, Edith and Earl; and Charles married May 16, 1900, Lillian Coll, and has one child, Paul."

Mr. and Mrs. Merryweather are members of the Spiritualist Church, and he has been a close student of spiritualistic phenomena and the occult for the past twelve years, attaining a state of high perfection. He is a member of Major May Post, G. A. R., and was a charter member of the post at Greencastle. He is a staunch Republican and voted for Abraham Lincoln both terms and every Republican Presidential candidate to the present time.

Capt. William H. Thornburgh was born in Kentucky, son of Richard and Mary Thornburgh. The Thornburghs are of Scotch-Irish stock, and descendants of old Colonial Virginia settlers. Capt. William H. Thornburgh was reared to the life of a farmer but for many years was a steamboat captain on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He made his home for a long time in Louisville, Ky., and his brothers, John Monroe and William, who were also steamboat captains and pilots, were also residents of that city. Captain Thornburgh was married near Greencastle, before his twentieth year, to Elizabeth Gardner, born in Maryland, daughter of Thomas and Mary Gardner, and to them were born the following children: Mary, Lydia, Henrietta, Letitia, Elizabeth and James. Captain Thornburgh was president of a bank at Terre Haute, Ind., but later in life removed to Greencastle, where he died aged seventy-three years. He was a member of the Methodist Church, in which he was class leader, and, having a fine voice, sang in the church choir. He was an active business man in his day, and had the reputation of being a substantial, reliable citizen. His one son, James, served as a private in Company H, 43d Ind. V. I., enlisting at the age of seventeen years, and serving throughout the war, a term of four years. He is now physically disabled from the effects of army life.

JEREMIAH LAUGHLIN, a highly esteemed citizen and retired school teacher of

Elwood, Ind., who was a sergeant of the Union army during the great Civil war, was born Sept. 25, 1845, in County Kerry, Ireland, son of John and Mary (Buckley) Laughlin, the latter the sister of Col. Henry Buckley of the 5th Kentucky Infantry. Mrs. Mary (Buckley) Laughlin died when her son Jeremiah was six months old, and the father married (second) Kate Mahoney. They came to America in 1852, and shortly afterward John Laughlin sent for the rest of his family. He bought 190 acres of land in Rush county, Ind., and through industry and good management became a well-to-do citizen.

Jeremiah Laughlin came to America in 1853 when he was about seven years of age, and remained with his father in both Franklin and Rush counties. He had no early educational advantages whatever, his time being entirely taken up with hard work. When seventeen years of age, at Louisville, Ky., in 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company C, 3rd Battery, Light Artillery, for one year, and at the expiration of his first term of service, re-enlisted in the same organization, at Lebanon, Ky., for three years or during the war. He was honorably discharged at Louisville, July 27, 1865. About six months after his enlistment he was promoted to corporal, and on re-enlistment to be sergeant. His services were in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and he endured many privations and much suffering. At the battle of Mount Sterling, Thursday, June 9, 1864, he was shot under the left shoulder, the ball passing through the top of the left lung, which necessitated his entering the hospital at that place. A few weeks later he was sent to Lexington and placed in a hospital which had been fitted up in the Transylvania University, and in November, 1864, he returned to his command. He was in the battle at Preston Salt works, W. Va., and also at Beaver's Station, Tenn., and Abingdon, Va., and numbers of skirmishes. Mr. Laughlin was also in the greater number of raids and small fights, in which his command took part. On account of his bravery and cheerful attention to duty he was commended by his captain, R. W. McReynolds.

After the war Mr. Laughlin returned to Rush county, Ind., and worked until the spring of 1868 on the farm of H. B. Cowan. He had then reached the age of twenty-one years, and this was his first opportunity to attend school, when he learned to read and

write. He was an attentive student and learned rapidly, and for fourteen years taught school in Richland township. In 1883 he entered the Indiana State Normal at Danville, and there he continued for seventeen months. Mr. Laughlin next attended the Northern Indiana Normal College at Valparaiso, Ind., for eleven terms, retiring from the same with a well-balanced education and trained mind.

Going to Kansas, Mr. Laughlin took up a homestead of 160 acres in Thomas county, and while it was not very valuable at that time, it has now become exceedingly so. During the winter of 1887-8 he taught school there, and then returned to Rush county, and took charge of the same schools he had taught previously. About 1890, Mr. Laughlin bought a lot at Elwood, which is now a part of his present property, and in 1892 he built his comfortable residence.

On June 7, 1893, Mr. Laughlin married Emma C. Rickett, born at Malta, Morgan Co., Ohio, March 3, 1852, daughter of Abel and Rachel (Minshal) Rickett, and granddaughter of Michael and Mary (Clark) Rickett. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin settled in the present residence, and as an occupation he took up gardening. He owns other property, including a residence on F street, and is regarded as a substantial citizen. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of Elwood Post, No. 61, G. A. R., of which he is one of the trustees. Mr. Laughlin stands very high as to citizenship, and is a true example of a self-made man.

Mrs. Laughlin received her early education in the district schools of Perry county, Ohio, and became a teacher when but sixteen years old. She taught in Perry county for twenty-one years, beginning in 1868, and for six years was a teacher at Oakfield. During the winters of 1872, 1874 and 1875, she attended the National Normal school at Valparaiso, Ind., and again in 1885 and 1886, and also attended the regular course at Valparaiso for one year.

To Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin have been born two children: Julius R., born April 10, 1894; and Ferris R., Nov. 23, 1895.

CHARLES T. SANSBERRY, prominent among the younger generation of successful business men of Madison county, is actively engaged in the practice of law in Anderson, where he was born March 22, 1874, son of James W. and Margaret (Moore) Sansberry.

Mr. Sansberry comes of French Huguenot stock of South Carolina, where his grandfather, James Sansberry, was born. The latter was a pioneer of Ripley county, Ohio, where he died aged seventy years. James W. Sansberry, father of Charles T., was born Sept. 28, 1824, in Ripley county, Ohio, and came to Indiana when a child of six or seven years, with his uncle, Daniel Sherry, a pioneer of Delaware county, Ohio. In this State he was reared and educated, and he became a school teacher, teaching in Muncietown, Delaware county, Ind., as Muncie was then called. He was also engaged in teaching in Anderson during the winter of 1850-51, when that now flourishing city was a small village. While teaching school in Muncie, Mr. Sansberry began the study of law, and he began practice in Anderson in about 1854. He soon established a large and profitable law practice, becoming noted as a criminal lawyer, and was a prominent figure in all cases of importance then in the courts. He was a strong Jeffersonian Democrat, taking an active interest in the success of his party. He was one of the early members of the Masonic fraternity at Anderson.

James W. Sansberry was twice married, first to Mary Jones, born in Anderson, by whom he had two children, James W. and Anna Laura, the latter of whom married Isaac E. May, of Anderson. Mr. Sansberry's first wife died, and in Wayne county, Ind., he married Margaret Moore, born in Wayne county, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Boone) Moore. Sarah Boone was born in Kentucky, a niece of the great pioneer explorer, Daniel Boone. Samuel Moore was born in about 1815, in Wayne county, six miles south of Richmond, on a farm. His father was a Quaker, and was one of the original pioneers of Wayne county. Samuel Moore was a well known citizen, and owned a fine farm of 200 or 300 acres, and like his parents was a Quaker. He and his wife were the parents of these children: Margaret, Kate, Jane, Thomas, Alice and Minnie. Samuel Moore died in November, 1892. James W. Sansberry died Dec. 6, 1901, well known throughout Central Indiana, and one of the most prominent lawyers of his day.

Charles T. Sansberry received his preliminary education in the public schools of Anderson, including the high school. He then attended the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, and Wabash College at Crawfordsville, and graduated from the Indiana

Law School in 1898. Mr. Sansberry immediately began the practice of his profession in Anderson, and established a good legal business. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and has taken an active part in the politics of his section, especially in national campaigns, being well known as a stump speaker. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks at Anderson.

Mr. Sansberry was married in March, 1895, in Crawfordsville, to Maud V. Mahorney, born in Crawfordsville, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Epperson) Mahorney. The Eppersons are of old Virginia Colonial stock, and pioneers of Madison and Crawfordsville, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Sansberry have had one child, James C., born June 1, 1896, in Anderson.

WILLIAM C. HARTMAN, one of the prosperous farmers, good citizens and self-made men of Warren township, Marion County, was born Nov. 13, 1853, son of Charles and Henrietta (Ruschhaupt) Hartman. The father was born in 1825, in Preussisch Minden, Germany, and the mother, in 1820, in Holzhausen, Germany.

Charles Hartman and his father came to Marion county in 1837. The country was so heavily timbered at that time, that they had to cut down trees in order to find space on which to erect a cabin. The grandfather died in Marion county. Charles Hartman had three brothers and two sisters, one sister remaining in Germany and the other, Mrs. Fisleck, of Terre Haute, Ind., is the only survivor. Mr. Hartman, in 1837, was one of the earliest settlers in Warren township, and he lived through many pioneer hardships. He was a man of excellent judgment, and early became of consequence in the new settlement, and all his life supported the movements intended to be of substantial benefit to the township and county. A Democrat but not an office seeker, he was one of the most useful citizens of his locality. He was a consistent member of the Evangelical Church.

Charles Hartman was married twice, (first) to Henrietta Ruschhaupt, and the children of this union were: Mary and Louisa, deceased; William C.; A. W., who married Alice Thompson, deceased; and Charles F., deceased. The second marriage was to Mrs. Hoeltke, no children being born, but she had four children by her previous marriage, namely: Mary, Louisa, Ada and William.

Mr. William C. Hartman and his brother

own 200 acres in partnership, and he has a small farm of forty acres as his home place. This he has brought to a high state of cultivation, while seventy acres of the other land have been cleared by himself and A. W. Hartman. He raises considerable fine stock and Jersey cattle, doing some dairy farming. He has made many substantial improvements here and owns much modern machinery. Mr. Hartman well recalls the advent of the old McCormick binder, and later the Wood binder, and owns, as a curiosity, one of the old swinging cradles which has served to try the muscle of many a farmer through a long day's harvesting of wheat.

In 1889 Mr. Hartman was married to Frances Huber, daughter of John M. and Mary C. (Bailey) Huber, of Ohio, the father being a second cousin to the inventor of the Huber threshing machine. On the father's side the family was of Pennsylvania German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have had five children, namely: Charles F., August H., Edward W., Hazel Henrietta, and Bertha (who died when four months old). The family attend the Evangelical Church.

Mr. Hartman belongs to no secret society, but his brother belongs to the Masonic lodge in Indianapolis. In politics he is a Democrat, and always takes an intelligent interest in public matters, but he has neither time nor inclination to hold office. He has met with much deserved success in his farming operations, through close attention and industry, and is not only one of the substantial men of this locality, but also one of the most highly respected.

JAMES LANDIS MOORE, a substantial farmer living near Anderson, Ind., is one of the survivors of the Civil war, in which he served throughout the whole period, and was in many fierce battles, risking his life again and again for his country.

The origin of the Moore family in America is buried in oblivion, but they have a tradition that three brothers of Scotch-Irish stock came to this country. The first of whom there is any definite record is the grandfather of James L. Moore, by name John. He was born in Pennsylvania and was a life-long farmer there in Franklin county. He married Miss Jane Martin, a native of the same State, of German descent, and their children were: William, John, James, Margaret, Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, David and Susan.

John Moore, son of John, was born in Franklin county in 1814, and grew up there, marrying Miss Elizabeth Bricker, born in the same county in 1817, daughter of George Bricker, a farmer. After his marriage he remained some time in Franklin county, but in the spring of 1847 moved to Middletown, Henry Co., Ind., and remained there two years. He then went to Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill., for six months, working at his trade, but at the end of that time he returned to Indiana, and spent three months in New Castle. Finally he bought a homestead in Richwoods, Delaware county. He built a house and blacksmith shop on the farm, and spent six years there. In 1855 the family moved westward again, going to Dyersville, Dubuque Co., Iowa, but on October 15th of that same year, John Moore died and his widow returned with her family to Pennsylvania. Mr. Moore was a hard-working, industrious man, straightforward and honest. In politics he was a Republican, but he was not connected with any church. His wife was a member of the Methodist denomination. Their children were: Eliza Jane, who died in infancy; James L.; Margaret C.; Mary J.; Sarah Elizabeth; Charlotte; Martha Ellen; William; Emma Frances; John Wesley; and one who died in infancy.

James L. Moore was born in Franklin county, Pa., Jan. 13, 1838, and was nine years old when his parents went to Indiana. He attended school in the different places where the family lived, in Richwoods going during the winters, while he helped his father on the farm during the summers. After his father's death the family remained in Pennsylvania one year, and in November, 1856, returned to Middletown, Ind., where Mrs. Moore had many friends. There our subject enjoyed one more winter in school, and then learned the carpenter's trade as a preliminary to starting out in the world for himself.

When the war broke out, however, Mr. Moore responded to the call for troops, and enlisted Sept. 5, 1861, in Company E, 8th Ind. V. I., under Capt. Frederick Tykle, to serve three years or during the war. He was honorably discharged in order to re-enlist Jan. 1, 1864, at Indianola, Texas, as a veteran for three years more. He served his country faithfully for four years and twenty-three days, and was a second time honorably discharged Aug. 26, 1865, at Darien, Ga., at the close of the war. In 1863 he was promoted for meritorious con-

duct to be corporal. He was never taken prisoner but was an active soldier throughout, save when invalided, and was with his regiment in all the marches, skirmishes and battles in which it participated, doing his full duty, promptly and efficiently. When on the march he came into camp with the regiment every night, though often there were many stragglers. The battles in which Mr. Moore took part were numerous, and included Warrensburg, Mo., when 1,300 Confederates were captured; Pea Ridge, Ark.; Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg (including the charge made May 22, 1863), and Jackson, all in Mississippi; Matagorda Island, Texas; Opequon Creek, Va., near Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek.

In so long a period Mr. Moore naturally met with some disasters. While at Helena, Ark., he was given an extra large dose of calomel by a physician who failed to caution him as to any danger. Being very thirsty, Mr. Moore drank freely of water and vinegar and became so badly salivated that his life was despaired of. His neck was swollen out even with his chin, most of his teeth came out and his gums sloughed off, but eventually he recovered. At the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., he was shot through the clothing on the left side, but though the bullet burned the skin it did not bring blood. His most serious injury was received in the charge at Vicksburg, when he was shot through the head from the right side, close by the hinge of the jaw, which was slightly hurt. The ball passed downward and out about an inch and a half below the left ear, going through the muscles at the back of the neck and missing the jugular vein by the eighth of an inch only. At its exit there was left a large hole. At the moment Mr. Moore was stooping down to crawl under a small sapling, and so fell on his hands and knees. He did not lose consciousness, but was almost suffocated by the blood, as the wound bled internally into his throat. Aided by two comrades he walked back to the rear, where the wound was treated simply with cold water. For nine days he lived in the field hospital, under an arbor made of boughs, and continued the cold water treatment himself. For a week he could not speak intelligibly and could swallow only soup taken with a teaspoon. Contrary to all expectations Mr. Moore survived the injury and as soon as he was able was sent

by steamer to the hospital at Memphis, whence he was sent on, two days later, to Evansville, Ind., where he stayed in the hospital a month. After another week in Indianapolis, he was sent home on a furlough for twenty days, this being afterward renewed to twenty days more before he joined his regiment.

After the war Mr. Moore engaged in farming on rented land six miles north of Middletown, where his mother kept house for him. The property belonged to his sister, the widow of Joseph Kennedy, a private in Company K, 140th regiment, Ind. V. I., who had died of disease in North Carolina. Mr. Moore lived there six years, spent two years more on a rented farm half a mile from his present abode, and then moved to another on the Alexander pike, where he stayed one year. From there he went to the Richardson farm in Union township, for a year, then to the Jacob Huff farm in Henry county, near Middletown, for one year, when he moved to a farm north of Anderson for a fourth. His present farm he bought in the fall of 1878, settling on it the next spring. It consists of fifty-eight acres, somewhat improved and partly cleared. Mr. Moore finished clearing it, drained it well and put up several good farm buildings and two farm dwellings. He has added to his land until he now has ninety-eight acres close to Anderson, all in a high state of cultivation.

During his first residence in Anderson Mr. Moore was married in Middletown to Miss Lucinda Huff, the ceremony taking place March 26, 1872. Mrs. Moore was born in that place on her father's farm April 16, 1841, daughter of Jacob and Phoebe (Scothern) Huff. To this union two children were born: Charles Wesley, Feb. 8, 1873; and Mattie May, born Sept. 19, 1876, who died Aug. 19, 1877. Charles Wesley, the son, married Miss Bessie Thornbury, of Anderson, and has children: Margaret Lucile, Raymond Jacob, Mildred, and Mary Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are both members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Moore is a strong Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Lincoln, and he has voted for every Republican Presidential candidate ever since. He is an ex-member of Major May Post, G. A. R., and an unaffiliated member of the I. O. O. F., of Middletown. Mr. Moore inherited his father's industrious and frugal character, and by his untiring efforts has made a success of his farming, having now

amassed a comfortable competence. He is one of the well-known and influential men of his community.

The Huff family, to which Mrs. Moore belongs, is of German stock, and came to Indiana from Rockingham county, Va., where her grandfather, George Huff, died at an advanced age, the owner of a large farm. His children were: Daniel, George, John, Lewis, Jacob, Sarah and Katie.

Jacob Huff was born April 22, 1811, on the homestead, and when he grew up made farming his occupation also. In Shenandoah county he married Miss Phoebe Scothern, born there Aug. 12, 1811, and descended from one of the old families of Virginia, of English and Scotch-Irish stock. Their children were: Sarah Catherine, born in 1835; Martin; Mary Ann; Lucinda; George, who died aged twenty; Elizabeth; Martha; Amanda, who died at the age of six years; Anderson, who died aged twenty-five years; Dorilas, who died at the age of six and one-half years. Mrs. Phoebe Huff died April 9, 1864, aged fifty-two years and seven months, a devout member of the United Brethren in Christ Church. For his second wife Mr. Jacob Huff married Miss Pamela Meeker, by whom he had one daughter, Mary.

A year after the birth of the first child, Jacob Huff moved his family to Indiana, and settled a mile and a half from Middletown, where he bought 157 acres of land, most of it uncleared. They lived at first in a log house, which was on the land when he bought it. Jacob Huff prospered and bought more land till he owned several hundred acres, so that at his death, May 1, 1904, he was able to leave each of his children a farm of 160 acres and some money besides. His success was all due to his own hard work, although he increased his wealth in his later years by loaning money, for which he received ten per cent. He left an estate valued at over \$50,000. He was a very strong man physically, as is indicated by the fact that he lived to be over ninety-three years old. He belonged to no religious sect, but inclined toward the Dunkard Church. Mr. Huff was one of the substantial and respected citizens of Middletown.

JOHN WESLEY GOUL, one of the substantial agriculturists and highly esteemed citizens of Pendleton, Ind., is of German descent, his ancestors having been early Pennsylvania settlers. He was born May 20, 1840, in Cham-

paign county, Ohio, son of John W. and Martha J. (McManaway) Goul.

Adam Goul, the grandfather of John Wesley, was probably a Pennsylvania German, as he spoke both the German and English languages. He came from Rockingham county, Va., to Champaign county, Ohio, in the early days, and, clearing a farm from the woods, he spent all of his life there. He and his wife were the parents of three children: William, John W. and Polly.

John W. Goul was born in Rockingham county, Va., in 1802, and when a boy accompanied his parents to Champaign county, Ohio. As a youth he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed, in connection with farming, all of his life. He sold his farm in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1852, and came to Madison county, Ind., settling on eighty acres situated west of Pendleton, and on this land, which was but little cleared, he resided for two years. Then selling out, he purchased a 202-acre farm north of Pendleton, half of which was cleared, and moved into the frame cottage which is still standing and in a good state of preservation. He was first an Old Line Whig and later a Republican, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. He was a substantial and honored citizen, and died on his farm at the age of eighty-two years, his wife passing away in 1855. Their children, all born in Ohio, were: Mary Ann, Evelyn, Melissa, Jane, Ruth, William and John Wesley.

John Wesley Goul was but twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to Indiana, but he still remembers the journey, which was made by horse and team, the household goods having been shipped the previous winter by sleds. He received the education common to the pioneer farmer's boys, attending school for about three months in the winters until eighteen years of age, the rest of the year doing hard work on the farm.

On Sept. 16, 1861, at Pendleton, Mr. Goul enlisted as a private in Company D, 34th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and was sworn into the United States service at Anderson in October of that year. He served his term, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., in October, 1864, his service having taken him through Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, and Arkansas. He participated in many skirmishes and twenty-

two battles, including Ft. Madrid, Mo.; Island No. 10, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; De Valls Bluff, Ark.; Magnolia Church, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., etc. Mr. Goul had several narrow escapes from death, being wounded in the scalp by a minie ball, which penetrated to the skull, and at Vicksburg a bullet came so close to him as to burn the back of his neck. He was confined to the hospital for four days at Vicksburg, but as soon as able returned to camp, refusing to remain in the hospital. Throughout his term of service Mr. Goul proved himself a brave, willing, cheerful soldier, discharging his duties faithfully.

After the close of the war Mr. Goul returned to his home in Madison county, Ind., and was married Sept. 16, 1866, in the Anderson Methodist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Hill, to Mary Eliza Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Goul rented a farm adjoining that of Mr. Goul's father, but one year later settled on the latter place, this having since been their home, with the exception of eighteen months spent in Henry county. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Goul, namely: Lottie, married William N. Crawford, a railroad man of Chicago. Jesse L., who married Alice Edna Rogers, resides in Pendleton and has three children, Ward Lester, Charles Alfred and Earl Willits. Adam M., who married Ellen Campbell, of Anderson, has one son, Walter. On the death of his father, Mr. Goul received six acres of land by inheritance, purchased thirty-seven acres and also bought the property of several of the heirs and now owns seventy-nine and three-quarters acres, all of this being well improved land. He built a two-story, commodious, modern frame residence in 1901, having built a good barn in 1896, and the property is supplied with the latest and best farm machinery. Mr. Goul is a Republican in politics, having cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has been supervisor of his township. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Pendleton.

Mary Eliza (Bell) Goul was born near Fort Thomas, Ky., May 1, 1850, daughter of Alexander and Isabel (McGifford) Bell, and granddaughter of John Bell, a farmer of near Belfast, Ireland. Alexander Bell was born near Belfast, Ireland, and there married Isabel McGifford, daughter of Robert McGifford, and after the birth of one daughter, Ellen Jane, they came to America in a sailing vessel, landing after a nine weeks' voyage at New Orleans,

from whence they came by steamboat up the river to Cincinnati, locating near Fort Thomas, Ky. Later they removed to Liberty, Monroe county, settling on a farm, but sold out to remove to Adams county, Ind., Mr. Bell purchasing a farm of eighty acres. His next location was Hamblton county, settling near Noblesville, but finally he went to Anderson, having a forty-acre farm near that city, on which he died. Alexander Bell was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting at Pendleton in the nine months' service in the latter part of 1864 and serving until the close of the war. He died in November, 1896, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a straightforward, hard-working man, and made a comfortable home for his large family. He and his wife were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in their native country, but after coming to America became connected with the Methodist Church, in the faith of which they died. In political matters Alexander Bell was a staunch Republican, although he took only a good citizen's interest therein. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell were born the following children: Ellen Jane, Mary Eliza, Anna Maria, Parmelia, Samuel Topper, James Alexander, Sarah, Annie Margaret, Amos C. (who died aged about five years), Abraham Lincoln and Hattie May.

MARK PATTERSON, a respected and substantial citizen of Anderson township, Madison county, Ind., who is engaged in improving his fine twenty-acre farm, was born in Greene county, Pa., July 17, 1841, son of Thomas and Margaret (Hopkins) Patterson.

Mark Patterson, his grandfather, was born in County Down, Ireland, and came to America as a stowaway on a sailing vessel, to escape military service in the British army. He and a companion, Jason Payne, were secreted by a woman on ship board, whose name is now unknown. After reaching America, Mr. Patterson located in Greene county, Pa., where he married Ann Gregory, of Irish descent. He then entered land in Morris township, Greene county, Pa., consisting of 165 acres, which he cleared from the woods. The land was covered with fine but very heavy timber of the very best quality. He cleared up his land and made a good farm, and here his children were born as follows: Thomas, John, Samuel, Mark, Katie, Rebecca, Nancy, Mary and Bettie. Mark Patterson sold his farm to his son, Thomas, and again as a pioneer removed to

Guernsey county, Ohio, where he settled on 206 acres of timber land, on which there was a little log cabin in the center of a small clearing. Here he made a fine farm—one of the best in Richland township, and here Mr. Patterson and his wife died, both having lived to a ripe old age. They were both early members of the Methodist Church in their community.

Thomas Patterson, son of Mark, was born in 1809 in Greene county, Pa., on the old homestead, and his entire life was devoted to farming. He married Margaret Hopkins, born in Maryland, in the locality known to the pioneers as the "Glades," daughter of Daniel and Easter (Johnson) Hopkins. The Hopkins family were of English and Welsh descent, of Episcopal faith, and were Colonial settlers of Maryland. Daniel Hopkins settled in Greene county, Pa., as a pioneer, where he cleared up a fine farm of 200 acres, and became a substantial farmer. Thomas Patterson and his wife settled on the Patterson homestead in Greene county, which he had purchased from his father. Here he passed his remaining days and died at the age of sixty-seven years, his wife surviving until seventy-nine years of age. They were both members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Patterson was an industrious and hard-working man, and added greatly to the homestead, which is still owned by a member of the Patterson family. The children of Thomas and Margaret (Hopkins) Patterson were as follows: Daniel, Levi, Nancy, Esther, Mark, Eliza, Catherine, Mary, John, Margaret and Samuel.

Three sons of this family were in the Civil war, Daniel, Levi and Mark. Daniel was in the 5th Ind. Cav., and he served about three years, participating in many battles, and being promoted to quartermaster sergeant, and afterwards to second lieutenant. Levi was a member of the 22nd Penn. Cav., and served about two years. He was taken prisoner in the Shenandoah Valley, and escaped a short time after his capture. Having been confined with some of his comrades in an old mill, he escaped through the mill race. After many trials, and a hard tedious journey, part of which time he had to pick huckleberries in the mountains as a means of sustenance, he reached the Union lines.

Mark Patterson, our subject, was reared a farmer, and obtained a common district school education. When twenty-one years of age, Mark Patterson, a tall, stalwart boy, 6 feet 1

inch tall, on Aug. 13, 1862, was mustered in as a private of Co. K, 16th Pa. Cav., to serve three years or during the war, and served until honorably discharged, Aug. 13, 1865, the war having closed. He was a participant in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania Court House, the battles of the Wilderness, and took part in Sheridan's famous raid in the Shenandoah Valley. He was also at Petersburg and in the battles around Richmond. Mr. Patterson thinks that the hardest battle of his army experience was at Sailor's Creek, Va. He was at the battle of Winchester, when Sheridan made his famous ride, and saw the intrepid general on his famous black horse as he cheered the soldiers with his now famous "Turn, boys—turn—we're going back." General Wright commanded the 6th Army Corps, and he held his ground while the 19th Army Corps, under General Emory, fell back and retreated through his line. General Wright's corps was ready for duty and in good order when General Sheridan rode up, and the former deserves the greatest credit for his soldierly conduct and good generalship. Mr. Patterson was in many engagements with Mosby's famous guerrillas. He was slightly wounded on the left hip by a minie ball, in the battle of Shepherdstown, and was slightly wounded on the right hand and again on the right knee. He was not in the hospital, except for examination for his wounds, and was always an active soldier. He took part in every battle, skirmish and engagement of any kind, in which his regiment figured.

After the war Mark Patterson returned to his home in Pennsylvania. He was married in Jonesburg, Montgomery county, Mo., Aug. 8, 1868, while on a visit to one of his comrades, to Rebecca Patterson, born Sept. 24, 1848, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Payne) Patterson. Samuel Patterson was the third son of Mark and Ann (Gregory) Patterson, and was born in Greene county, Pa., on the old homestead in 1817. He was always a farmer, and was married in Morgan county, Ohio, to Elizabeth Payne, born June 2, 1827, in the same county, daughter of Jason and Hannah (Truesdell) Payne. Jason Payne was born in County Down, Ireland, and was the companion of Mark Patterson, Sr., on their trip to America on the sailing vessel, as before mentioned. Jason Payne belonged to a wealthy Protestant family in Ireland, and tradition says

that a large estate, still unsettled in Ireland, belongs to the Payne heirs. Jason Payne first settled in New York and there married. He then removed to Morgan county, Ohio, where he cleared up a good farm of 180 acres from the woods. When he first settled he had to blaze a way to his little log cabin, but before he died he owned one of the best improved farms in the county, on which he built a substantial two-story brick house. He was a wealthy and well-known pioneer.

Samuel Patterson, after marriage, settled on 206 acres of land, an improved farm in Guernsey county, Ohio. He had inherited land also through his wife in Morgan county, Ohio. Samuel Patterson and wife were the parents of the following children: Hannah, Ailey, Rebecca, Mary Elizabeth, Ann, Samuel, Jane, Thomas, Noble, Emma and Melvin, the latter of whom was a teacher in the Philippines in the employ of the Government, and afterward became superintendent of schools at Harrisonville, Mo. He was educated in the Ada (Ohio) Normal College and afterward took a course in the Chicago University. Samuel Patterson spent his remaining days on his farm, where he died at the age of eighty-three years, in December, 1900. His wife is still living on the homestead at the age of eighty. Mr. Patterson was a devout member of the Methodist Church, in which he was a class leader at the time of his marriage. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Church in his community, of which he was a trustee, and a liberal supporter. In his political opinions he was always a stanch Republican, and was one of the original Abolitionists. He was a strong Union man during the war, and was a respected citizen.

After his marriage Mark Patterson settled in Montgomery county, Missouri, on a farm, where he and his wife lived two and one-half years. In 1871 they left Missouri for Anderson, Ind., where for years Mr. Patterson followed his trade of carpentering. While in Anderson Mr. Patterson built three substantial residences, which he still owns. In 1895 he bought eight acres of land about two miles west of Anderson, where he built a good brick house and improved his place, setting out an abundance of fruit. He sold this place in 1897, and bought his present homestead of twenty acres, which he is now improving, and on which he has erected a handsome modern brick residence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are

members of the Methodist Church. In politics he is a strong Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln's second term, and has voted for every Republican Presidential candidate since. While in Anderson he was a member of the G. A. R., Major May Post, of which he was one of the charter members, and he has always taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the veterans.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have had no children, but are making an attractive home for their niece, Grace Brokaw, who is attending the excellent school in the neighborhood of the Patterson home. Mrs. Patterson is a charter member of the W. C. T. U., of which she has been a popular member for the past twenty-five years, and which she presided over as president for some time. From her youth Mrs. Patterson has been an active church and Sunday-school worker, and for fourteen years was a teacher in the Methodist Sunday-school. Mr. Patterson has a military record, of which anyone might be proud, and he has always been a straightforward and industrious citizen.

CHRISTIAN DIETZ, who is justly numbered among the leading farmers and stock raisers of Warren township, Marion county, Ind., is a man who has attained to his present success through his own efforts, and was born in Marion county, Dec. 10, 1863, son of John and Lizzie (Welter) Dietz, natives of Prussia, Germany, born in 1813 and 1834, respectively. The following children were born to John Dietz: Christiana, born in Indiana; Lizzie, born in Marion county, Ind.; John, born in Marion county, Ind.; Christian; Emma, who married Oscar Borthel, a butcher on East Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Anna, who married John Schneider, a machinist.

John Dietz, Sr., with his father and brother-in-law, Jacob Wagner, came to this country and lived for a year in Pennsylvania, and then came to Indianapolis. Mr. Dietz cleared 160 acres of land and was a very hard-working man. In politics he was a Democrat, but did not desire office. He and his sons are members of the German Reformed Church.

Christian Dietz was married, in 1889, to Lillie Blake, daughter of John and Laura (Linder) Blake, of Ohio, who came to Indiana in 1885, and lived at Irvington, the father being a railroad man. Both are still living, and are very highly respected people.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dietz are: Lillie V., Irene L., Dorris J. and Mary C.

Mr. Dietz has ninety-three acres of excellent land, all under the plow except seven-teen acres of good timber land. He raises good cattle, Jerseys and preferably Short-horns, also hogs, and is very successful in his operations. Mr. Dietz has remodeled his residence, making many improvements, and now has one of the most comfortable in the township. Much of his land was marsh land, but by introducing tiling, he has drained it, and made of his swamp rich growing land. In his drainage operations, he used some 800 rods of tiling, but has been amply repaid for his trouble. Although not a member of any lodge, Mr. Dietz is social in his habits, and he and his wife warmly welcome visitors to their pleasant home, where they dispense a most generous hospitality.

RALEIGH BOWDEN, a respected citizen of Muncie, and a soldier of the Civil war, was born Jan. 19, 1845, in Jay county, Ind., son of Enoch and Delilah (Hughes) Bowden. The name, of Irish origin, was originally spelled Bowdown. The Hughes family was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Josiah Bowden, grandfather of Raleigh, lived in North Carolina, whence he entered the Continental army, serving seven years. Frank Hughes, the maternal grandfather, also spent seven years in service during the war of the Revolution, under Gen. Washington, and was present at the battle of King's Mountain, and others.

Enoch Bowden, father of Raleigh, was a pioneer in Randolph county, N. C. He left the old home when sixteen years of age. His marriage took place at Knoxville, Tenn., and it was after the birth of the third child that he settled in Jay county, Ind., being one of the earliest settlers in that locality, Obadiah Hawkins claiming the distinction of being the first settler in the woods. They settled where Liber College formerly stood in Portland. Mr. Bowden sold part of his land and moved to Beaver Creek township, where he bought 160 acres of timber land and began to lay out a village named Bloomfield, now extinct. For eight years he was judge of the court; he was a man very tenacious of his opinions, and he was very determined about doing exactly as he thought was right. He left North Carolina because of his disbelief in slavery. His death occurred on his farm in Jay county, seven

miles north of Portland (where he had settled in later life), when he was aged ninety-seven years. He was a member and class leader in the Methodist Church, and in the early days his home was always the stopping place for the itinerant preachers. In politics he was an old-line Whig, but he voted for John C. Fremont. In the latter campaign a platform was built on a wagon, and drawn by 25 yoke of oxen, 100 voters went to Portland to cast their votes. John Stowe, an old-time character, was the head driver. Enoch Bowden married Delilah Hughes, born in Knoxville, Tenn., daughter of Frank Hughes, above mentioned. Their children were: Jane, married John Sullivan; William, deceased; Martha; Richard; John; Rebecca Ann, married George Manos; Josiah; Enoch Elzy; Ellen, married Harrison Cheniworth; Ruey Ann, married Isaac C. Guncle; James; and Raleigh. Mr. Bowden was a strong Union man, and his wife of good patriotic stock, and from their family there went forth to battle for the nation in the Civil war, seven sons—William, John, Josiah, Richard, Elzy, Raleigh and James (the last named being quite young, ran away and joined his brother Raleigh)—three sons-in-law, John Sullivan, Harrison Cheniworth and George Manos—and two grandsons, Peter Bowden, son of William, and Thomas Sullivan, son of John. This made a total of twelve soldiers from the one family. Of these Raleigh was the only one to receive a wound; all served in Indiana regiments, and all were strong, hearty men.

Raleigh Bowden attended school, but did not learn to read or write. He was reared on a farm in Jay county, and was but a mere boy when he enlisted in the 11th Indiana Cavalry, in October, 1862. He was promoted to be corporal, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865. His service was principally in Kentucky and Tennessee, his regiment being mounted in Kentucky. He participated in the second battle of Franklin, one of the hardest fought battles of the war, for its duration, lasting but two hours just before night. His regiment had no shelter and the enemy made six or seven heavy charges. He was wounded in the battle of Nashville, being shot through the left hand, and was in the field hospital sixty days, and on his reporting at the hospital at Jeffersonville, Ind., the war had closed, and he was not permitted to go again to the front, but was detailed as a nurse, serving as such until July, 1865, when discharged. He was hearty and endured the service well, although the ef-

fects of the hardships endured are now beginning to tell upon him. After the war he returned home, his parents being alone on the farm. His brother John was the first lieutenant of his company.

After the war Mr. Bowden attended school at Liber College for three months, and then traveled as advertiser for the shoe business for two years. The next fourteen years were passed in selling Singer Sewing Machines, the next three reapers and mowers, and then he traveled as salesman for some time.

In Muncie, Ind., Aug. 18, 1869, Mr. Bowden married Ruhama Hurley, born in Salem township, Jan. 21, 1848, daughter of Joannan and Arbena Catherine (De Boy) Hurley. In 1880 they moved to Muncie and bought property. They are members of the U. B. Church, he being one of the trustees. In politics he is a Democrat, but he voted for President Grant. He formerly belonged to the G. A. R. at Anderson, Ind., and he is a member of the Sr. O. U. A. M. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowden have been born children as follows: Elder Grant, an iron man of Marion, who married Mary Hipskin, and has two children, Charles and Helen M.; Charles Fenton, a photographer, who married Elizabeth Rotig; and Joseph Elwood, who died aged two years. They have also reared, from the time she was seven years of age, Nettie C. Tucker, now Mrs. L. G. George, of Muncie, who has one child, Mary Elizabeth.

John Hurley, grandfather of Mrs. Bowden, came to Indiana in pioneer days, making the journey with horses and wagons. He settled in Madison county, on Fall Creek, cleared a farm, and made a good home in the wilderness. He lived to a good old age, and died on his farm, and was buried there. His children were: Joshua, Eli, Joannan, Mary, Emma, Nancy and Jane, and possibly others.

Joannan Hurley, son of John and father of Mrs. Bowden, was a good-sized boy when he came to Indiana. He was a carpenter and worked much at his trade in connection with the clearing and cultivating of eighty acres of land. He lived on his farm until his death at the age of sixty-two years. In Henry county, Ind., he married Arbena C. De Boy, who was born near the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Sept. 17, 1822, daughter of Abraham and Rosana (Doubt) De Boy, the latter of whom was brought from Germany by her parents when she was six months old. Mrs. Hurley made her home at Daleville until her death, March

11, 1906. She was a member of the New Light Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Hurley were born children as follows: Phoebe, Jane, John (who served in the Civil war), Sarah Ann, Arbena, Ruhama, William H., Harriet, Emeline, Theodore, Franklin, Milton M., Homer and Marietta.

JAMES L. MARTIN, a well-known agriculturist of Delaware county, Ind., who is engaged in cultivating his fine property near Eaton, is a survivor of the Civil war. He was born Dec. 21, 1847, in Delaware county, son of William and Rachel (Long) Martin, and grandson of Isaac Martin, who, it is believed, was the son of the emigrant who came from the North of Ireland, and, settling in Cincinnati, built the first frame house in that city.

Isaac Martin, who was a soldier of the War of 1812, was born in Virginia, and when young went with his father to Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Wilson. He was a farmer by occupation and removed with his family to Indiana, settling in Niles township, Delaware county, being one of the first settlers of that section. He was accustomed to show new settlers the land and obtain the patent thereto from Fort Wayne, his own home being a tract of 160 acres which he cleared from the woods, on which descendants of his still reside. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church, in the faith of which both died when about seventy years of age, and they are buried on the farm. Their children were: Samuel, Josiah, Vinton, William, Isaac, Susan, Catherine, Martha, and Lydia, the last named being accidentally killed when a child.

William Martin, father of James L., was born in Clinton county, Ohio, and he came when a boy of fifteen years to Delaware county, Ind., being reared in Niles township, where he received a common school education. He was married in Union township, Delaware county, to Rachel Long, born in Clinton county, Ohio, daughter of Robert and Jane (Block) Long, the former a pioneer of Union township, whither he had removed from Clinton county, Ohio. Robert Long entered 160 acres for himself, and a like number for each of his sons, built a hewed log house, and later a brick house, which is still standing and the property of William Props, and he became a substantial, representative citizen. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Martin settled in Union township, on forty acres, partly cleared, which Mr. Martin

later sold to purchase 170 acres in Blackford county, Ind., of which five acres were cleared, and the rest of which Mr. Martin cultivated himself. There he died at the age of sixty-nine years, his wife being about sixty-eight years old at the time of her death. Their children were: James L., born Dec. 21, 1847; Leander, July 4, 1849; Caroline, in March, 1851; Mary Jane, in October, 1852; Liberty G., in February, 1854; and John C. and Amos W., who died young. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were members of the Christian (or Disciples) Church, and Mr. Martin built the church at Eaton, superintending the carpenter work thereon. In political matters he was a Republican.

James L. Martin attended the district schools, the first school being built of logs, with a large fireplace, stick chimney, and puncheon floor and benches. Later he attended a frame schoolhouse, which had been erected by his father, who had built the first five frame schoolhouses in Union township. James L. Martin worked on the farm in the summer months, and at his father's home in Union township he enlisted Feb. 20, 1864, to serve three years or during the war, as a private of Company B, 84th Ind. V. I., being but sixteen years, two months old. The recruiting officer was First Lieutenant Noble Gregory, of Company K, of the 84th. Mr. Martin served in Tennessee, Georgia and Indiana, participated in the great Atlanta campaign, and in the battles of Dalton, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca and Peach Tree Creek, and in numerous skirmishes. He was disabled by sickness at Kingston, Ga., and sent to the field hospital at Nashville, Tenn., and thence to New Albany, Ind. He was transferred to the veteran reserve corps at Indianapolis, and guarded prisoners at Camp Morton until discharged. He was at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and assisted to transfer prisoners to Richmond, Va., in the spring of 1865. Mr. Martin had an honorable war record, and although so young bore all the hardships of the great struggle uncomplainingly.

After the war Mr. Martin returned to Indiana and engaged in farming on his father's place. He attended school until twenty-two years old, and on Oct. 8, 1870, he was married in Union township to Jane Ray, born July 26, 1853, in Niles township, Delaware county, Ind., daughter of Patrick and Rachel (Harris) Ray. Patrick Ray was born in Fayette county, Ind., son of Lewis and Jane (Lee) Ray, who

former a pioneer of Niles township who settled in the woods, where he had a farm of 160 acres. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Martin located on Patrick Ray's farm, where they remained two years, and then went to Blackford county, Ind., where the next two years were spent in agricultural pursuits. After this they returned to the old Ray farm, Mrs. Martin having inherited thirty-nine acres, and here they have resided ever since, Mr. Martin having added forty acres to the original tract and improved the place with fine, substantial buildings. This farm is one of the excellent ones of the community and bears a most pleasing appearance, being decorated with many flowers, set out by Mrs. Martin, who takes a great pleasure in them. In political matters Mr. Martin is a Republican, and he has served as supervisor for five years. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Granville, Ind. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, which they assisted in building in this locality.

To Mr. and Mrs. James L. Martin have been born the following children: Florence A., born July 5, 1871; William P., Jan. 31, 1873; Ida L., April 4, 1875; Franklin L., Aug. 26, 1877; Bertha A., July 21, 1879; Walter V., May 30, 1882; and Clyde R., Nov. 9, 1886. Florence A. married Luther C. Harris, a bookkeeper at Matthews, Ind., and they have one daughter, Varnie. William P. married Vila Coulter, was a bookkeeper with the Sun Glass Company for six years, but is now employed at Clarksburg, W. Va. Ida L. married (first) John Hayes, deceased, by whom she had one son, Walter V., and married (second) John Ferguson, and they reside in Wabash, Ind. Bertha A. married Edward Bart, and resides in Hamilton township, Delaware county, where Mr. Bart is carrying on agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Martin are well-known in their community, where they have a wide social circle.

LEONARD WILD, a man of energy and enterprise, who in his day has had a marked influence in various enterprises, and especially in the erection of substantial buildings, was born in Ulm, Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 2, 1834, son of John and Katherine (Fisher) Wild.

John Wild, father of Leonard, was born in Bernstadt, Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 8, 1808, and became a farmer. He married in Bernstadt, Katherine Fisher, who bore him these children: Leonard; Rosa, who married

John Bart; Mary, who married Joseph Frank; and Katherine, who married Frederick Bachman. John Wild lived in his native town until 1867, when he came to America, being brought here by his son, Leonard, who made the trip back to the old country to bring his parents to his home in Noblesville, Ind., and here they both died, the father in his eighty-fourth year and the mother aged seventy-three. Both were members of the Lutheran Church.

Leonard Wild received a common school education in his native village, attending until he was twelve years old. He worked on the farm, assisting his father, and was reared to hard work. He remained at home until nineteen years old, and in February, 1854, left for America, sailing on the vessel "Helfatha." The voyage consumed thirty-seven days, and he arrived in New York March 4, 1854. His oldest sister, Rosa, accompanied him, she being then a young woman, and they went immediately to Niagara Falls, where he worked on a farm, six miles east, for eighteen months, receiving ten dollars per month salary. He then came to Noblesville, via Indianapolis and the old flat-iron railway, and arrived here Nov. 12, 1855. He worked at farm labor one and one-half miles northeast of Noblesville for A. R. Candow, a farmer, for six months, and for George F. Connor. Later he worked in a grain warehouse for David Gibson, the agent for T. & J. W. Goff, extensive grain buyers, millers and dealers of Aurora, Ind. Mr. Wild rented their warehouse in 1858, and bought corn and wheat for the firm, and remained with them four years. He then engaged in milling with Levi Sohl, of Indianapolis, buying the bank mill of J. L. W. Evans. Mr. Wild remained in the milling business until 1867, and then purchased the old Connor farm, where he had worked on first coming to the county. This farm, adjoining Noblesville, was a fine property, and consisted of 220 acres. Mr. Wild laid out this land and sold it in parcels for factory purposes.

Mr. Wild has been an extensive builder. He erected his first house in Noblesville, a fine residence, at that time the finest in Noblesville. In 1867 he built a large two-story brick residence, costing nearly \$10,000, near the railroad depot, and has since built several other residences in that neighborhood. He was elected school trustee in 1870, and built the Second Ward schoolhouse, still the best schoolhouse in Noblesville, constructed solidly of brick and stone. It cost \$26,800, furnished.

He also built the block adjoining the Citizens Bank, and superintended the building thereof, the State Bank being located in this block. In 1880 Mr. Wild built the stone front block now occupied by A. W. Truitt and Samuel Test-scher, and also built, in 1888, the block where the Wainwright Trust Company is now located. Mr. Wild located the first factory in Noblesville, the Strawboard Works, taking \$15,000 in stock, besides giving the company twenty acres of land. He also superintended the erection of the American Strawboard Works, which is now the best factory in Noblesville. In 1895 Mr. Wild built Wild's Opera House, one of the best for the time in the State of Indiana. He also erected fifteen smaller dwelling houses, all of good construction, and, of their class, the best in Noblesville. Mr. Wild may be well called the largest builder in the city.

This is a wonderful record of a poor boy from Germany, of very limited education, who, when he came to America, did not understand a word of the English language. He began life in Hamilton county at the age of twenty-one years, as a farm hand, with no knowledge of business. He has also lost between \$40,000 and \$50,000 through his confidence in human nature, and his kindness in assisting his fellow-men. In 1903 Mr. Wild built on East Connor street the first residence in Noblesville built in the modern style of architecture, for his new home. He has sold much of his property, but still owns the opera house and a block of land built up with a row of fine residences, a business block on East Connor street, and six residences and twelve acres of land in the corporation.

In political opinions he was originally a Jacksonian Democrat. In 1856 he voted for James Buchanan, and later for the war Democrat, Stephen A. Douglas. He voted for Abraham Lincoln on the occasion of his second term, and since that has voted the Republican ticket. He has been too busy a man to take any interest in politics so far as being a candidate for any official position.

Mr. Wild was married (first) in Noblesville, March 3, 1858, to Margaret Barth, born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 2, 1839, daughter of Bernard Barth, who came to America with his family and settled on a farm in Jackson, Hamilton county. Here both he and his wife died. Their children were: Christina, Caroline, Elizabeth, Margaret, Rhinehart, Charles and Louis. Mr. Wild, by his first wife, was the

father of: Emma S., born Nov. 28, 1858; John F., Sept. 9, 1860; Dorothy K., in 1864; Leonard G., in September, 1868; and Margaret, in 1872. The first wife of Mr. Wild died March 23, 1878, and he married (second), Aug. 20, 1885, in Noblesville, Mrs. Martha H. Pontious, daughter of Dr. B. F. and Emily (Harlan) Coffin. Mr. Wild is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of Noblesville, having joined that order in 1857, and he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. In religious belief he is a Lutheran, and is a consistent attendant of that church.

TAYLOR E. MCCOY, a well-known farmer of Anderson, belongs to a family of pioneer stock on both sides, and one that has been connected with practically the whole period of development for the State of Indiana. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, son of John and Lydia (Clendenning) McCoy. Both families were of Scotch descent.

Alexander McCoy, grandfather of Taylor E., accompanied his father from Pennsylvania to Butler county, Ohio, about 1808-10, when he was a boy. When they passed through Cincinnati, then a mere hamlet, they were offered a strip of land where the city now stands, in exchange for a yoke of oxen, but refused. They settled in Butler county, where Alexander grew up, married Miss Elizabeth Long, and cleared up a good farm of 120 acres. His wife was born in Pennsylvania of Dutch stock, in 1791, and her father was one of the Ohio pioneers. He and Alexander McCoy built the first log house on Indian Creek, on the uplands, five miles west of the Indian trading post, Hamilton. Both Mr. McCoy and his brother-in-law, Minor Long, were in the Indian wars and they started on the march for Tippecanoe to take part in that battle, but were prevented from reaching there by a swollen stream. Alexander McCoy reached but middle life, but his wife lived until 1871, dying aged eighty years. They were members of the United Brethren Church. They were the parents of four children: Margaret, unmarried, who reached the age of eighty; John; Theodore; and Alexander.

John McCoy was born on the old homestead in Butler county, April 5, 1824, received a limited education in the schools of that day and at the age of fourteen he had to take the responsibility of the family on his shoulders, after his father's death. He did much of the

clearing on the new farm, and supported the family until he was twenty, when he married and made his own home. His worldly possessions then consisted of seventy-five cents and a horse, and he sold the horse for enough to build and furnish a log cabin on his mother's farm. He lived there some years, then rented a farm near by for three years, and in 1856 moved to Indiana. He settled in Springfield township, Franklin county, and although it was but eighteen miles, it was considered "way out in Indiana." He moved his effects in wagons, and made his home on a tract of eighty-two and one-half acres, which he bought and cleared. This he added to until he had a good farm of 160 acres.

During the Civil war John McCoy raised a company at Mt. Carmel, which became Company H, 37th Ind. V. I., and of this he was captain, but after four months' service he was obliged to resign, as he could not stand the marching, owing to his great weight; he was six feet four inches tall, and weighed 300 pounds. Returning home he became a stock raiser and dealer, buying cattle, which he drove to Cincinnati for sale. He was also in the butcher business at Mt. Carmel for several years. Mr. McCoy was prosperous, and at his death left a good property and no debts. In politics he was one of the original Republicans, and was an active politician, although he held no offices.

John McCoy was married in 1846, to Miss Lydia Clendenning, who was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, Feb. 3, 1828. Her parents came to America in 1833, for their health, and settled at Springfield, Ohio, but both died three years later of consumption. They passed away within a week of each other, and were buried in the same grave. There were four children left, John, Thomas, James and Lydia, and the two latter were brought up by an uncle, John Clendenning. Mrs. McCoy remained with him until she was sixteen years old. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCoy were Methodists, and assisted in the support of their church, and contributed \$200 for a new building. They were the parents of eight children: (1) Ann Eliza married Arthur Clarkson, of State Line City, Ohio. (2) Thomas Alexander served six months in the 86th O. V. I., was three months in the 134th Ind. V. I., and then being wounded in the knee in a skirmish, was discharged. He has never recovered from the lameness. (3) Taylor E. is mentioned below. (4) Elizabeth married the late Samuel Sering,

and resides in Anderson. (5) Amanda Jane became Mrs. Francis M. Gates, of Anderson. (6) Margaret died at the age of eighteen. (7) James. (8) Emma married William Coulthard, of Ohio.

Taylor E. McCoy was born in Butler county, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1848, and was six years old when his father settled in Franklin county. He was educated there, going first to school in a little log cabin, and then in a large frame school house, but he received little instruction as he could attend but in the winter months. In the summer time he worked on the farm and drove cattle for his father. At the age of sixteen, in April, 1865, he enlisted at Brookville, and was mustered in at Indianapolis as a private in Company F, 146th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. He was mustered out Aug. 29, 1865, at the end of the struggle, after nine months' service in Hancock's Corps in the Shenandoah Valley, and around Baltimore, thus seeing the fearful devastation of that beautiful region. Except for one week in an accommodation hospital, Mr. McCoy was in active service all the time. He was the youngest man in the regiment who carried a musket, being just over sixteen years old. At that time he was five feet eleven inches in height, and weighed 150 pounds, while now he stands six feet one and three-fourths inches bare-footed.

After the war Mr. McCoy returned home, worked on the farm and ran a butcher's shop until 1871, when he married. He then settled at Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., where he was in business as a butcher for fourteen years, and then returned to take charge of the homestead for five years. Another year he spent at the William Seal farm, and in 1892 bought his present home, which he has greatly improved. He has repaired the house, built a new barn, drained the land, set out a quantity of small fruits, and made it into a beautiful place. It is situated just four and one-half miles from Anderson. Mr. McCoy is a straight-forward, upright man, highly esteemed for his fine character. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for his first term. He is an unaffiliated member of the I. O. O. F. Both he and his wife belong to the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. McCoy was married March 6, 1871, in Franklin county, to Miss Martha A. Seal, who was born there in Springfield township, Oct. 25, 1851, to William and Rebecca (Varner)

Seal. The Seal family is of English descent, and settled first in Virginia.

William Seal, Sr., grandfather of Mrs. McCoy, came from Virginia, and is thought to have settled in Springfield township, Franklin county, as early as 1809. He was accompanied by his wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Owen, and his oldest son is said to have been born the year of their arrival in Indiana. William Seal entered a large tract of land and finally became so extensive a land owner, that he had three farms adjoining, each of 160 acres, beside 220 acres in Brookville township, where his son Herman lived. He had also given 160 acres near Mt. Carmel to his son, James. He had one of the first stills in that region, and later erected a larger one. He became very wealthy, built a large two-story brick house on Big Cedar Creek, and bought the first cooking stove in the county. His wife, Eliza (Owen) Seal, was noted among the pioneers for her healing skill, and would ride miles on horseback to visit the sick through the surrounding country. She delighted to recount her experiences among the pioneers. Indians frequently came about her cabin to beg, and on one occasion an Indian came for bread. She told him she had none, but showed him a loaf baking in the oven which she intended to give him when it was done. He did not understand and was very angry and knocked over the oven. When her son Harrison was three weeks old, he was stolen and carried away by the Indians, but some time after he was rescued near Lafayette. The children born to William and Eliza Seal were: Harrison, James, John, William, Eliza, Harriet and Hannah. The parents both lived to extreme old age, and died at their home, Mrs. Seal reaching the age of eighty.

William Seal, Jr., was born in Franklin county, Oct. 5, 1822, and was brought up to be a farmer. His father gave him 160 acres and he bought 120 more, becoming a wealthy and respected citizen. He married Miss Rebecca Varner, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Drum) Varner. Her parents were both of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and were pioneer settlers in Washington county, Ohio. The children born to William and Rebecca Seal were: Martha A., George Franklin, John Wilford, Emma, Alice and Ida Bell. William Seal, Jr., was a Jacksonian Democrat in politics, and active in local matters, serving as constable in his town and in other minor offices. During

war times he was editor of the *Franklin County Democrat*, in Brookville. Mr. Seal lived until December, 1890, passing away at his home at the age of sixty-eight years.

ELDER ANDREW YOUNCE, who is well known in Eaton, Ind., for the great and good work he has done as a minister of the Christian Church, as well as an honored veteran of the Rebellion, was born March 19, 1831, in Miami county, Ohio, son of John and Nancy (Knife) Younce.

John Younce was born in 1809, in Kentucky, son of Philip and Peggie (Burkett) Younce, the former a native of North Carolina. Philip Younce took part in the Indian wars and assisted in building the fort at Fort Wayne. He first, however, settled in Kentucky, and thence removed to Miami county, Ohio, where he cleared a farm and where all of his children were born: John, Joseph, George, Abraham, Eli, Davis, Katie and Polly. He was a member of the Dunkard or German Baptist Church, and preached for many years in Miami county.

John Younce, father of Elder Andrew, went as a child to Miami county, Ohio, where he received a common school education and was reared to the work of the farm, also learning the carpenter's trade. He was married near Milton, Miami county, Ohio, to Nancy Knife, born in Pennsylvania. After marriage they lived at the home in Miami, but later removed to Indiana, and here six of the children were born: Philip, Benjamin, Mahala, Andrew, John F. and Margaret. Amy, Catherine, Joseph and Eli were born in Delaware county. The journey to Indiana in 1840 was made by John Younce in a two-horse wagon, the trip consuming three days. He settled one mile west of Eaton, buying between 500 and 600 acres, for which he paid but five or six dollars an acre. He cleared 160 acres of this land, and first built a log house and later a frame one, in the latter of which his death occurred in his fifty-sixth year. He was a well-known Dunkard minister, beginning to preach in Miami county, Ohio, and later he organized the Dunkard Church in the vicinity of Eaton. The first church was one of logs in the woods, but later a frame church was erected.

Andrew Younce was ten years of age when he came with the family to Delaware county, Ind., and he can well remember the journey and the camping by the roadside at night. In Ohio he had attended the district school and

after coming to Indiana he attended a log school house with slab seats and a six-foot chimney of stick and clay and a large open fireplace. Mr. Younce can remember many amusing incidents of his school days, one of which occurred at a Christmas time. The boys who attended the school were sons of German Baptist people, and their teacher, George Babb, was a minister of that church. At this Christmas time, the lads barred their teacher out in order to force him to treat, but instead he went and got the directors, James and Samuel Galbraith and James Younce, who climbed in and opened the door for him. At another time the boys caught Mr. Babb and tied him to a tree, but he could not be made to stand treat. After completing his education, Mr. Younce worked on the farm for some time and learned the cooper's and carpenter's trades. He was fifteen years of age when he went with his father to Madison county, and there he was married Aug. 25, 1849, to Anna Maria Ridenour, born in Indiana about 1830, daughter of Joseph Ridenour, a pioneer of Fall Creek township. After marriage Mr. Younce settled in Huntsville, Madison county, Ind., where he worked at the cooper's trade until 1865, when he enlisted at Pendleton, Ind., as a member of Company F, 147th Ind. V. I., for one year or during the war, and served until honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., in August, 1865, having been mustered out at Harper's Ferry, Va. His services were in the Shenandoah Valley, mostly consisting of guard duty, and he was promoted to be corporal and duty sergeant. He was never wounded, nor was he in the hospital, but he contracted lung trouble from which he has never fully recovered. He was a brave, cheerful soldier, and did his duty faithfully and well. After his return to Indiana he located in Delaware county, settling southwest of Eaton, buying twenty acres of land. There was a hewed log house on the place, and there he lived for two years, at the end of which time he located in Eaton, where he has lived ever since. For many years he was engaged at cooperating and carpentering, and had his shop at his home, employing four men, making barrels, and assisting in erecting many of the houses of the locality, as well as farm buildings. He began preaching in the Christian Church in 1866, and was ordained at Royertown that year, organizing a congregation at that place, where he built a church, as well as one at Red Key. He also assisted in

building a church near Mill Grove, one near Hartford, one two miles east of Muncie, one five miles west of Muncie, and one at Eaton. He is a man whose earnestness and piety have made him a power in the community. Not only is he a clear and convincing preacher and spiritual teacher, but he is also an able administrator, as the material prosperity of his congregation shows.

Mrs. Younce died May 15, 1872, the mother of these children: John, Joseph, Emerillis (who died in 1865), Sarah Alice, Eliza Jane, Alonzo, Benjamin Franklin, Ida May and Ardena Christmas. Elder Younce was married (second) to Rebecca Roe (nee Beekman), a widow of Jay county, Ind. By her former husband, Wesley Roe, she had two children: Margaret and Mamie.

NATHANIEL HARRIS JONES. In Clark township, Johnson county, there was probably no man who had a more unique and interesting history than Nathaniel Harris Jones. Not alone in events, but also in the personality of the individual, there is much of interest. His career throughout was marked with originality, and environment and associations—instead of molding the man—as is commonly the case—seemed to have but little influence over him. He rose superior to the conditions which surrounded him in early life, and seemed wholly unmindful of the strong bands and ties which shaped the after lives of his childhood's friends.

Born in Smyth county, Va., Aug. 31, 1830, he was one of eleven children born to Joseph Glasgow and Jane (Massey) Jones, both natives of Virginia. There were seven sons and four daughters in the family, of whom, however, but two are now living, Nancy Jane, widow of James Netherly, of Smyth county, Virginia; and George Washington, of Rockcastle county, Kentucky.

Joseph Jones, the father, enlisted in the War of 1812, when but eighteen years old, and served with great devotion to the cause. Upon leaving the army he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for the next twenty years in connection with the business of farming. He also did considerable wagon making, in which business he was highly proficient. He died in Grayson county, Virginia, in March, 1882, in his eighty-seventh year; his wife died in 1854 at the age of fifty-four years. Both were devoted Methodists, and highly esteemed by all who knew them.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Jones was Lewis Jones, who claimed bonnie Scotland as the country of his nativity, and he was an early settler in Virginia, following farming as an occupation. He was married in the State of Pennsylvania, whence he removed, his wife's given name being Katie. She was of German descent, and remembered hearing the famous salute fired at the close of the Revolutionary war. He died in Smyth county, Virginia, the father of two daughters and seven sons.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Jones was a native of Virginia, of English descent. His daughter Jane was left an orphan when but a child, and hence was unable to give much, if any, history of the family.

Mr. Jones was reared upon a farm in the historic old state of Virginia, and when he had reached the age of eighteen, he began learning the tanner's trade, an occupation he followed for the ensuing nine years. In 1857 he came to Indiana and located in Franklin township, Johnson county, and remained there until 1861. He then purchased a farm of forty acres in Clark township, which he partly cleared, improved and sold, and with the money purchased another farm of eighty-one acres, on the line of Clark and Franklin townships, where he lived for four years. Having an opportunity to dispose of this farm at a handsome profit, he sold it, and purchased his late home and farm of 159 acres, located about five and a quarter miles northeast of Franklin, and there he lived until his death, Oct. 6, 1906.

On March 31, 1859, Mr. Jones was married to Fannie E. Dungan, the daughter of Elisha and Lurana (Tilson) Dungan, and to them four children were born: Melissa Kate, Ralph Waldo, William Payne, and Livingston. Melissa Kate (now deceased) married C. L. Van Nuys, resided about three and one-half miles from Franklin, and had two children, Cornelius La Mark and Jeannette Hellene Elizabeth. Ralph Waldo, formerly a successful teacher, and principal of the schools at Chatham, N. J., is now studying for a degree in Chicago University, and is held in high esteem. William Payne, who married Olive Winship, lives in Clark township, and has two sons, Charles Winship and Nelson Davis. Livingston, conducting a prosperous business as an undertaker in South Bend, Ind., married Angie Hobart, of Pemberville, Ohio, and has two sons, Nathaniel Hobart and Nelson Lee.

On Sept. 16, 1857, Mr. Jones left his occupation of tanner, in which he had been engaged

at Marion, Va., and commenced a long journey by foot, going through Cumberland Gap, by way of Louisville and Indianapolis, to St. Louis. From there he traversed five or six counties in Northeastern Missouri, and then walked back to Indianapolis, in the winter of 1858, a distance of one thousand miles. He accepted employment from an old gentleman by the name of Stephen Tilson, and worked for him by the month, until Oct. 13, 1858, when he returned to Lexington, Ky., this time by rail, and from there he walked back to Marion, Va., a distance of five hundred miles. Few men would have dared attempt this long journey afoot, but Mr. Jones greatly enjoyed the freedom and outdoor life, and profited greatly in his physical condition as the result of his arduous exercise. On his arrival in Marion, he purchased a little gray mare, and with a neighbor boy named Watson, rode and tied all the way back to Franklin, Ind., in the year 1859. This faithful mare was four years old at that time, and Mr. Jones worked her for twenty-nine years afterward, and she was the first horse he had die among about forty horses that he owned.

Mr. Jones was a long a faithful member of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which he held a prominent place, and was much beloved, as is his widow. He was a member of the quarterly conference, and served on various church boards in the Indiana conference. He could always be counted on in prayer meeting and Sunday-school, and was an inspiration to his pastor. In his political affiliations he long supported the men and measures of the Republican party, and in the early sixties served for four or five years as trustee.

Though well past the three score and ten mark, with a long life of usefulness crowned with success unfolded before him in memory's record, his experiences of earlier days must have afforded him a high degree of satisfaction. At any rate, those who long knew him, recognized his worth, his power or originality and freedom from the commonplace restraints, and held him to be one of the best representatives of the county, an exemplary Christian gentleman, respected by all, and known affectionately as "Uncle Jones."

CHARLES ROY ARMSTRONG, M. D., a rising physician and surgeon of Thorntown, Boone county, when he began his professional career chose as his sphere of action his native

town, for he was born in Thorntown, April 20, 1874, son of George and Sarah A. (Haworth) Armstrong, natives of Indiana.

The Armstrong family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Dr. Armstrong's grandfather, Isaac N., was a native of Maryland, who came to Indiana at an early day and settled first in Franklin county, and in 1866 in Boone. He was a blacksmith by trade and always followed that calling together with farming, until 1903, when he left his farm and took up his residence in Thorntown. By his wife, Mary Ann Sparks, he had four children, but two died in infancy, and a son, Francis N., is the only one now living. On the maternal side Dr. Armstrong is of German descent. His grandfather, Warner A. Haworth, was a farmer from Pennsylvania, who moved first into Ohio and then in 1854 into Indiana, where he settled about four miles northwest of Thorntown and lived until shortly before his death, which occurred in 1904, when he was eighty-eight years old. By his first wife, Sophia Sill, he had three children; but by his second wife, Susan, he had none.

George Armstrong was always a farmer. Reared in Franklin county, he accompanied his father to Boone county in 1866, and lived on the farm there which his father purchased, all the rest of his life. He was killed by lightning in 1892. He and his wife, who is still living, were both Methodists. The children born to them were: Charles Roy; and Laura, the wife of Bert Aldridge, of Thorntown.

Charles Roy Armstrong was brought up on the family homestead in Boone county, attended first the district schools, then the Thorntown high school, and in the latter won by his admirable work a scholarship in Wabash College, which he entered in the fall of 1891, having graduated from the high school the preceding June. When he decided to take up the study of medicine, he chose the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, and received his diploma therefrom in 1896. The young doctor immediately returned to Thorntown and opened an office, where from the very first his success has been most gratifying. He is a brilliant student in his profession, a most skillful physician and surgeon, and a popular practitioner. He keeps thoroughly abreast of the times and belongs to the County, State and National Medical Societies. He owns not alone his fine home in Thorntown, but also his office building, which latter he

erected in 1899. Since then he has acquired a farm of 160 acres. In 1907 he took a course in the Post-Graduate Medical Department of the University of New York.

Dr. Armstrong has been married since 1899, when he was united on the 26th of April to Miss Britta M. Jacks, daughter of Frank and Grizella (Baird) Jacks. Two children have been born to them, a son who lived only a short time and a daughter, Mary Louise. The Doctor and his wife both belong to the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. In politics he is a Democrat, and served one term as coroner of the county. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, is master of Thorntown Lodge, No. 113, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to Osceola Lodge, No. 173, I. O. O. F.

PERRY MILLER, a substantial farmer of Mount Pleasant township, and a veteran of the Civil war, is one of Indiana's own sons, born near Middletown, Feb. 15, 1844, son of Peter and Mary (Hayes) Miller.

Mr. Miller's ancestors on both sides came from West Virginia. His maternal grandmother was a Fleming, and belonged to a pioneer family of that State. His paternal grandfather was born in that State, and represented old American stock. He was a farmer by occupation and died in Fairmont, Marion county, about 1807.

Peter Miller, father of Perry, was born in West Virginia in 1820. He remained in his native State until after his marriage to Miss Mary Hayes, but before 1840 he moved his whole family to Indiana, making the trip in wagons. He rented land for a while, occupying forty acres of wooded land in Mount Pleasant township, adjoining the present Miller homestead. He cleared this and built a cabin, but later moved to an eighty-acre tract also in the woods, which necessitated his beginning anew the clearing of a farm. On his place he built a frame house and remained there until the death of his first wife, when he sold out. In 1859 he married again, but died a few years later in Mount Pleasant township, when between sixty and seventy years of age. His children all by the first union were: Eliza, Harriet, Henry, Jackson, Alexander, Simon, Perry and Noah.

Perry Miller's home life ended when he was fifteen years of age, for after his father's second marriage he made his own way in the

world, going off to do farm work. Previous to this he had worked at home much of the year, but attended school three months each winter, his only opportunity for an education. On July 4, 1861, he enlisted at Muncie, Ind., in Company E., 19th Ind. V. I., under Capt. L. B. Wilson, a part of what later became known as the "Iron Brigade." On July 13, 1864, at the end of his three years term he was honorably discharged, but in less than a year, on April 5, 1865, he re-enlisted in Company I, 8th U. S. Vet. Inf., and served until discharged at Washington, D. C., April 6, 1866. He was on duty in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, and participated among other battles in those of Gainesville, the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhughes Crossing, Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. At the last one he was on the picket line, close to the Confederate forces where he heard in the darkness of the night the single exchange of volleys during which Stonewall Jackson was killed. At the battle of Gettysburg the Iron Brigade made the first bayonet charge in the engagement, receiving the cavalry. They were so completely concealed by a field of ripe wheat that they were within a few feet of the Confederates when they rose for the charge and the whole of Gen. Archer's brigade was captured. The Confederates fired only a few shots, many of their guns being still loaded when they were taken. Not one of the enemy escaped. Later the Iron Brigade was outflanked by a Confederate battery of six pieces and they were obliged slowly to retreat. Three times they made a stand but in vain. They in their turn suffered fearfully, the 19th alone losing in killed, wounded or prisoners, all but fifty out of 250 men. Mr. Miller fired about 100 shots and then fell, wounded in the right thigh, by a minie ball. Only a few minutes later, a party of stretcher bearers in charge of a doctor came along, but went by without heeding his entreaties. Mr. Miller called after the Doctor. "If you are not a damn coward, you will take me off the field," at which the doctor stopped and ordered his men to return, but they kept on, and it was only when they were threatened by his revolver that they obeyed his order and picked up Mr. Miller. After nearly a week in the hospital, during which his wound was dressed, after he himself had pulled a piece of clothing from it with a pair of forceps, he was taken to a Baltimore

hospital for a week, and then removed to Howard hospital in the city of Washington. On leaving there nine months later, he was placed in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served at Point Lookout two months, then at Trenton for three months, while the New Jersey troops were being mustered out, and for two months at Hart Island, Long Island Sound, when the New York troops were mustered out. He was then stationed at Washington doing guard duty at the War Department, and during this time attended the trial and execution of Capt. Wirz, commandet of Andersonville Prison, and was also one of the prison guard of Mrs. Surratt, tried and executed for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

Returning to Indiana Mr. Miller soon left again, this time going to Vermilion county, Ill., where he worked for one season, and then went back home. In 1869 he married and settled on a rented farm west of Yorktown, but after only one year there, he moved and occupied a log cabin for a time, while he built a frame house in the town proper. He had previously had some experience as a carpenter, a part of it during his early days in the army in 1861, when he helped to build Fort Craig on Arlington Heights, and a boat and chain bridge above Washington, and now in Yorktown he followed that calling for a while, and also did some work on the railroad. In 1873 he returned to farming again, bought forty acres in Mount Pleasant township, and settled down permanently. As he got his land clear and under cultivation, he added more, until he owned 160 acres, now occupied by himself and sons. At first he built a frame house, but in 1893 he put up a substantial brick residence, constructed almost wholly from material on the farm. Having clay on his land he had previously rented a tile mill where he made and burned hard pressed brick. These he used for his home, making the walls hollow. The timber, much of it oak and cherry, came from his farm, and only part of the woodwork finishings had to be procured elsewhere. The farm is well drained and ditched, more than \$700 having been spent in drainage. The place contains several fine springs, and Mr. Miller also has a fish pond. A Republican in politics, Mr. Miller has not taken a specially active part, but has done a good citizen's service on both grand and petit juries. His prosperity is due solely to his own efforts, aided by his wife, for he inherited no property whatever, and has

made his way against obstacles. But industry and economy have won their just reward, and to-day Mr. Miller owns, besides his farm, a livery and one dwelling in Yorktown and two lots in Muncie. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church, in which he has been a deacon.

The helpmate to whom Mr. Miller owes so much was Miss Isabella Warfel, born in Center township, Delaware Co., Ind., daughter of Jonas and Samantha (Baxley) Warfel. They were married in Mount Pleasant township March 11, 1869 and nine children have been born to their union: (1) Elmer E. married Miss Harriet Kirby, and lives in Yorktown. (2) Joseph was accidentally killed in Anderson by a train. (3) Spencer married Miss Jane Relford, lives on the homestead and has two children, Herman Dale and Mabel. (4) Samantha married M. Z. Rudy, a horse-dealer in Yorktown. (5) Edmund married Miss Nora Kohn, and is a glass worker in Yorktown. (6) Oliver P. married Miss Bessie E. Richmond, and lives on the home farm. (7) William E. (8) Raymond and (9) Carl W. are all at home. The whole family have received good educations, and the eldest son is a graduate of the Commercial College in Delaware, Ohio.

The Warfel family, to which Mrs. Miller belongs, is of Dutch stock, and came to Indiana from Pennsylvania. Daniel Warfel, grandfather of Mrs. Miller, was a farmer of Lancaster county, Pa., in which place he was born, and remained there until 1840. In addition to his farming he was a skillful stoneworker and was so engaged for many years, both in the east and in the west. He married Miss Fannie Warfel, also of Pennsylvania, and they had nine children as follows: Amelia; Jonas; Emanuel; Tobias and Adam, deceased; Andrew; Daniel and Elizabeth, deceased; and Jacob. When he brought his family to Indiana, he settled in Delaware county and eventually became the owner of between 300 and 400 acres. He built a large two-story brick house, had a well improved farm and made it his home until his death in 1860. His wife survived until 1870. They were Mennonites in their religious views.

Jonas Warfel was born in Lancaster county, June 19, 1819, and reared to agricultural pursuits. His tastes, however, inclined him to the teacher's profession, and though he enjoyed few facilities for getting

a regular education he accomplished so much alone that he was quite well equipped for teaching. In all he taught eleven terms, mainly during the winters. He was about twenty years old when he accompanied his parents to Indiana, and after his marriage there he bought eighty acres in Harrison township, and clearing it of timber, made a good farm of it, while he also found time to do considerable work for his father. Later he bought 100 acres in Mount Pleasant township, and lived there till late in life, when he retired and took up his residence in Yorktown. There he died at the age of eighty-one, occupied to the last in his own business affairs and interested in current events. Beginning with nothing, he made his property entirely by his own hard work and skillful financial managing. He was one of the parties interested in the Yorktown Corporate Company.

Mr. Warfel was married July 14, 1842, to Miss Samantha Baxley. She was born April 28, 1822, in Greene county, Ohio, daughter of Julius and Catherine (Turner) Baxley. The father was a pioneer of Mount Pleasant township, where he took up 160 acres in 1839. He was a native of Tennessee, while his wife was born in Ohio. He died May 31, 1862, and his wife died Oct. 21, 1887. They were the parents of: Samantha, Susannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane and Hiram. To the union of Jonas and Samantha Warfel were born thirteen children: (1) Alfred enlisted for the Civil war in Company E, 19th Ind. V. I., and served two years. After being ill with both measles and smallpox he was honorably discharged and went home, where he died six weeks later. (2) Catherine married James A. Jester. (3) Fannie is deceased. (4) Isabella became Mrs. Miller. (5) David is deceased. (6) Adam. (7) Dottie is deceased. (8) Jonas. (9) Lizzie is deceased. (10) William and (11) Samantha were twins. (12) Mark and (13) Daniel completed the family. The family were Methodists in religious belief, and the father served as class leader of that church, which he had joined in 1837. In politics he was a Republican, and for some time served as justice of the peace in his township.

RUFUS WILLIAMS, one of the most prominent churchmen of Indiana, is also one of the most successful farmers of his section of the country. Years of faithful labor, joined with his unquestionable integrity, have placed Mr. Williams in a position where he is

implicitly trusted by many churches and fraternal organizations, and have given him a most enviable prominence among his fellow men. Beginning life's voyage unaided, he has managed so well that now, just passing his prime of physical strength, he has gained the port which his desires of many years have fixed as his goal, and withal has accomplished more than most men who run the full course of earthly existence. He was born in Clark township, Johnson Co., Ind., the place of his present residence, April 2, 1837.

Jackson Williams, father of Rufus, was a native of Tennessee, and his wife Sarah (Parr) Williams, was born in the same State. Of this union thirteen children were born, nine sons and four daughters, of whom eight are now surviving, as follows: Delilah, wife of Daniel Britton; Joel; Clayborn; Carrie, widow of Lee Trout; Elihu; David; Eva, wife of W. B. Kerlin; and Rufus. Jackson Williams, the father, was a farmer all his life, and came to Indiana with his parents in the year 1816, locating in Wayne county, where they took up government land. From this place they came five years later to Johnson county, settling in Edinburg, where they again took up government land. In 1830 the family removed to Clark township, where Jackson Williams lived until his death, which occurred in 1877, at the age of about sixty-two years, his wife surviving him and reaching the age of seventy-five years, her demise occurring in the year 1891. Both were members of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which he served long and ably as trustee.

The paternal grandfather of Rufus Williams was Allen Williams, who claimed the State of North Carolina as his birth place. He first moved to Tennessee, where he married, and from there came to Indiana in 1816. He died in Clark township at the age of about seventy-two years, leaving a large family. He was a genuine pioneer both in Tennessee and Indiana, and was noted for his ability in all the varied work of the early settler and also for his undaunted courage. He was with General Jackson at Horseshoe Bend, where he rendered valiant service. His father was Amos Williams, a Quaker, who settled in Pennsylvania with William Penn, and Linear Williams, father of Amos, came from Wales, in very early days and settled in Pennsylvania.

The maternal grandfather of Rufus Williams was David Parr, a native of Tennessee, who also was a pioneer in Johnson county, set-

ting at Edinburg, where he entered land from the government, proceeding to clear and cultivate same. He moved into Clark township early in the thirties and died there, at about the age of sixty-five years, leaving a large family. He served with distinction at the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812.

Rufus Williams has passed all of his life in the township where he was born, with the exception of about four years, during which he was located in the City of Franklin. His occupation has always been that of an agriculturist, in which he has shown decided ability. His early education was obtained in the old fashioned subscription schools, he having lived at home until about the time of his maturity, when he started his independent work by operating his father's farm for one year, and then that of his father-in-law, which is the place of his present residence, and which he bought at the death of Mr. Knapp. This farm consists of 160 acres, and originally there were no buildings upon it except a small log house and log out-buildings. These he has replaced with buildings of modern design and exceedingly beautiful and home-like. He also acquired forty-one acres adjoining, so that he now has a highly productive and valuable farm.

On March 13, 1856, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Emerine H. Knapp, daughter of Milton and Lucy (Yates) Knapp. Both of Mrs. Williams parents were born in the State of Kentucky and were there married, removing to Indiana in the year 1834, where they entered the farm which, as above stated, Mr. Williams now owns. Here they lived for ten years, moving to Spencer county, Ky., in 1863, where his wife Mrs. Knapp, who was born in 1810, lived until her death, May 8, 1904, aged ninety-four years. Mrs. Williams was one of five children, two sons and three daughters of whom only one is now living besides herself, Lyman Beecher Knapp, of Spencer county, Ky., who resides on the home farm. Milton Knapp was always a farmer, and died on the farm where he was born, which was entered from the government by his father George Knapp a native of Virginia. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Williams was James Yates, also of Virginia, and an early settler in Spencer county, Ky., where he entered land, afterward dying at the age of sixty years, leaving a family of about eight children.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Protestant Church in which

they have occupied a prominent place for many years. Mr. Williams is a member of the Franklin Lodge No. 107, F. & A. M., and in politics he supports the men and measures of the Democratic party. He is now treasurer of the Preacher's Aid Society of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Indiana Conference, and has for a great many years held positions in the Church, being treasurer and steward for considerable periods, and also a delegate to the annual Conference a number of times, and class leader for a term or so. From this brief review it will be seen that he found time in his busy life to labor for others, and, moreover, to good advantage, as many of his brethren in the Church will testify. For this his reward has come in the high esteem in which he is held by one and all and in the satisfaction which comes to the honest man endeavoring to uplift and benefit his race.

HIRAM H. PALMER, one of the highly esteemed citizens of Anderson, Ind., belongs to an old English Puritan family of North Carolina. He was born Jan. 21, 1844, in Canton, Ohio, son of George and Catherine (Hoover) Palmer.

Christopher Palmer, grandfather of Hiram H., was a native of Lancaster county, Pa., but after marriage he removed with his family to Stark county, Ohio, near Canton, where he cleared up a farm of 250 acres, becoming one of the substantial citizens and good, practical farmers of that section. He served during the Mexican war. His children were: Christopher, John, Henry, George, Christina and Rebecca. The father of these children died on his farm in Ohio, an aged man.

George Palmer, father of Hiram H., was also a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and as a boy removed with his parents to near Canton, Ohio, where his agricultural operations were commenced, but in 1844 he removed to near Auburn, in the woods of DeKalb county, Ind., making the trip by horses and wagons. There he cleared 120 acres of wild land, and he died on his farm aged seventy-two years. A Presbyterian in religious belief, he was a good and pious man, and assisted in building the church of his denomination in that section. In politics he was a Democrat.

Mr. George Palmer was twice married, and his first wife, who died in Ohio, left him these children: John, Elizabeth and Mariah. He married (second) Catherine Hoover, daughter

of Judge Jacob Hoover (whose wife was a Nusbaum), for many years Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Stark county. To this union there were born: Elias, Lucinda, Margaret, Matilda, Lewis, Hiram H., Mary, Anthony and Ferdinand.

Hiram H. Palmer was four years of age when the family located in Indiana, and he was reared amid pioneer surroundings in DeKalb county, attending the district school in the winter months and working on the farm during summers, as was the custom of the pioneer Indiana farmers' boys. He went to Auburn when about seventeen years old, and had worked for about one year at the trade of bricklayer, when, Aug. 6, 1862, he enlisted as a private of Company A, 100th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, his term of service expiring after two years and nine months. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 8, 1865, receiving his honorable discharge at Indianapolis, Ind. He participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Colliersville, Stockdale No. 4, Holly Springs, Corinth, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Marietta, Atlanta Campaign, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, the last battle of Atlanta, Sherman's March to the Sea, Savannah, Goldsboro and Cumberland Gap. He took part in the Grand Review at Washington. At Missionary Ridge he was called by a Confederate soldier, who was wounded, and asked for a drink of water. As he was about to go, after having given his enemy all the water in his canteen, the Confederate raised his gun and attempted to shoot him, but the quick action of Lieut. Vesey of the 6th Iowa, who struck the Confederate on the head with his sword, probably saved Mr. Palmer's life. He received a scalp wound in the charge at Missionary Ridge, and was also slightly wounded in the left shoulder, which necessitated his confinement in the hospital at Memphis, Tenn., for one month. He was also in the hospital at Grand Junction, Tenn., for three months, suffering from typhoid fever with complications. He was ever a faithful, brave and active soldier, and earned promotion to the rank of duty sergeant, serving for about two months on the staff of General Grant, at Washington, about the time of the close of the war.

After the war was over Mr. Palmer returned to Auburn, Ind., and later worked at the slater's or roofer's trade in Toledo, Ohio, but again engaged in bricklaying, at which he continued for five years. In 1872 he went to Chicago, where

two years were spent, at the end of which time he returned to Auburn for one year, then going again to Toledo, he remained there three years, and the next eighteen years were spent in Auburn in contracting. He has also resided in Fort Wayne, Muncie and Indianapolis, following contracting at all of these places, but in 1899 he came to Anderson, where he is still in active business, having erected many fine buildings here.

Mr. Palmer was married (first) July 23, 1871, at Fort Wayne, Ind., to Cordelia Worley, born near Massillon, Ohio, daughter of Samuel T. and Rebecca (Dickerkoot) Worley, and to this union there were born: George W., who served two years in the U. S. regular army; Milford S.; Harry W., who served in the Spanish-American war in Cuba with a good record; and Maggie A. The mother of these children died in December, 1886, in Fort Wayne. Mr. Palmer was married (second) at Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 14, 1893, to Mary C. Walker (nee Daly), born March 11, 1847, in Franklin county, Pa., daughter of William G. and Mary C. (Bowen) Daly, the former of Irish and the latter of German descent.

William G. Daly was born June 30, 1825, and died March 8, 1877. He was the son of William Griffith and Mary (Locke) Daly, natives of Ireland, who came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, the son being born in Franklin county. He owned a farm in that county, but sold it and located in Indiana Dec. 25, 1857, purchasing a farm of eighty acres in the woods of Noble county, half of which property he cleared. He sold this and soon after located in Whitley county, near Columbia City, where he was living in August, 1862, at the time of his enlistment in Company B, 74th Ind. V. I., for three years or during the war. He served until the close of the struggle, being honorably discharged at Washington. For eight months he was color bearer of his regiment, two other color-bearers having been shot, and while thus serving his country he received a wound from which he never fully recovered. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Bull Run, Chattanooga, Burnt Hickory, Cumberland Gap, Lookout Mountain, Raleigh, and the Atlanta Campaign, including Sherman's March to the Sea. He was married in Pennsylvania to Mary C. Bowen, born in 1827, in Germany, daughter of Jacob and Ann Mary Bowen, and she died Feb. 19, 1899, in the faith of the Dunkard Church. Mr. Daly was a Presbyterian. Jacob Bowen was educated in Ger-

many for the Catholic priesthood, but on coming to this country became a weaver which trade he followed for some time, but later he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Noble county, Ind., where he died.

Mrs. Palmer's first marriage was at Columbia City, Whitley Co., Ind., Sept. 27, 1866, to Lewis J. Walker, a farmer of that county, and to them were born these children: John A., whose death occurred in his twenty-sixth year; Cora J., who died when twenty-one years of age; Ella S., who died aged fifteen years. Lewis J. Walker died in Columbia City, Ind. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.

Mr. Palmer is connected with the G. A. R., as officer of the day of Major May Post, of Anderson. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, at Muncie, and the I. O. O. F., at Fort Wayne. Mrs. Palmer is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and active in the proceedings of that organization. She and her husband are both active in the work of the Catholic Church in Anderson, of which they are consistent members and liberal supporters. They are very well known in society circles of the city, and have a large number of warm personal friends. Mr. Palmer is a Republican in his political belief, but takes only a good citizen's interest in public matters.

AARON RINKER. In the dark days of the Civil war, no section of the country made a more general response to the call for volunteers than did Indiana whose loyal sons made sturdy by their struggles in the wilderness proved themselves fine soldiers. One veteran of that conflict, now residing in Daleville, is Aaron Ricker, who was born in Henry county, east of Middletown, near Forest Hill, April 16, 1842, son of John and Jane (Clevenger) Rinker.

The paternal grandfather, George Rinker, of German stock, spent his early life in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., but joined the pioneers of Tennessee and settled at Shields Mill in the eastern part of that State, near Boulder Gap. As the tide of immigration flowed northward, the family moved on to Ohio, stopping near Urbana, and from there to Indiana, where they settled near Hagerstown, in Wayne county. But this, too, proved only a temporary residence, and George Rinker made his final settlement in Henry county, where he bought and cleared a farm lying about two miles east of Forest Hill. There he died when advanced

in years. His children were as follows: John; Philip, who married Miss Betsey Dryer; Jacob; Katie, wife of a Mr. Stanley; and Rebecca, Mrs. Christian Painter. George Rinker and his wife were both members of the United Brethren Church, and earnest in its work. Either he or his father, it is uncertain which, served in the Revolution.

John Rinker was born before his father left Virginia. In Wayne county, Ind., he married Miss Jane Clevenger, who was probably born in Ohio. Mrs. Rinker came of a sturdy race, tradition telling that her grandfather Clevenger walked through Urbana, Ohio, when he was 104 years old. At Forest Hill John Rinker bought an unimproved farm of 160 acres, where he built a good cabin and partly cleared the land, after which he traded it in 1843 for other property east of Daleville. In this latter section he owned two wooded tracts of eighty acres each, which he cleared and developed into good farming property. He built a frame house and afterward a brick house, and resided there till his death in 1874, at the age of seventy years and ten months. Devoted members of the United Brethren Church, he and his wife welcomed every itinerant minister of that faith who visited that section, and their home, in which services were often held, was the Mecca of every such worker. In politics Mr. Rinker was a Democrat.

Aaron Rinker, son of John, was reared among pioneer surroundings and received only such education as the frontier offered. The only school near enough for him to attend was conducted by an old-time teacher who tried to make him learn by whipping him. Most of his youth was spent in work on the farm. When twenty years of age he volunteered, and March 27, 1862, at Muncie, Ind., became a private in Company B, 36th Ind. V. I., enlisting for three years, or for the war. Later he was assigned to Company K and afterward transferred to the 30th Ind. V. I. Except when invalidated, he was in active service for the full period, participating in the battles, skirmishes and marches of his regiment and was never captured by the enemy. His services extended over Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and North Carolina, and he was in the battles of Corinth, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville as well as in the two great battles at Atlanta, besides all the skirmishes of that long campaign. While in Georgia Mr. Rinker made a 450 mile march from Athens, in that State, to Nashville, Tenn., and the very

day after arriving there was sent on forty-two and a half miles further, lying in line that night on the pike between Nashville and Murfreesboro. He was wearing a new pair of shoes too small for him and these injured his feet and made the veins of his leg swell, resulting in permanent injury from which he has suffered greatly. For a week he lay in the hospital, in the old Female College there, and then spent a month in the convalescent camp at Nashville before rejoining his regiment. He was next assigned to the invalid corps at Louisville, was then detailed for prison hospital work at Dalton, and Camp Chase, Ohio, but finally rejoined his regiment at Louisville for active service. He was honorably discharged at the end of his term, March 29, 1865, at Shields Mill, Tenn., the old home of the family.

On Jan. 25, 1866, Aaron Rinker was married to Miss Wilhelmina Schlegel, who was born in Germany, June 1, 1846. In October of that year they settled on their present home, a place of some eighty acres, which Mr. Rinker bought at that time. There was a cabin on the place, which is still standing, and thirty acres had been partially cleared. It has all been cultivated now for many years, and Mr. Rinker has added forty acres to the property. Mr. and Mrs. Rinker have had three children, viz.: Clarence, who died at the age of nine years; Henry; and Maggie. The former, born Dec. 10, 1870, married Miss Josie Hopp, born in Delaware county, daughter of John and Emma (Myers) Hopp. They live on a farm near her father's home and have two children, Raymond and Fay. Miss Maggie Rinker married Charles Painter, a farmer living east of Midgetown, and they have one child, Elson. Mr. Rinker and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church and active in its work. In politics he is a Republican. A member of the G. A. R., he attended the national reunion at Washington, and he also visited the Buffalo Exposition, at both places taking a deep interest in the historical matter at hand. While on a visit to Canada the mementoes of the War of 1812 proved of equal interest. Mr. Rinker presents one of America's best types of loyal and honest citizenship, and his community may justly be proud of his record in war and peace alike.

Mrs. Rinker's parents were Henry and Margaret (Busch) Schlegel, the former born at Osler, Germany, Nov. 7, 1814. The family were of the farming class, but owned considerable property and were in good circumstances.

In 1838, Mr. Schlegel married Margaret, daughter of Frederick and Magdalena (Brightenstein) Busch, and remained in Germany farming till 1850. In that year he came to America with his family, sailing from Bremen for New York, the voyage lasting thirty-six days. The first two years the family lived at Chambersburg, Pa., after which they went to Indiana and lived five years on the State road, a mile west of Chesterfield. They finally located north of Daleville on an eighty-acre tract, partly cleared, where Mr. Schlegel made a good home. He died there, aged fifty-seven, while his wife lived to be eighty-four years, passing her last days with her daughter Johanna. They were members of the Dutch Protestant Church, Reformed. Mr. Schlegel was a good representative of his people, honest, straightforward, frugal and industrious. In his youth he served in the German army. There were five children in the family, Johanna, Henry, Wilhelmina, John Jacob and Carl.

NOAH MOCK, a leading agriculturist of Lawrence township, Marion county, Ind., who is engaged in operating his farm of thirty-nine acres, was born April 16, 1841, in Lawrence township, son of Henry and Irene (Bolander) Mock, and grandson of Michael Mock, the original Indiana pioneer of the family.

Henry Mock was born May 2, 1810, and was a boy when he came with his parents to Indiana. He was married in Lawrence township to Irene Bolander, born Jan. 11, 1818, in Clermont county, Ohio, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fronk) Bolander, who were members of Pennsylvania Dutch families. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mock settled on an eighty-acre tract in the woods of Lawrence township, where he built a hewed log house, and there he died, July 29, 1849, aged thirty-eight years. His children were: Elizabeth, born Aug. 20, 1837; Noah, April 16, 1841; John, Dec. 8, 1843; Sarah Catherine, Aug. 31, 1849. After the death of her husband Mrs. Mock married (second) Henry Hoss.

Noah Mock received but few educational advantages, as he was obliged to leave school in order to assist in the work on the farm at the age of thirteen years. He was married when he was twenty-one, and settled on the home place of eighty acres, in which he owned an interest, living in a small frame house. The original hewed log house is still standing. On Jan. 1, 1862, Mr. Mock married, in Law-

rence township, Sarah Catherine Apple, born in Lawrence township, not far from the present home of the family, Sept. 8, 1841, daughter of Solomon and Phæbe (Crumbaugh) Apple, and granddaughter of John Apple. Solomon Apple was born in Ohio and there married, and after the birth of two of his children, came to Indiana, and located on the farm now occupied by Lieutenant Apple. This farm he cleared from the woods, and he became one of the substantial men of his day, being honored and respected by all as an industrious, hard-working pioneer. His children were: George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Mary Jane, William M., Sarah Catherine, Rebecca Ellen, Ann Eliza and John H.

Mr. and Mrs. Mock spent six years on the old homestead, and then removed to their present farm. On this tract Mr. Mock has made many substantial improvements, erecting good buildings and supplying modern machinery for the carrying on of his work. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as supervisor of his township. Fraternally he is connected with the I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs, including that of Noble Grand, and he has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State. Mrs. Mock is a member of the Christian Church at Oaklandon. To Mr. and Mrs. Mock have been born these children: Jeannette Clementine, March 9, 1863, married Edward Springer, a farmer of Lawrence township, and was the mother of four children—William Delbert, Jesse C., Nellie May and George E. (the mother died April 24, 1893); Mollie was born Oct. 5, 1866; William H., born Oct. 19, 1868, married Emma Cory, is a farmer in Lawrence township, and has four children—Chloe, Jose, Ernest and Archie; and George W., born Feb. 27, 1872, married Margaret Watson, and is a coal dealer in Indianapolis.

ALBERT HENRY VESTAL, ex-prosecuting attorney of Madison county, Ind., has been a lifelong resident of this section, having been born near Frankton, Madison county, Jan. 18, 1874, son of William and Mary (Jackson) Vestal. The Vestals are of English origin, and were among the Colonial settlers of Guilford county, N. C. The Jacksons are of Scotch-Irish descent, and of the same stock as the famous "Stonewall" Jackson, the Confederate leader, and they also are an old family of Guilford county.

William Vestal, father of Albert Henry

Vestal, came to Henry county, Ind., in 1866, and settled on a farm. In 1872 he moved to Frankton, where he bought an eighty-acre farm, which he improved and added to until he owned a fine farm of 160 acres, a valuable piece of property. Mr. Vestal is a member of the Methodist Church and a most desirable citizen, the head of an excellent family. His children are as follows: Robert; Mattie; H———; John L.; Solomon P.; who graduated from West Point in 1880 and is now a captain in the 7th Cavalry Regiment, United States army; Lillian; Charles, who is at home; and Albert Henry.

Mr. Vestal was born and reared on a farm, and in his boyhood became inured to hard work as found in the life of the average agriculturist. But he had other ambitions for his own life work. During his early years he attended the district school in Pipe Creek township, and he was only sixteen years old when he began to teach, in Nemaha county, Neb., where he was engaged successfully for two terms. He then returned home, and for two terms attended the National Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., after which he taught in Madison county for four years. Following this he took a law course in the law department of the National Normal at Valparaiso, being admitted to the Bar when about twenty-one years old. After that he attended the same law school for another year, meantime teaching a graded school in Frankton, Ind., and he graduated from the law school in 1896, soon after which he began to practice, in Frankton. He continued to teach there for two winters, finally devoting all his time to the legal profession, in which he soon found enough work to engage all his energies. From early manhood he has been interested and active in politics, and in 1900 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Madison county on the Republican ticket. That he was honored with reelection in 1902 and 1904 is sufficient evidence of the satisfaction his services gave. He received good majorities on both occasions. Mr. Vestal proved an active and fearless prosecutor, and was noted for his vigorous and efficient conduct of cases which came under his care. He was one of the most successful prosecuting attorneys at the Madison county Bar, and in about two hundred and fifty cases which he handled he sent two hundred and forty criminals to the penitentiary—all criminals beyond the shadow of a doubt and justly convicted of the crimes of which



ALBERT H. VESTAL

they had been accused. Whenever possible, Mr. Vestal made it a point to be sure of the guilt of a criminal before an arrest was made, and that there was sufficient evidence to warrant conviction. He was particularly successful in jury trials, being clear, convincing and forcible in his presentation of cases and the legal points which carry weight and conviction.

In the incumbency of the office of prosecuting attorney Mr. Vestal became widely known among the legal fraternity of this section of the State, and he made a reputation for excellent work which places him in the ranks of the most successful young men of the day. He has made his position by straightforwardness and strict attention to business, the hard work which is sure to bring success in any line. He is also well known fraternally, belonging to the I. O. O. F. at Frankton; to the Uniform Rank, K. P., at Frankton; to the I. O. R. M. at Anderson; to the B. P. O. E., and Loyal Order Moose.

Mr. Vestal has been twice married. On Sept. 15, 1895, in Pennville, Ind., he married Madge Horn, daughter of W. C. Horn, and two children were born to them, Vivian L. and Ralph A. Mrs. Vestal died Aug. 5, 1899, in Frankton, and on Jan. 8, 1903, Mr. Vestal married, in Anderson, Ind., Hulda W. Malone, daughter of Charles T. Malone.

Albert H. Vestal is an active candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District. His many friends have urged his candidacy, believing that his long experience in the office of State's Attorney has qualified him eminently for the higher duties of Congressman. There is little doubt that Mr. Vestal will prove one of the most aggressive candidates before the people.

GEORGE OWENS. Deprived in early youth of the strong arm and watchful care and guidance of his father, George Owens had not only his own way to make in the world, but he felt the responsibility of the care of the family and of his widowed mother, throughout his later boyhood days. To one who has had the counsel and advice of fond parents since earliest memory, this loss cannot be understood, but with all the deprivations of example and material aid, came the compensation which is ever-present—that this young man was thrown wholly upon his own resources and necessarily never learned to lean upon others, but singly and alone met all of life's problems as they

came to him. He was early shown the serious side of life, and while this was trying in many ways, it yet fitted the boy for the career ahead and made him wise beyond his age. In later years it enabled him to deal successfully with the problems of life and opened up success to him.

He was born in Needham township, Johnson county, on June 30, 1833, and has resided there ever since. He was the son of Samuel and Millie (Fisher) Owens, his father being a native of Roanoke county, N.C., and his mother of Rowan county, N. C. They were married in 1826, and moved into Johnson county, settling in what was then known as Franklin township, but which is now called Needham township, where he entered 160 acres of land from the government, to which in after years, as a result of his labors and business ability, he added other lands until he owned 246 acres of highly productive land, from which he himself cleared away the woods, which covered it at the time of his purchase. He died in October, 1846, aged thirty-eight years, his wife surviving him nearly a half century, and dying in 1896, at the age of eighty-six years. Both were earnest and faithful members of the Baptist Church, in which he long served as deacon and church trustee. To them were born nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom, however, only two are now living besides Mr. Owens, William; and Nancy, wife of Theophilous McBride.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Owens was James Owens, who was born in Virginia, and who came as a pioneer to the new and undeveloped State of Indiana, locating in Clark county, where he took up government land which, however, he afterward sold in order to enter land in Johnson county. This he did in 1835, settling in Needham township, and acquiring 120 acres from the government. Subsequently he sold that farm to his son, and bought forty acres near Urmeysville, in the same township, at which latter place he died at the honored old age of eighty-five years. He reared a large family and was always a devoted husband and father. For a considerable period of time he was captain of the State militia, in which position he discharged his duties with great tact and ability. He also served a few years as a justice of the peace, his decisions as such officer being rendered with rare ability and always in justice tempered with mercy.

The maternal grandfather of George

Owens was George Fisher, who claimed North Carolina as the place of his nativity. He also was a pioneer in the early days of the Hoosier State, and located in Clark county at the present site of New Washington, where he continued his abode until the time of his death, which occurred after a long life of usefulness.

George Owens received his early education in the old fashioned subscription schools, and in later years acquired further information and learning as the result of his reading and experience. He continued at the old homestead until reaching the age of maturity, when after marriage, he rented a farm from his uncle by the year. He then bought 110 acres of land which forms part of his present home, and to these he added from time to time until he once owned over four hundred acres, but of this he has given portions to his children until he now has but 232 acres, all of which is highly improved and productive land.

On Jan. 8, 1854, he was joined in marriage to Catherine Owens, a daughter of John and Mary (Fisher) Owens. Of this union two children were born, Thomas M. and Emma J. The former, now a prosperous farmer in Needham township, married Fannie J. Patterson, and they have five children, Leslie, Euba, Addie, Onie and Bernice. Emma J. is the wife of John T. Rowe, of Shelby county, and has three children, Alice, Clayton and Virffel. On April 27th, 1857, Mrs. Catherine Owens, died, at the early age of twenty-four years. Her loss were deeply felt by her husband and was mourned by all. She was a faithful and devoted member of the Baptist Church.

On March 10, 1859, Mr. Owens was married to Serena Hutchings, daughter of John and Lydia (Fisher) Hutchings, and of this second union six children were born as follows: Mollie, Robert, Joseph, Bert, Ora, and Gertha. Of these, Mollie is the wife of J. V. Conover, of Needham, and they have one child, Olive. Robert is still home and assists in the work of the farm. Joseph married Ella Lusk, and lives in Needham township; Bert married Coy Johnson, a successful teacher in the public schools of Franklin. Ora is at home and adds much to the comfort and pleasure of her parents. Gertha is married, and has two children. Both Mr. Owens and his wife are influential members of the Baptist Church, where they have long been respected and esteemed.

John Hutchings, father of Mrs. Owens, was a Virginian by birth, born April 11, 1802. His wife, Lydia Fisher, was a North Caro-

linian, born in 1805. Their marriage occurred on March 25, 1825, and eleven children were born to them, five sons and six daughters, of whom but six are now living, as follows: George, Mary Ann Hutchings, Jane (who married Robert J. Hutchings), Frances and Allen, all residing in Clark county; and Serena, wife of Mr. Owens. The father, John Hutchings, was throughout his whole life a farmer by occupation, coming to Indiana in the war time of 1812, when he was only ten years of age. He grew to manhood in Clark county, clearing a farm there. His death occurred in 1884, when he was four score and two years of age. His wife survived him until 1897, and died at the age of ninety-two years. Both were earnest and faithful Methodists. His father was Steven Hutchings, who died on the way down the Ohio River as he was emigrating from Virginia to Kentucky. He left a large family, of whom John was the youngest. John continued to reside with and assist in the support of his mother until March 29, 1829, when he married Lydia Fisher, who with her father's family had come from Rowan county, North Carolina, settling in Washington county, Ind. They soon located in Clark county, where they made their home until their decease. John was a class leader in the church for years where he was much beloved and esteemed, and his wife was also active in church work, and a faithful Christian as long as she lived.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Owens was George Fisher, also a native of Rowan county, N. C., and he came with his parents to Clark county, Ind., where he died at an advanced age. He also was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Serena Owens was born Oct. 14, 1837.

Mrs. Millie (Fisher) Owens, mother of Mr. Owens, of whom we write, was the daughter of George and Catherine Fisher, and was born Feb. 2, 1810, in Rowan county, North Carolina. Five years later her parents with their family removed to Clark county, Indiana, making the journey in a covered wagon, the prairie schooner of those early days, and she loved to tell in later years of the exciting incidents of this thrilling trip. Many dangers were encountered, and the little party had to submit to many privations. On April 15, 1826, she married Samuel Owens, of the same county, and in October of the same year they came to Johnson county, settling in Needham township, where they resided thereafter. For about twenty years in their new home in the

wilderness, they endured the hardships of the pioneer's life, when death claimed her husband, and she was left alone in that new country to rear and educate her seven children. For nearly fifty years she was a widow, and by earnest efforts and indomitable will she succeeding in providing well for all of her offspring. Her numerous descendants included forty-seven grandchildren and forty-one great-grandchildren. She was reared in the Lutheran Church, but April 23, 1836, she placed her membership with the Second Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, and ever lived a Christian life.

Mr. George Owens served for a period of two terms as supervisor, and also for a considerable period as school director. In both of these positions his energy, ability and broad-mindedness made him exceptionally valuable. He effected many radical reforms and made many improvements, and throughout was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He early espoused the cause of Democracy, and has been faithful to the principles of his party at all times. Though handicapped in many ways, Mr. Owens has simply profited by his deprivations and hardships, and has made a name for himself throughout the county, of which he may well be proud. He is esteemed by all as a fair-minded, just and honorable man.

C. A. B. VAN ARSDALE, a retired farmer and prominent citizen of Whiteland, Ind., who passed away Feb. 6, 1907, was born in Mercer county, Ky., Oct. 3, 1823, son of Simon and Catharine (Whiteneck) Van Arsdale, natives of Mercer county, Kentucky.

Cornelius A. B. Van Arsdale, the paternal grandfather, after whom Mr. C. A. B. Van Arsdale is named, was a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent, and by occupation a farmer. During the early history of Kentucky, he removed to that State and was one of its pioneers, locating in Mercer county, and there he married and lived until his death, which took place when he was between seventy and eighty years of age. Of his large family, none is now living.

Henry Whiteneck, father of Mrs. Catharine (Whiteneck) Van Arsdale, was a native of New Jersey, of Holland Dutch descent, and a pioneer of Mercer county, Ky. After locating in his new home, he made a trip back to New Jersey on horseback. By occupation he was a farmer. He died in Kentucky at the age of

eighty-two. He was twice married and had a large family.

Simon Van Arsdale was a farmer who came to Indiana from Mercer county in 1827, entering land in Franklin township, Johnson county, clearing up a farm of 160 acres, from the dense woods which covered it. This property was government land, and the patent was signed by President Jackson. Mr. Van Arsdale lived on this farm until his death, in 1882, when he was within a month and ten days of being eighty-three years of age. His wife died in 1875, aged seventy-one years. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church, and charter members of the Hopewell Church. Twelve children were born to them, seven sons and five daughters.

Mr. C. A. B. Van Arsdale was four years old when brought by his parents to Indiana, and he resided in Johnson county for eighty years. Like so many boys of that period, he was brought up upon his father's farm working on it during the summer months, and during the winter attending the old-fashioned subscription schools, held in log houses, with split rails for seats, an open fireplace at one end, and entirely lacking any of the conveniences and appliances of the schools of today. Still, in these primitive schools, the boys and girls of those faraway days learned thoroughly what was taught them, and appreciated to the utmost their educational advantages, poor as they might be. Mr. Van Arsdale remained at home until he was twenty-two years old, when he rented a farm for a year, but at the end of that time, he purchased eighty acres in Pleasant township. After cultivating and improving it for three years, he sold the farm and purchased seventy-one acres in Franklin township. Later he sold this farm and purchased back his first farm, paying double for it what he did originally, and here he resided for seven years. He then sold it for \$3,500 cash, making a profit of \$1,300 in addition to what he had made from his crops. His next purchase was the Sebern farm of eighty-two acres, in Pleasant township, to which he added forty acres and later twelve more acres, and he lived there from September, 1864 to October, 1884, when he divided his property among his four children, then living, and removed into Whiteland, where he built a comfortable home in which he and his estimable wife resided, retired from active business life, until separated by his death in 1907.

On Nov. 25, 1847, Mr. Van Arsdale married Miss Nancy Jane Clem, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Shepperd) Clem. Five children were born of this union, three girls and two boys: (1) Nancy C. married George L. Brunner of Whiteland, and has three children, Albert T., Ammie Jane and William Jasper. (2) Margaret Jane married James L. Henderson, now deceased, had three children, Newton Gilbert, Stella Jane and Elmer Thomas, and married (second) Peter G. Covert, of Union township. (3) William D. married Cynthia Arams, and had five children, three of whom are now living, Gustavus, Edward and Charles T. After her death he married Mrs. Jennie Hildebrand, and they reside in Pendleton, where he owns a good farm, and is also in the employ of the gas company. His wife has two daughters by her former marriage—Mollie and Essie Hildebrand. (4) Sarah Ellen married James Richard Powell, and died the mother of two sons, Chauncy Jackson and Cornelius. (5) Samuel Edward, a farmer in Pleasant township, married Miss Mary Van Arsdale, of Mercer county, Ky., and has two children, Harry E. and Alice Jane. Mrs. C. A. B. Van Arsdale is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which her late husband also belonged. During the late Civil war Mr. Van Arsdale belonged to the Home Guards. In politics he was a stanch Republican, and took an interest in public affairs, both national and local. During a long and useful life, Mr. Van Arsdale did whatever duty lay to his hand, and gained the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, as well as the love and veneration of his family.

The parents of Mrs. Van Arsdale were natives of Kentucky, but moved to Johnson county, Ind., in 1833, when she was but two years of age. Upon locating in Indiana, Mr. Clem entered government land in Pleasant township, and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1881, when he was nearly ninety years of age. His first wife died in 1847, aged fifty-six years. Mr. Clem served in the War of 1812, and during the many years of his long and eventful life, saw wonderful changes in government as well as in the country itself. He and his first wife had six sons and six daughters, nine of whom grew to maturity, but only three are now living: Willis R., of Miami county; Louisa Ellen, widow of Robert Smith; and Nancy J., widow of Mr. Van Arsdale. Mr. and Mrs. Clem were members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Clem's sec-

ond marriage was with Mrs. Annice Thorp, now deceased, and they had two daughters, who are living: Emily, wife of George McKinney; and Fannie, wife of Isaac Suttles. Isaac Clem was a son of Philip Clem, a native of Virginia and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, who married Phoebe Miller. Mrs. Van Arsdale's maternal grandfather was William Shepperd, a native of Kentucky, where he died; his wife was a native of Holland, and did not learn to talk English until after she was married and the mother of three children.

HENRY WILLIAMS is one of the most prosperous and progressive agriculturists of Johnson county, where he now resides in Clark township. Starting in life's battle with no worldly possessions, and with no one to advise and assist his first endeavors, he nevertheless attained a very high degree of success, and is now numbered among the wealthiest men in that section of the country. Mr. Williams combines with his wide comprehension of business matters a broad minded and keen interest in the community about him, which, in appreciation of his ability and integrity, has intrusted him with many a matter of trust for widow, orphan and friend, and these obligations have always been discharged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

He was born in Fayette county, Ind., near Connersville Nov. 22, 1841, son of Joel D. and Frances (Walker) Williams. His father was a native probably of Indiana, and his mother was born in Chillicothe, Ohio. Six children were born to the parents of Mr. Williams, four sons and two daughters, of whom three are now living, Jane, who married (first) James Johnson and after his death, Peter Brown (also deceased) and now living in Needham township; Catherine, wife of Henry Johnson, of the same place; and Henry.

Joel D. Williams was raised by a widowed mother, and was a pioneer in Indiana, settling in Union county, and later moved into Madison county. In the year 1850 he again removed, to Johnson county. He was reared as a farmer's boy, but in his early manhood followed teaming and did hauling from Connersville to Cincinnati and other points. After pursuing this occupation for some time, he commenced farming, and continued the work of an agriculturist all his life. He settled in Needham township, Johnson county, where he bought 100 acres of land, to which he continued to add until he once owned about 700 acres. He then moved

nearer to Franklin in Needham township, and from there to Madison, settling finally near Carthage, Mo. He died Aug. 7, 1891 at the age of seventy-nine years in Johnson county, Ind., whither he had returned, and his wife died about four years prior in her seventieth year. He was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church of the old school, but was not identified by membership with any church. His wife was reared, and always remained, a Methodist, and was a faithful and influential church worker all her life.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Williams was born in North Carolina. He died in middle life. He was twice married. He had several children by his first wife, of whom one was named Noah and another Jessie. His daughter by his second wife was named Susan, and she married Zachariah Conway. Noah was engaged in the Mormon disturbances.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Williams was William Walker, who came from Chillicothe to Indiana, and settled East of Connersville, where he entered a large tract of land from the government. He died there at about the age of four score, being blind at the time of his death. He had ten sons and two daughters.

Mr. Williams was nine years old when his parents came from Madison to Johnson county, and he has resided there ever since, a period of fifty-seven years. At that time there were no railroads, with one exception, and there were also no well-constructed wagon roads, and the country was primitive and undeveloped. He remained at home until he reached the age of about twenty years, attending the old fashioned subscription schools, and his vocation in life has always been that of a farmer. In this career he began by farming a portion of his father's farm, and his first purchase was eighty acres in Needham township, which he partly improved and cultivated. Today he owns 675 acres. It was in February, 1878, that he moved into Clark township, and here he has made his residence ever since.

On Nov. 6, 1861, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Serena Johnson, daughter of James W. and Martha Johnson, and to them seven children were born, four sons and three daughters. Emma A., Charles G., Dora B., Elmer A., Ollie M., Walter J., and one child who died in infancy. Emma, who died aged twenty-three, married Harland P. Patterson, and had one child, Bessie (who married Lloyd Bought, and has one son, Clare, who is the great-grandchild

of Mr. Williams). Charles G., now deceased, married Josie Hempfield, and had one son, Harry. Dora married George Wolfe, a prosperous liveryman in Franklin, and they have three children living, Ralph, Elsie and Irene. Elmer is single and resides in Indianapolis. Ollie married L. W. Kirtley, of Lebanon, and they have one daughter, Lucile. Walter J. married Henrietta Edmunds, and lives in Shelby county.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Hurricane Baptist Church in which he has served ably as deacon. In his political affiliations Mr. Williams has long supported the cause of the Republican party. He was trustee of Clark township from the year 1880 to 1884, and has occupied many responsible positions in the community. He began life a poor boy, and owes all his successes to his own ability and sagacity. To the young man who today sighs for opportunity, the prospect would have looked hopeless, indeed, fifty years ago, in the position of the subject of this review, and we venture an opinion that the youth would soon wish himself back in his present place. Men to a great extent make their own opportunities: certain it is that Mr. Williams made the fullest use of all the avenues open to him, with what splendid success we have already made mention.

JOHN A. FESLER, a well-known citizen of Daleville, Ind., and a survivor of the Civil war, was born July 24, 1842, in Madison county, Ind., six miles south of Anderson, son of David and Elizabeth (Landis) Fesler.

David Fesler was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent and was born in 1813, near Schaeffers-town, Lancaster Co., Pa., a son of George Fesler, a farmer of that neighborhood, whose other children were: Jacob, William, Peter, Sarah, Catherine and Elizabeth. David Fesler was a stone-mason and plasterer by trade in Lancaster county. There he married Elizabeth Landis, also born near Schaefferstown. They moved to Dayton, Va., and in 1840 moved with family and possessions and settled at Columbus, Bartholomew Co., Ind. Mr. Fesler owned town property, and continued to work at his trade until 1863, when he moved to a farm south of Columbus, and during 1864-5 he had charge of the county farm. He then bought thirty-four acres in Pipe Creek township, in the north part of Madison county. This land was improved, and as he had a sawmill on the farm, his son John operated it for eight years.

Mr. Fesler bought other property until he owned 134 acres, on which he built a two-story hewed log house, which he afterward weather-boarded, lathed and plastered, making it a compact, comfortable home. He also built a substantial barn of 40 x 50 feet in dimensions, and otherwise improved his place. He next traded forty acres for a stone quarry of sixteen acres, two and one-half miles north of Frankton, and this his son John ran for twenty-two years. He died here Nov. 14, 1894, aged eighty years, eleven months and five days. His children were: Rebecca; John A.; William; Catherine; Benjamin; Arabella, who died aged twenty-two years, leaving a husband; and Abraham and Sarah, who both died in infancy in Virginia.

Mr. Fesler made the journey to Indiana by wagon, and his brother Peter and family came at the same time. They were all members of the Dunkard Church. Mr. Fesler was a lifelong Democrat. He was an industrious, upright man, and so possessed the confidence of his fellow citizens that he was elected deputy sheriff of Madison county, and several times was township assessor. For years his brother Peter was one of the county commissioners of Madison county.

John A. Fesler was reared among the pioneers of Madison county, and very early in life learned to work on the farm and to manage a team. When the Civil war broke out he was anxious to enter the army, and was nineteen when he ran away from home and enlisted, March 10, 1862, as a private of Company K, 8th Ind. V. I., for three years or during the war. He served until he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, in February, 1864, re-enlisting as a veteran again to serve three years. His final discharge was on Sept. 28, 1865, on account of the ending of the rebellion. His service was in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia and Georgia. Mr. Fesler took part in twenty battles, and was in so many skirmishes he can scarcely recall them. The battles were: Cotton Plant, Ark., Port Gibson, Miss., Champion Hills, Miss., first battle of Jackson, Miss., Big Black River, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., second battle of Jackson, Miss., Mustang Island, Texas, Fort Esperanza, Texas, Austin, Texas, Baton Rouge, La., Carrion Crow Bayou, La., Atchafalaya, La., Berryville, La., Hall Run, W. Va., Winchester, W. Va., Fisher's Hill, W. Va., New Market, W. Va., and Cedar Creek, W. Va. During all this time he was absent from his

regiment but one day, except when he took his veteran furlough, in May, 1864. He was never wounded and never suffered imprisonment. On the battle-field of Cedar Creek he assisted William Fesler, who was seriously wounded, four miles to the field hospital.

After the war Mr. Fesler returned to his father's farm in Indiana, and ran the sawmill for eight years, and also farmed for one year. When his father acquired the stone quarry he took charge of that and operated it for twenty-two years. He then settled on his farm of thirty acres, two and a half miles northeast of Frankton, and in the fall removed to Daleville, where he now resides.

Mr. Fesler was married (first) Dec. 3, 1866, in Pipe Creek township, Madison Co., Ind., to Nancy Stanley, born in Anderson township, Madison Co., Ind., Jan. 4, 1839, daughter of John and Mary (Perkins) Stanley. John Stanley, father of Mrs. Fesler, was a pioneer of Anderson township, where he developed a good farm. His death took place previous to the Civil war. His children were: Hutchinson, Meridith, Jehiel, Henry, Clyde, Eliza, Alkana, Mary, Amos, Elizabeth and Andrew, all of whom are deceased except Elizabeth. To John and Nancy (Stanley) Fesler were born: John Franklin, Emma Catherine, Oliver Cecil, and two that died in infancy. Mrs. Fesler died on the farm, July 18, 1899. On June 11, 1901, Mr. Fesler was married (second) to Mrs. Anna Funkhouser, born Aug. 25, 1850, in Delaware county, Ind., daughter of Alexander and Rebecca (Pierce) McAllister, the former a farmer in Delaware county. His two children were Franklin and Anna. The latter married William Funkhouser, a farmer of this county, and became the mother of Cora, Augusta, Louisa, Vearl, Sophia, Maud and Joseph, of whom Louisa and Sophia are deceased. No children have been born of her marriage to Mr. Fesler.

In politics Mr. Fesler has always been a Democrat, and he has frequently been elected to local office, and has served as assessor of Pipe Creek township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fesler are members of the Christian Church.

JOEL D. STARR, a substantial farmer, now retired, and a respected citizen of Anderson, is a native of Indiana, born in Henry county, July 6, 1841, son of Wiley and Dorcas (Vickrey) Starr.

Wiley Starr was born in Pennsylvania, but taken by his father to Western Ohio when a

small child. In early manhood he removed to Indiana and there married Miss Dorcas Vickrey, daughter of Pleasant and Mary (White) Vickrey, the former of whom was a pioneer from Guilford county, N. C. A brother, Alva Vickrey, was in an Indiana regiment for three years during the war. After his marriage Wiley Starr resided in Harrison township, Henry county, on a farm. His children were Joel D., John and Elizabeth.

Joel D. Starr lost his father when only eleven years old, and he was from boyhood obliged to work hard to help his mother. He was educated in Henry county, receiving only three months schooling during the winter. He began in an old log school house, but this was later replaced by a really good building. At the age of nineteen Mr. Starr enlisted at Middletown, Henry county, April 8, 1861, in Company B, 8th Ind. V. L., answering the first call for troops. At the end of his term of three months he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis. At Newcastle he re-enlisted, Oct. 4, 1861, in Company D, 2d Ind. V. C., and served his full three years to a day, and was a second time honorably discharged at Indianapolis. Mr. Starr saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. He was at Chickamauga; was under fire for twenty-eight days during the Kentucky raid after Bragg; fought at Crab Orchard; Perryville, Ky.; and in many minor engagements and skirmishes. Except for measles during his first term of enlistment Mr. Starr was always in active service. After his discharge in October, 1864, he returned home, but almost immediately re-enlisted, as a veteran in the 147th Ind. V. I. for a year. He was, however, discharged the following July at Indianapolis at the close of the war.

Mr. Starr went home again, and in 1866 married and settled down in Harrison township, where he bought thirteen acres of land and worked at farming for some years. On March 10, 1875, he moved to Anderson township, Madison county, and at first rented land there. Later he bought forty acres in La-Fayette township, which was partly cleared up, and the following year moved onto it. He has added to the original tract till he now has a fine farm of ninety-eight acres, on which he has himself made all the improvements and erected all the buildings, all due to his own untiring efforts, and a due reward for his industry and rectitude. He and his wife are both mem-

bers of the United Brethren Church, in which he has been class-leader and steward. In politics he has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, for the second term. He is an ex-member of Major May Post, G. A. R., of Anderson.

On Sept. 9, 1866, Mr. Starr was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Pring, who was born in Harrison township, Feb. 8, 1843, daughter of William and Nancy (Small) Pring. They have reared a family of six children, all sons: (1) William Clinton, a machinist residing in Muncie, married Sarah Margaret McFarland, and they have a son, J. Bernald. (2) Alonzo, a mail carrier in Anderson, married Miss Mary E. McFarland, by whom he has had six children: Juanita A., Ruth Etta, Iva (who died in infancy), Howard D., Robert Clinton and Elva. (3) The third son is Tecumseh Sherman. (4) Scott married Miss Ida B. Cook. (5) Frank, a steamfitter in Anderson, married Miss Jessie B. Webb, and has three children, Anna, Helen and Mary. (6) Charles, born May 12, 1881, received a common school education, and is now carrying on the home farm. He was married in Anderson, March 20, 1901, to Miss Ethel Blanche Grover, who was born in Tipton county, Ind., in December, 1882, a daughter of John and Matilda (Reid) Grover. To this marriage two daughters have been born, Ada Fay and Mabel.

The Pring family, to which Mrs. Joel D. Starr belongs, migrated to Indiana from Eastern Tennessee, where her grandfather James was born. He married there and later with his wife and two children, moved to Indiana, settling first in Wayne, and then in Henry, county. He lived to be an old man. The children born to him were: Mary; Emerson; Ruthie, who died young; and William. William Pring lived in Henry county, from early boyhood and there married Miss Nancy Small, who was born in Indiana, probably on Fall Creek, Madison county, and was left an orphan in childhood, with a sister and brother, Jane and James. She is still living in Henry county, aged eighty-one years. William Pring was a hard-working farmer, who became quite well-to-do. He bought forty acres of forest in Harrison township, in 1845, cleared the land, built a log cabin and made his permanent home there. He added to his property till he owned over 200 acres. He was much respected as an honest, straightforward citizen, and lived

to be sixty-five years old. In politics he was a Democrat. The children born to William Pring were: Amy Ellen, Sarah Adeline, Amanda Jane, James Martin, John Anderson, Christina Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Eli, William Lewis, Susan and two that died in infancy. The others all lived to rear families except William and Amy Ellen.

JOHN FISHER. Of sturdy pioneer stock, John Fisher inherited qualities of mind and body which gave him a strong natural tendency in the direction of agricultural pursuits, and enabled him to take up the arduous labors of a pioneer farmer and overcome all difficulties as they presented themselves. Probably no richer inheritance can come to a man than just such a physical composition, for these fundamental elements of fearless self-reliance and abundant physical strength and health, render him capable of successfully pursuing almost any vocation in life. So richly endowed by nature it is not surprising that Mr. Fisher attained to material prosperity and was able to do much to advance the growth and progress of Johnson county.

Mr. Fisher was born in Needham township, Johnson Co., Ind., Aug. 17, 1834. His father was Jacob Fisher, a native of North Carolina, whose occupation throughout his long and eventful life was that of a farmer. He came to Indiana among the earliest pioneers, entering land there from the government, in the township in which his son John was reared. This he cleared of heavy timber after a long period of much labor and self denial, and in the years following accumulated other lands to a considerable extent. He died there at the age of eighty-two years, surviving his wife by a number of years. She was Catherine (Bower) Fisher and claimed as the place of her nativity, the same State as did her husband. Seven children were born to them, three sons and four daughters, of whom three besides John are now living, as follows: William M., of Needham township; Jane, who married D. H. McLean, of Franklin township (who died in January, 1903) and had three children, Hettie (Mrs. Patterson), Nannie (Mrs. Wilde) and Kate (Mrs. Cutsinger, who died in March, 1904); and Mary, wife of David S. Gross, also of Needham township. Both Jacob Fisher and his wife were faithful followers of the doctrines of the Methodist Church, in which they were active and earnest workers.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Fisher

was George Fisher, who came from North Carolina to Clark county, Ind. in the early days, and died here at an advanced age after a long and fruitful life, leaving several sons and daughters. Mr. Fisher's maternal grandfather was Henry Bower, of North Carolina, by occupation a blacksmith and farmer. He also came to Indiana settling in Clark county, where he died at an old age, leaving six children.

Mr. John Fisher in early boyhood days attended the subscription schools, being able to go, however, only about three months in the winter season, spending the rest of the year in arduous work upon the farm of his parents. He there remained until his marriage, when his father gave him 120 acres of land, which he extended from time to time, until he now owns a highly improved and productive farm, exceeding 200 acres in extent. His life has been spent in Needham and Clark townships.

On Dec. 6, 1856, he was joined in holy matrimony to Miss Ellen C. McLean, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Farnsworth) McLean, and is the father of three children, Ira Clarence, now located in Los Angeles, Cal., and Elmon M. and Alma, twins. Ira C. is a physician, having an extensive practice and rapidly making a name for himself; he married Ella Cutsinger, and has one child, Gladys Alma. Alma married Charles Shepard, of Clark township, and has one child, John Howard. Elmon still remains at home, but runs an elevator in Needham.

Both Mr. Fisher and his wife are influential members of the Missionary Baptist Church, where they are highly esteemed and active workers. In his political affiliations, Mr. Fisher early identified himself with Democracy, and has rendered faithful services to his chosen party. While he has never sought political office, yet on account of his ability and sterling worth, he was made supervisor, and he also served as school director during several terms. He has seen the county in which he lives gradually develop in his hands and those of a few of his neighbors, from its primitive conditions as a forest and wilderness filled with Indians and with many kinds of game, until now, when it is fertile and productive, and one of the best farming sections in the country. In the early days, deer, wolves and wild turkeys were exceedingly abundant throughout Johnson county, until the many Indians of the section gradually killed them off; that, together with the cutting away of the timber lands, has wholly

exterminated the game of this description.

While Mr. Fisher from his natural unobtrusiveness, chose to remain throughout his life in the county of his birth, and while, in his investments and business, he did not interest himself in enterprises foreign to that locality, yet he is possessed of wide information in all matters of national interest, both commercial and political, and since his early youth always kept thoroughly abreast of the times. To his own ability and earnest effort, he owes his success and in his long and upright career he has won the admiration and respect of all who have had chance to cross his pathway in life's journey.

WILLIAM D. NOBLE, a highly esteemed citizen of Elwood, Pipe Creek township, Madison Co., Ind., and one of the survivors of the Civil war, was born Jan. 24, 1827, near New Richmond, in Clermont county, Ohio, twenty-five miles above Cincinnati.

Jonathan Noble, grandfather of William D., and the founder of the family in America, came to this country from England and settled first in Maryland, bringing his wife Nancy and his eleven children, of whom Henry, Jonathan, John, Elijah, James, William, Margaret, Nellie and Rose Ann are remembered. Jonathan Noble settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, when the country was still in a wild state, the only buildings in the vicinity of the city being Buckeye cabins, and here he owned 160 acres of land. His son John was the first mayor of Cincinnati. Jonathan Noble removed to Clermont county, Ohio, in early times, settling on the present site of New Richmond, on the Ohio river, where he cleared up a farm. In later life he moved to Rush county, Ind., again a pioneer, and entered forty acres, his son, Jesse, entering 160 acres. The land was mainly cleared by the sons of Jonathan Noble.

Elijah Noble brought his family to Madison county after his mother died, and the father lived with this son for fifteen years, during ten of which he was blind. He died in Madison county, aged fully 110 years, and there is no doubt but that he served in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. His wife also died full of years, aged about eighty-eight. Both were consistent members of the M. E. Church. In his political principles he was a Jacksonian Democrat.

Elijah Noble, father of William D., was born in Maryland, and was a mere boy when he accompanied his father to Cincinnati, Ohio.

He frequently recalled circumstances concerning their early settlement, and remembered that he and his brother James, with the hounds which they had brought from their Southern home, used to drive deer along the runways so that their father could shoot them on the lands now covered by the beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati. After removal to Clermont county, he married, and after the birth of three children, in 1833, the family removed to Rush county, Ind., settling on forty acres of land in the woods where he built a log cabin. This land Mr. Noble cleared, and later through purchase and trading obtained eighty acres which he improved and resided upon until 1851, when he removed to Madison county, and settled four and one-half miles north of Alexandria on Lily Creek. Here Mr. Noble bought 160 acres of partly cleared land, of the original owner, Rider Smith. This land he improved and developed into one of the best farms in the county, and died in the double log cabin he first built, when aged nearly seventy-five years. His children were: John, William, Marian, Jonathan, James E., Nancy Ellen, Mary Ann, Jesse and Frances. Mr. and Mrs. Noble were members of the early Methodist Church in Madison county, and their house was the home of the old pioneer Methodist preachers. From being a Jacksonian Democrat, he became a Know-Nothing, subsequently a Republican, and voted for Abraham Lincoln. His only office of which we have record was that of road supervisor. Two of his sons served in the Civil war, James for nearly three years, and William for a shorter period, both being in the same company and regiment.

William D. Noble was born Jan. 24, 1827, near New Richmond, Clermont county, Ohio, twenty-five miles above Cincinnati, and was six years old when his father removed to Rush county, Ind. He remembers the first school he attended which was held in a log cabin with mud and stick chimney, and with puncheon floors and slab benches. He is authority for the fact that "Old Peter Newhouse" was a real old-fashioned pedagogue, whose policy it was to whip the pupils with beech switches on the very first day of school, probably to give an idea of what each one might expect in the future. Until he was nineteen years of age Mr. Noble attended school in the winter seasons, but the summers were devoted to hard farm work.

On Aug. 9, 1849, Mr. Noble was married two miles south of Fairview, Rush county, to

Mary J. Butler, born Jan. 29, 1828, daughter of Eli and Jane (Bugar) Butler. To this union there were born: James, born Jan. 16, 1851; John A., July 11, 1853; Frances M., Dec. 19, 1855 (died Nov. 24, 1858); Catherine Jane and Lydia Ellen (twins), March 10, 1858; Wills Ira, Feb. 1, 1860; Mary Frances, Feb. 24, 1862; and William T. Sherman, Nov. 10, 1866.

After marriage William D. Noble and his wife settled on one of his father's farms in Rush county, where they lived two years, and in the meantime he entered eighty acres on the Indian river, eight miles north of Elwood, for which he paid two dollars an acre. In September, 1854, he moved to this place and cut a road through, extending two miles to where his farm now is. His first log cabin, built by a man he had hired, was found to be inadequate as he could scarcely stand up straight in it, and he soon erected another, and his neighbors came from six miles around to help him build it. This second cabin was of sufficient height, was constructed of round logs and was altogether comfortable.

In September, 1863, Mr. Noble enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company B, 130th Ind. V. I., as a private under Capt. Ephraim Doll, but was immediately made orderly sergeant. His contract was for three years or during the war, and he was honorably discharged in North Carolina and mustered out at Charlotte. His service was in North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia and he took part in the great Atlanta campaign, when the soldiers were under fire continuously for 110 days. At the siege of Atlanta a cannon ball passed so close to him that it carried away his knapsack and left him senseless for some time. Although he participated in all the battles of his company and regiment, and was always a prompt and reliable soldier, he was never taken prisoner nor was wounded, and never was sent to a hospital. During his absence in the army his wife resided in the log cabin on his father's farm in Alexandria, Madison county. After the close of the war Mr. Noble returned to Indiana, and to the farm on the Indian reservation where he lived until he removed to two miles north of Elwood, where he bought 106 acres of land, having sold his first farm. As this property had but seven acres cleared it required hard work to bring the rest of it into a state of cultivation. The time came, however, when Mr. Noble was no longer able to endure hard work, and he bought a residence

property in Elwood, to which he moved, and also a lot on the east side. Subsequently he bought a twelve-room house near the city buildings in Elwood, but this he has disposed of.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Noble are members of the Methodist Church. He has been a lifelong Democrat in his political views. For forty years he has been a member of the I. O. O. F., at Elwood, joining when there were but eight official members. In this organization he has passed all the chairs, including Noble Grand, and has represented his lodge at the State Lodge. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State and of the Encampment.

CLAYTON BLAINE HICKS, one of the rising young men of Lebanon, Boone county, was born in that city June 6, 1884, only child of Charles Bascom and Louise J. (Bradley) Hicks. Henry Hicks, the paternal grandfather, who is still living, is a native of Pennsylvania, whose early progenitors were German. He migrated to Boone county, Ind., in the early days when the present site of Lebanon was but a swamp. His occupation for the greater part of his life has been that of a shoemaker. He was twice married, the second time to Miss Susan Nancy Doremire, to whom he was united Dec. 10, 1848, in Liberty, Union Co., Ind. She was the daughter of Richard and Nancy Doremire, the former a native of Ohio, and an early settler in Lebanon, where he owned a boot and shoe store; and where his death occurred. He was the father of five children, of whom Susan Nancy was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 22, 1831. She died in December, 1902, aged seventy-one years, four months and twenty-one days. Of the family of Henry Hicks there still survive John Q., of Indianapolis, and a daughter, by the first marriage, Celia, now Mrs. Rinewalt, of Sandusky, Ohio.

Charles Bascom Hicks, father of Clayton B., was born in Boone county Aug. 6, 1858, and continued to be a resident there during the forty-six years of his life. He was at different periods in his career a brakeman on the Big Four railroad, a compositor in the patent office, and the manager of a transfer line in Lebanon, but for the last fourteen years of his life he had held the position of manager for the Standard Oil Company. He was regarded as one of their best employes, and his services were highly esteemed by the company from whom he at one time received a letter of com-

commendation on the fact that he had made the greatest gain in local business of any agent in the State. In politics Mr. Hicks was a Republican, and was one of the active workers in the State, upon whose efficiency the party could always rely, but he could never be prevailed upon to hold office. In religious belief Mr. Hicks was a Presbyterian, and with his wife was a member of that church.

On May 7, 1881, Miss Louise J. Bradley became the wife of Charles B. Hicks. She was the daughter of George W. and Mary (Akers) Bradley, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Indiana. Mr. Bradley came to Indiana about fifty years ago and settled in Shelby county, where he met and married his wife. They had six children as follows: Joseph; Louise J., now Mrs. Hicks; John; Laura, the wife of William Shoemaker; Della, deceased April 4, 1901, Mrs. Hillis W. Harrison; and Eva, wife of Peter Adair. After living in Shelby county for some time, Mr. Bradley took his wife and family of four children to Wisconsin, where they remained four years in the vicinity of Coral City, but at the end of that time they returned to Indiana and settled on a farm four miles north of Lebanon. Later this place was sold and another farm, east of the first one, became the family home instead. There Mrs. Bradley died in 1895, at the age of fifty-three years. Mr. Bradley is still living. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Hicks' paternal grandfather was Richard Bradley, who was drowned in middle life; her maternal grandfather was George Akers.

Mrs. Louise J. Hicks was an ardent sympathizer with her husband in his lodge work, and is herself active in similar lines. She is a member of the Ben Hur Society, the Rathbone Sisters and the Degree of Pocahontas, and in 1899 was Great Pocahontas of the State of Indiana.

Mr. Charles B. Hicks was an enthusiastic lodge man, and was known all over the State for his efficient work along those lines, and for his success in arousing a kindred interest in others. He belonged to the Improved Order of Red Men, the Haymakers, Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, the Modern Woodmen of America, Noble Order of Bailiffs, the Society of Ben Hur, the Degree of Pocahontas, and the Rathbone Sisters, while he played in the drum corps of the G. A. R., and was made an honorary member. He had passed through all the chairs in the Knights of Pyth-

ias, and the Red Men, was Great Sachem, and in the fall of 1903, was elected Great Prophet. During his term of office as Great Sachem he had more new lodges and a greater increase in membership to his credit than any of his predecessors in office and this, too, in spite of ill health, which continued for a period of two years before his death. His funeral was largely attended, with many out-of-town tribes present, forming a long procession. The services were conducted at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. A. McFeron, and were an impressive tribute to his memory and character. Mr. Hicks was of a social, jovial disposition, kind and accommodating to an unusual degree and most warm-hearted and generous, so that his popularity was wide spread and he was loved and honored by a wide circle of friends.

Clayton Blaine Hicks passed his boyhood in Lebanon where he attended the public schools, and the Lebanon Business College, and there learned the tailor's trade, but he soon became his father's assistant instead of following his own trade, and after his father's death was appointed by the company to succeed him, an unusual token of appreciation for so young a man. In politics he is a Republican, and in his church connection is a member of the Methodist Church. His wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hicks was married April 21, 1904, to Miss Hazel Welch, daughter of John A. and Nettie (Bechtell) Welch. The Bechtells were among the oldest settlers in Boone county. John A. Welch was a Western Union telegraph operator at Anderson, Ind., where he died in 1894, aged forty-two years. His wife is still living, and a resident of Indianapolis. Their children were: Nellie, wife of Arthur Sheppard, of Lebanon; Hazel, Mrs. Hicks; James and Russell. The maternal grandparents were James and Evaline (Perkins) Bechtell, the former a native of Ohio.

HENRY G. WILLIAMS from a humble financial beginning has steadily risen to greater and greater success, and has now achieved a most enviable position in Clark township, Johnson county, the place of his birth—which occurred on Jan. 11, 1847—and his lifelong home. Not alone for himself have his energies been expended, but many have profited by his labors, he having served his country faithfully in the Civil war, and in the years which followed having been prominent in many churches, fra-

ternal organizations and other associations for the uplifting of the thought and lives of men.

His parents were James and Judea (Wheeler) Williams, his father being a native of Tennessee, and removing to Indiana with his parents in very early life. His mother was a native of Kentucky, whence she came at the early age of three years with her parents, who settled in Indiana. Mr. Williams was one of fifteen children, eight sons and seven daughters, of whom, however, only four are now living besides himself: Andrew J., Franklin Pierce, John Jefferson and Robert Lincoln.

James Williams was throughout his life engaged in the varied work of a farmer, coming to Wayne county, Ind., in 1816, and removing thence to Johnson county in 1821, settling at Edinburg, and eleven years later removing to Clark township. He lived until Aug. 17, 1897, when his demise occurred at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, his wife having died in the year prior at the age of eighty-one years. Both were devoted members of the Christian Church. In political faith he was a Democrat until the year 1856, when he changed his views and became a staunch Republican. He served as township trustee for about twenty-five years, and was a man of more than ordinary ability and force of character.

The father of James Williams was Allen Williams, who was born in North Carolina, whence he moved to Tennessee, there marrying and locating in Indiana in 1816, where he died in Clark township at the age of about seventy-two years, leaving a large family. He was a typical pioneer both in point of time and personal characteristics, and was noted for his skill in all the varied work of the early settler, and also for his undaunted courage. He was with General Jackson at Horse-shoe Bend, where he rendered valiant service. His father was Amos Williams, a Quaker, who settled in Pennsylvania with William Penn, and Amos was a son of Linear Williams, who came from Wales in the very early days, settling in Pennsylvania.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Williams was Benjamin Wheeler, who came from Kentucky to Edinburg, Ind., about 1824, and entered land from the government, dying there at the age of about fifty-two years. He married Betsey Barlow, a Virginian by birth, and had a large family. Her father, Lewis Barlow, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Henry G. Williams received an excellent

education in the common schools, and on account of his fitness for the position was chosen as a teacher, in which capacity he served for four years. He then returned to his work of farming and began for himself by renting farm lands for a number of years, ultimately purchasing 122 acres, which he finely improved, and upon which he has built a beautiful home, and other substantial and necessary buildings.

On Dec. 24, 1868, he married Martha E. Tracy, daughter of Rhode (Brown) Tracy, and to them were born four children: Flora A., Lulu L., Millie May and John S., all of whom are unmarried and remain at home assisting in the work of the farm. They have all received excellent advantages, and are justifiably a source of pride and pleasure to their parents. Both Mr. Williams and his wife are devoted members of the Christian Church, in which they have a high standing. The children are all members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and Mr. Williams is prominent in a number of fraternal organizations, being a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Wadsworth Post, No. 127, G. A. R. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in Company G, 132d Ind. V. I., and served with great devotion to the cause for seven months and twenty-three days, when he was honorably discharged. In political belief he has long sustained the principles of the Republican party, in which he is a firm believer. He served the township ably for some six years as trustee. Mr. Williams has made the utmost of his slender opportunities, and in his varied interests, has contributed in no small degree toward the happiness and welfare of his fellows, as well as having provided bounteously for his own immediate family.

MILTON LUTHER HARRIS, of Muncie, Ind., represents a family originally of Scottish ancestry, but which has been identified with Indiana for the last century, as his great-great-grandfather, Obadiah Harris, settled there in 1808-09.

(1) Obadiah Harris was a Quaker minister in Guilford county, N. C., preaching in the New Garden Church of that persuasion, near the historic "Beard's Hatters Shop," which stood at the intersection of Dobson and Guilford cross roads. On his arrival in Indiana he settled in Wayne county, where both he and his son Obadiah cleared up farms. He was the founder of the Quaker meeting in Indiana, put up on his place a building named, in

memory of the old church in North Carolina, the "New Garden Friends Church," and preached in it for a long time. He later moved farther north in Wayne county, and cleared up another farm there, but his last days were spent in the home of his son Obadiah, where he died when over one hundred years old. He had but two children, Obadiah and Benjamin, the former of whom reached almost as advanced an age as his father, two prominent instances in a family noted for longevity.

(II) Benjamin Harris was born in North Carolina about 1766, and became a farmer in Guilford county. He and his family accompanied his father on the exodus to Indiana in 1808, and he selected a location six miles north of Richmond, where he cleared a good farm and built a log cabin. This soon gave place to a two-storied hewed log house, and after his death Mrs. Harris had a frame house built. He became a large land owner, and was one of the substantial men of the new community. When a Quaker church was started two miles from Richmond he was one of its founders and loyal supporters. Benjamin Harris lived to the age of seventy, dying in 1836.

While in North Carolina, Benjamin Harris was married to Margaret England, or Shipley, as the name is thought to be by some. They had a large family of children. (1) Obadiah married and settled in Wayne county, Ind. (2) Lewis was a pioneer farmer at Indianapolis. (3) Pleasant married a Miss Mossie in Wayne county, moved to Iowa and became a judge in Iowa City. (4) John settled in Des Moines, Iowa, where he married a Miss Harvey and reared a family. (5) James is the next in direct line of Milton L. Harris. (6) Benjamin married in Wayne county Miss Lydia Heatt, and settled in Wayne county. (7) David was the seventh born. (8) Aaron married Miss Polly Lewis, of Wayne county, and there lived for some time, but later moved to Hamilton county, where he died leaving a family. (9) Nathan settled first in Wayne county, and then in Randolph, where he died. (10) Bathsheba married Job Cogshell, of Wayne county. She died near New Garden, leaving three children. (11) Rebecca married Henry Dutrow, and they lived nine miles north of Richmond, rearing a family. (12) Margaret married John Gardner, of Wayne county, and settled successively in Wayne county and elsewhere in Indiana and in the State of Ore-

gon, where both died, leaving children. (13) Sarah married John Catz and they lived near Williamsburg, Wayne county, where both died leaving a family. (14) Elizabeth married Seth Gardner, and lived in the eastern part of Wayne county with their family.

(III) James Harris was born in Guilford county, N. C., about 1792, and the old family Bible now owned by Bronson L. Harris, shows him to have been a birthright member of the New Garden meeting. He was hardly more than a boy when he accompanied his parents to Indianapolis, but it is remembered that even then he owned one of the famous hats from Beard's Shop. On the frontier it was of course impossible for him to get any advanced education, but he was of much more than ordinary intelligence and he became very well informed through his own reading, largely of an historical character. He married early and settled on a farm about three miles west of Williamsburg, but he soon sold this and bought instead a place a mile and a half east of Williamsburg, comprising 160 acres of woodland. Before this had all been cleared Mr. Harris moved to Green's Fork, southwest of Williamsburg, and bought another 160-acre tract from his brother Obadiah, who moved to Indianapolis. The latter had built first a cabin and later a hewed log house on the place, and it was partially cleared, so that James Harris soon had the place in good condition, and he developed it into a fine farm, later building a two-story frame house and a double hewed log barn, very good buildings for his day.

James Harris married in 1812 in Green township, near Williamsburg, Miss Naomi Lewis, who was born in Randolph county, N. C., about 1794, daughter of John and Sarah (Ruckman) Lewis. Mr. Harris and his wife were both members of the Methodist Church. The former when eighteen years old had enlisted for service in the war of 1812, and consequently, the Quaker Meeting had disowned him. In politics he was a Henry Clay Whig, and a man whose opinions commanded respect in the community. He died July 20, 1854, aged sixty-two, and his wife fifteen years later at the age of seventy-six. Their children were: Bronson L., born in 1818, and still living; Winston E., Milton R., Allen M., Hannah and Sarilda.

The Lewis family to which James Harris' wife belonged, was of English stock and came to Indiana from Randolph, N. C., where her

father, John Lewis, was a farmer. He moved to Wayne county, Ind., about the same time Obadiah Harris went, and settled on Green's Fork, where he owned one of the best farms in the county, including between 200 and 300 acres. His son Richard settled near him and cleared up 300 acres, and their descendants are still living on the land. In those early days there was on Richard Lewis' farm a block house, where the family all fled for protection whenever there was danger of an attack from the Indians. John Lewis lived to a good old age, passing away at his old home near Williamsburg. He married Miss Sarah Ruckman, and they had children as follows: Richard, who was a captain in the war of 1812; Sallie, who married Obadiah Harris; Hannah, who married Thomas Lamb; Joseph, who was in the war of 1812, stationed at Vincennes, and who was for several terms a member of the early Indiana State legislature; Priscilla, who married Samuel K. Boyd; and Naomi, Mrs. James Harris. Mr. Lewis belonged to no church, but his wife was a member of the New Light Church and many meetings were held in their home. Mr. Lewis held pronounced views on slavery, and left North Carolina because of the conditions there.

(IV) Winston E. Harris was born Jan. 9, 1820, on his father's farm near Williamsburg, and was nearly six when they moved to Green's Fork. As a boy he went to a school in a deserted log cabin, while later when he was a young man he had two terms in a school held on his father's farm, where a building of hewed logs had been put up. But his school days were limited to brief periods in the winters, when there was no work on the farm to take most of his time. In 1839 he married, and as his father gave him a tract of 160 acres of wooded land on which to make his home, his days were still spent at the arduous task of making a farm from the wilderness. He cut the brush from a knoll and on that favorable location built with his own hands a log cabin, having only his brothers to assist him in any way. This cabin had a four-pane window, 8 by 10. In the course of time he put up a really good house, two stories high, of hewed logs, weather-boarded and with a shingle roof. He added to his land till he owned 200 acres, sixty of it cleared, and in 1851 laid out the town of Parker on his property, a town now having 1000 inhabitants. In 1855 he bought his father's old farm, including some 100 or 170 acres, and operated that for twenty years, re-

tiring finally to Williamsburg, where he lived till left a widower in 1897. Since then he has made his home with his children. Mr. Harris is a typical pioneer, and one of the few men living who can remember the State in its original glory of primitive forests, and can tell from personal experience of the men who made the State.

Mr. Harris was in early life an old-line Whig and cast his first vote before he was twenty-one. As he was married then, there were no questions asked when he presented himself to vote for William Henry Harrison, but his legal status was taken for granted. He was one of the original Republicans, voting for Fremont in 1856, and has ever since supported that party's candidates. For seventeen years he was justice of the peace. In religious belief Mr. Harris was in early life a Methodist, having joined that church when twenty-three years old. He was class leader a long time and helped to found two Methodist Churches. For the past twelve years, however, he has been a member of the Christian Church. Fraternally he is an unaffiliated member of the I. O. O. F., having joined Green's Fork Lodge. He has passed all the chairs, has been noble grand, and has been sent as representative to the Grand Lodge of the State.

Mr. Harris was married (first) in Indiana, Feb. 17, 1839, to Rhoda Emeline Hollingsworth, who was born in South Carolina, daughter of Aquilla and Thomas (Kenworthy) Hollingsworth. On both sides the family was of English ancestry, and belonged to the Quaker faith. Mr. Hollingsworth died in South Carolina, and his children, of whom there were seven—James, Benjamin, Nancy, Susan, Mary, Patsy and Rhoda Emeline—came to Indiana and entered land in Greene township, Wayne county. Mrs. Harris died in the fall of 1853, leaving four children, James, Milton Luther, Martha and Hannah. In October, 1854, Mr. Harris married (second) Naomi, who was the daughter of John and Betsey Lacey and the widow of Calvin Thomas. She was born in Wayne county, Dec. 12, 1821. There was one child by this union, a daughter Emma, who married Columbus Reynolds and settled in Williamsburg. She has since died, leaving one daughter Edith, the wife of Clinton Ball. Mrs. Harris passed away some years ago in Williamsburg, Feb. 5, 1897.

(V) Milton Luther Harris was born in Randolph county, June 22, 1847. He attended

the district schools all through his boyhood, and up to the time when he enlisted for the Civil war. He was only sixteen, when he was enrolled in Richmond, Ind., Dec. 28, 1863, as a private in Company C, 9th Ind. Cav. He served till mustered out at Vicksburg and received his honorable discharge at Indianapolis, Sept. 14, 1865, having been on duty in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. While never wounded, he was once knocked senseless by a shell so near as almost to graze his cheek, and while at Vicksburg, was in hospital once for two weeks in August, 1865. Otherwise, he shared unhurt in all the experiences of his regiment participating in the battles of Florence, Lynnville, Lawrenceburg, Franklin, Pulaski, Nashville, Wilson Pike, Hollow Tree Gap, Sugar Creek and Little Harpeth, besides many skirmishes.

After his discharge Mr. Harris returned home, and worked on his father's farm till March, 1866, going in then with his brother-in-law, Harmon Davis, on the Davis farm. After his marriage in 1867 he rented a farm north of Selma for a year and a half, then was at Dunkirk, and in 1872, bought a small farm in Wayne county. Five years later he removed to Northern Michigan, and was engaged in sawmill work at Kalkaska from 1877 to 1882. Returning to Indiana he farmed first in Delaware county and finally in 1891 went to Muncie, where he was later one of the first rural mail agents, appointed by McKinley. He is still thus engaged, and has made a splendid record.

On Aug. 8, 1867, Milton L. Harris was married to Miss Lorena Ellen Williams, born April 8, 1851, daughter of Col. S. J. and Lorena (Davis) Williams, whose sketch is given elsewhere. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Emma Ora, now the wife of William Davis, of LaJunta, Colo., and the mother of three children, Edith Irene, Erison Harris and Bertha Leona; and Mattie Irene and Georgia Leona, both deceased. Mr. Harris and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, while in politics he is a Republican. He is an ex-member of Williams Post, G. A. R., named after Col. Williams, of Selma, and belongs to the I. O. O. F., while he and his wife are enrolled in the order of Daughters of Rebekah, in which Mrs. Harris is Past Grand.

HENRY CLARK, one of the esteemed and respected citizens of Anderson, Madison Co., Ind., is a native of Ohio, born in Darke

county, ten miles southwest of Greenville, on a farm, Dec. 16, 1838, son of Amanson and Julia Ann (Lawrence) Clark, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of James and Susan (Blanchard) Clark.

The Clarks are of English descent, and James was a farmer. He spent five years in Pennsylvania, where his children, Alanson, James and Amanson, were born. He removed to Darke county, Ohio, in early pioneer times, and bought land which he partly cleared. About ten years later he removed to the Mississinewa river, in Grant county, Ind., and purchased 160 acres of land which he cleared, there intending to spend the remainder of his life, dying, however, in Kansas, with one of his daughters.

Amanson Clark was born about 1813, and was quite a lad when he went with his father to Darke county, Ohio. When he was nine years old he went to live with John French, who was a very substantial farmer of that county, owning some 300 acres, and there he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. At that time he received an outfit, consisting of a horse, saddle, bridle and a suit of clothes, but he continued to work for Mr. French at farm work, until twenty-five years old. Mr. Clark married Julia Ann Lawrence, who was born in Darke county in 1817, daughter of Clark and Susan (Ginn) Lawrence. Amanson Clark and his wife settled in Darke county, where they rented land for many years, finally buying a farm in New Madison. Here he lived retired for some time, and later purchased land in Adams county, upon which he died in his fifty-second year. He was a hard-working industrious man, an old-line Whig and Republican in politics, and a strong Union man. His children were: Henry; Thomas M., who was a private in the 44th Ohio Infantry, in the three years' service, veteranized and served until the close of the war, saw much hard service, and was a prisoner at Andersonville for three months; Mary; Susan; James, who was in the 110th Ohio Infantry, being but a boy of fifteen years when he enlisted, served three years, was in many battles, was taken a prisoner at one time and paroled and during his term of service had seven balls shot through his blouse; Lucinda; William, who served as a private in the war, enlisting in an Ohio regiment at the last call; Emeline; and Saphine. None of the boys who served in the war received a wound, and all the children lived to maturity.

Clark Lawrence, father of Mrs. Amanson Clark, was born in Pennsylvania and became a pioneer of Ohio, where he entered forty acres of land which he cleared. There he erected a log cabin, and purchased twenty acres more land, which he also cleared, and later purchased forty-five acres more, one mile distant. At his death, which occurred in Darke county, when he was in his seventysixth year, he was a very substantial farmer. His children were: Wesley, Henderson, Clark, Boyd, John Tilton, Polly, Henrietta, Lucinda, Jane and Julia Ann. Clark Lawrence was a very highly respected farmer and an industrious man. His sons, Clark and John T., served in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war.

Henry Clark was reared among the pioneers of Darke county, Ohio, and attended a subscription school in a log house, with the exception of the last two winters when a better place was furnished in which the sessions were held. During the winter months Mr. Clark attended school for about six weeks, and thus he, at the age of fourteen years, had gained possession of the common school education of those pioneer days. He was brought up to endure hard work on the farm and in the clearings, and can relate how he was often engaged as late as ten o'clock at night, burning brush and logs on his father's clearings. His recollections of early hardships and customs would make very interesting reading.

Henry Clark engaged in farm labor from his eleventh year. At the age of twenty years he started to work for his father on shares, and then worked for one year with his uncle, Wesley Lawrence. After this he removed to Preble county, Ohio, and after his marriage he and his wife settled on a rented farm of 160 acres in that county, and after two years there, returned to Darke county, where they rented a farm of eighty acres, but soon, however, gave up this farm. Mr. Clark enlisted in the 100-days' service at Eldorado, Preble Co., Ohio, and was mustered out at Camp Dennison, as a private of Company B, 156th O. V. I., April 20, 1864. He had previously enlisted in the Ohio State militia, and served his full time with that body. He was called out during Morgan's raid, and went with his company to Hamilton, Ohio, where Morgan was stopped. He was called out the second time in the volunteer service as a private of the 156th O. V. I., his services being in Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, and he saw service in battles

with Mosby, three miles from Cumberland City, Md. He was also in a number of skirmishes in Kentucky. When he first enlisted Mr. Clark was stationed at Cincinnati, being later detailed with others to guard prisoners who were being transported. He made two trips to Baltimore with prisoners, and served out his full term of service, being honorably discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio. Mr. Clark was always an active, cheerful, gallant soldier, doing his duty as such in a soldierly manner. He was never wounded, nor was he ever taken prisoner.

After the war Mr. Clark returned to Darke county, Ohio, to the farm, where his wife had lived with their two children while he was away from home. There he remained until 1866, when he removed to Preble county, Ohio, renting 160 acres of land. In 1869 he made his way to Indiana, and settled in Anderson, where he teamed for eight months, afterward renting a farm in Anderson township. This farm, which consisted of forty acres, he cultivated for seven years, and then spent five years on a ninety-five acre farm in Lafayette township. He continued to rent land in the same township until 1895, when he purchased his present property in North Anderson, which consists of a house and three lots. Here he now resides, engaged in a very successful express business.

Mr. Clark has been twice married. He was first married, when nearly twenty-three years of age, Sept. 19, 1861, in Preble county, Ohio, to Margaret Lee, who was born in that county, in 1841-42, daughter of John and Maria Randall Lee. John Lee was a farmer of Preble county, where he owned eighty acres of land, having gone thither from Butler county. He had one son, William, in the Civil war, who served three years in an Ohio regiment, returning home in safety from the front.

The children born to Mr. Clark and his first wife were: Francis Almon, a clerk and a resident of the city of Anderson, married Myrtle Hunt, and has two children; William married Adda McNit, and they reside in Anderson, and also have two children; Lottie married Frank Helm, of Anderson; Susan married Charley Williams, and resides in Anderson, the mother of one child; Della married John Riggs, also of Anderson, and she died leaving one child; Walter married Jessie Hastings, of Anderson, and has two children; Amos, a young man, residing at home, is a good practical farmer; Joseph was accidentally

killed when nine years old; Nora died in childhood; and Theodore died in infancy. Mrs. Clark passed away in May, 1877, in the faith of the U. B. Church. She was a good Christian woman of many virtues, and was loved and esteemed by all.

Mr. Clark's second marriage occurred in April, 1879, in Lafayette township, Madison county, when he was united to Mrs. Annie (Slone) Wolfrey, who was born in Randolph county, Md., Feb. 10, 1846, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Harmon) Slone, both of whom were of Pennsylvania German stock. Samuel Slone was born in Pennsylvania, and was a pioneer of Randolph county. His children were: Abner, who served in the Civil war in an Indiana regiment, and died in the service; Annie; Sarah Ann and Naomi Ann. Samuel Slone owned a tract of forty acres of fine farm land in Randolph county, Indiana.

Mrs. Annie (Slone) Clark has been three times married. Her first union, which occurred when she was but fifteen years old, was to Joseph Richardson, of Henry county, Ind., who died three years later, leaving his young wife with two children, George and Rosetta, both of whom died young. Mrs. Clark's second marriage was to James Wolfrey, and two children were born to this union, Margaret and George (who is now deceased). These children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark: Elnora who died in infancy; Walter; James; Harley; Amos and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Methodist Church, in which faith they are rearing their children. Mr. Clark is an active and popular member of Major May Post, G. A. R., of Anderson, and is a practical, industrious and hard working man, and a highly respected citizen. He is very well known in his section of the country, and he has innumerable friends and well wishers.

WILLIAM DORRELL, deceased, one of Johnson county's respected citizens, was born in White River township, Johnson Co., Ind., Sept. 15, 1830, and he died April 20, 1904, respected by all who knew him.

William Dorrell, his grandfather, was a native of Maryland of German descent. He moved to Ohio in his youth, and there married, and there most of his sixteen children were born. In 1804 he removed to Indiana and settled in Ohio county, where he remained until his death, which occurred June 30, 1853. Some of the children died in infancy, and of them

there is no record. The others were: Nancy, Mrs. Wynn; Katie, Mrs. Conover; Betsy, Mrs. Sedam; Rachel, Mrs. Lankin; Sally, Mrs. Sedam; Hattie, Mrs. Sutton; Margaret, Mrs. Mandal; Rebecca, Mrs. Mitchell; Jacob; William; Daniel and Peter.

Jacob Dorrell, son of William and father of our subject, was born in Ohio, in 1801, and when three years of age moved with his parents to Ohio county, Ind., where he grew to manhood. In 1822 he married Miss Mary Alexander, who was born in Ohio county, June 4, 1804, daughter of John Alexander, of Pleasant township. John Alexander was a pioneer of Dearborn county, Ind. In 1820 he moved to Johnson county, purchased land in Pleasant township, and followed the occupation of a farmer. Later he sold this land and bought the farm on which he lived until his death. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Church. In politics he was identified with the Whig party, but never sought office, although he was a leader in the development of Johnson county. John Alexander had five children, namely: Samuel, Joseph, Mary (Mrs. Dorrell), Peggy (Mrs. Means) and Anna (Mrs. Lemaster).

Jacob Dorrell moved to Johnson county in 1828, settling in White River township, where he bought land on credit from Judge Hardin. The county was then but sparsely settled, and Mr. Dorrell and wife had to overcome many obstacles to get their land into cultivation. Jacob Dorrell was compelled to use such farm implements as he could make. His plow had a wooden moldboard, for hauling he had a sled made from hickory poles with pegs for nails, the harness for his horse was quite different from that used now. The collar was made of shucks, hames of crooked beech roots and the traces of hickory bark. After having improved his first land into a good farm, he traded it for three eighty-acre lots on which he made substantial improvements, and lived for the rest of his life. Jacob Dorrell was above the average in size, with a strong constitution, of social disposition, a fluent speaker, opposed to vulgarity of any kind, broad minded and intelligent, and was known for his integrity. He was a good neighbor, always ready to assist the sick and needy, and with his horses conveyed the dead to their last resting place. He died Feb. 1, 1881. His wife died Jan. 12, 1873. Thirteen children were born to Jacob and Mary Dorrell as follows: John, who died

and left two sons; Elizabeth, Mrs. Smith; James, who died and left three children; Cynthia A., who died single; William, the subject of this sketch; Daniel, of this township; Paschal, of Greenwood; Sarah, Mrs. Sedam; Joseph, who died and left two children; Mary, Mrs. H. Myers; Samuel, of Greenwood; Urzella, who married (first) W. Clara, and (second) George Hughes; and Margaret, Mrs. J. W. Shephard.

William Dorrell remained under the parental roof until he was about twenty-five years old, and in 1854 he went to Iowa, in which State he entered land, also working land on shares with another man. In 1857, having sold his land, he returned to the homestead in Indiana.

In August, 1858, Mr. Dorrell was married to Miss Marcella Bristow, born in Marion county, Ind., July 22, 1835, daughter of James and Sarah Dunn Bristow. James Bristow was born in Kentucky, in 1805, son of Payton Bristow, a pioneer of Marion county, Ind., who was well known and highly respected, and who died in Marion county.

James Bristow came to Indiana with his parents and was reared among the early settlers of Marion county. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and died in Indiana in February, 1855. His wife, Sarah Dunn Bristow, died in Indiana in 1873. They were members of the United Brethren Church. The children of James and Sarah Dunn Bristow were as follows: Marcella, wife of our subject; Madison, who was a first lieutenant in the Civil war, and who, when in battle his captain fell, took command, and was killed leading his company by ten paces; Joseph, a veteran of the Civil war, residing at Indianapolis; Thomas, who died and left five children; Jane, who died single; Mary, Mrs. James Davis, of Indianapolis; Alford, deceased; and Sarah, Mrs. W. Cahill.

When William Dorrell married he had but thirty dollars to start housekeeping with, but their small capital proved an incentive to the young couple. He rented a farm for a few years, and then bought the land on which he still lives. This purchase consisted of 120 acres of land with no house, and but a few acres under cultivation. He first bought a log cabin in which they lived for a number of years. His wife ably assisted him in all the hard work and struggle to succeed. On borrowed capital he bought more land, manufactured the brick and built his two-story resi-

dence. For thirty-five seasons he ran a threshing machine, and during these seasons while away from home, his wife looked after the farm. William Dorrell helped clear and put into cultivation over three hundred acres of land, he split rails, and he worked hard to develop the country. In 1885 he retired from active labor, attending to his farm interests only, and enjoyed the fruits of his early hardships until his death. He had a fine farm of four hundred acres, the residence very beautifully situated on high rolling land with back ground of a large orchard and natural grove, fronting on the Three Notch gravel road connecting with Indianapolis, which city is only twelve miles north, and always proved a good market.

William Dorrell and wife were blessed with eleven children, as follows: Jacob G., a farmer; Joseph, who died young; Daniel D., carpenter and farmer; Sarah M., Mrs. J. Humbarger; Mary, who died young; Paschal E., a farmer of Greenwood and justice of the peace; William A., a farmer; Thomas, a teacher and merchant, and at present student at the State University; James M., living at home; Robert, farming the homestead; Cora J., Mrs. Repass.

Mr. Dorrell never departed from the principles of the Democratic party. He filled two terms as justice of the peace with honor and credit and discouraged lawsuits when they could be avoided, settling many disputes out of court to the satisfaction of the people. He was a worthy member of Mt. Auburn M. E. Church, the rolls of which contained the names of eighteen members of the Dorrell family, including Mrs. Dorrell's. The history of Mt. Auburn Church dates back to 1826. The few Methodists of this vicinity at that time worshipped in a frame church 24x30 feet called Pleasant Hill, and located on the banks of Pleasant Run, one miles west of the present site of Fairview Church. The names of some of the members are still remembered and are Henry Britton, Abner Leonard and wife, George Wright, Jesse Hughes, Julia Pruitt, Frank Sanders, Margaret Smart, Thomas Davis, and Nichols Orme. This was a flourishing church for many years, but as the county became better settled other societies were formed. In the year 1835 the first Methodist class was formed in the neighborhood, being organized at the home of William Harrell, which is now owned and occupied by George Hughes. From this class grew the old Pleas-

ant Hill Society some of the members of which were: Jesse Hughes and wife, John Surface and wife, William Harrell and wife, John Robe and wife, Amos Smith and wife, Jane Ross, and about thirteen others, making a class of about twenty-four. About 1836 this society erected, about one-half mile west of the present church, a small frame building with walls of mud, and used it for school and church purposes. It was familiarly known as the Mud School House, and was used for thirteen years, during which time twelve ministers worked in the field, and in 1843-44-45, successful camp meetings were held on the land of David Melton, now owned by Paschal Dorrell. In 1848-49 the present church was erected, and although not entirely finished was used as a house of worship. In 1853 through the efforts of George Hughes, who passed around the subscription list, enough money was obtained to finish the building. This church has always been an important factor for good in the community, and has had many able pastors. The Sabbath-school of this church had its origin in the Old Mud School House, and has become one of the largest and most active in the State.

Mr. Dorrell was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Southport Lodge, No. 270, and with his wife belonged to the Eastern Star.

THOMAS A. MCCOY, a well-to-do resident of Anderson, and a member of a well-known family in Madison county, is a son of Capt. John and Lydia (Clendenning) McCoy, and was born Jan. 1, 1847, in Butler county, Ohio. His youth was spent in Springfield township, Franklin county, whither his father removed when he was nine years of age. He was educated in the district schools there.

From the outbreak of the war Mr. McCoy was eager to enlist, but was twice rejected on account of his youth. In July, 1863, although only a few months over sixteen, he was accepted, and enlisted in Butler county, Ohio, in Company K, 86th O. V. I., under Capt. James Owens, for six months' service. At that time he was five feet seven inches in height and weighed 130 pounds. Mr. McCoy served out his time and was honorably discharged at Cleveland, O., in April, 1864. He was assigned to duty in Cleveland and Columbus, and also for about ten days was in the pursuit of Morgan. The infantry followed mainly by railroad, and by horses and wagons secured from

farmers, and pursued the enemy to the Ohio river, where Morgan was finally captured after a skirmish. Mr. McCoy was present at the capture, and at close range saw Morgan and his officers, including his brother Richard and Basil Duke. The tired horses of the Confederates were all turned over to the Union men, and all along the road Rebels were captured as they lay on the ground completely exhausted, their horses standing by them too worn out even to eat grass. Both sides had exchanged horses at the farmers' barns as they passed. After this raid Mr. McCoy went into camp with his regiment at Columbus, Ohio, and from there went to Kentucky. His company took part in the capture of Cumberland Gap, being detailed in squads, and sent in different directions. At that point the four States, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee come together, and the exact spot is marked by a square stone.

Mr. McCoy tried to enlist once more at Cleveland, but was rejected there, and sent home. In Franklin county he was accepted and became a private in Company H, 134th Ind. V. I., under Capt. Robert Allen, to serve 100 days. He was ordered on guard duty during this period. He was in Indianapolis, Nashville, Louisville and Stevenson, Ala., and was in no fighting except skirmishes. From the last State he went to Louisville and Henderson, Ky., on a steamer, and assisted in executing two noted guerrillas, Morgan and Powell, only about 100 Union men being present. The other guerrillas made a desperate effort to rescue their comrades, and a hot skirmish ensued. Finally the enemy sent out a flag of truce and when Lieut. Spelman, McCoy and Davenport were sent out to meet it a demand was made for surrender, which they refused. They offered the guerrillas a few moments in which to retreat before the Union men would open fire, and the chance of escape was accepted. The band was one that had committed all kinds of outrages. Returning to Louisville and Nashville, Mr. McCoy spent the rest of his term of service there. He had previously been in hospital for a time at Camp Nelson, Ky., and toward the end of his enlistment he was again in hospital at Decatur, Ill., on account of a sun stroke received while on dress parade. He was senseless for three days, and also rendered deaf. From the effects of this sun stroke Mr. McCoy has not recovered. He was finally mustered out at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, in September, 1864.

After the war Mr. McCoy went home and worked on the farm, but for some time was more or less disabled and unable to work in the sun. His father then started him in business as a butcher in Mount Carmel, and for three years he drove his wagon through the surrounding country, and then continued his business at Thorntown, remaining until 1878. The next year was spent at Huntsville, Ala., where he bought a butcher shop, but in 1879 he returned to Thorntown, for three years more. From 1882 to 1888 he was conducting a butcher shop in Rushville, Ind., and then went back to Franklin county, bought the home farm and conducted it for ten years. At the end of that time he bought his present home near Anderson, a place of forty acres, which he has improved and developed into a fine farm.

At the age of twenty-five years Mr. McCoy was married in Franklin county, to Miss Elizabeth Gates, who was born there in 1851, daughter of Richard and Mary (Rosebro) Gates. Her father, a son of James Gates, was born in Butler county, Ohio, became the owner of a large farm in Franklin county, Ind., and there died at the close of the war, having these children: Francis, James and Elizabeth. Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy had two children: Clifford, born in 1874; and Ethel, in 1885. During their residence in Rushville, Mr. McCoy lost his first wife, and two years later, on Oct. 9, 1889, he was married to Miss Alice Oliver, who was born June 28, 1863, daughter of George and Mary Jane (Benn) Oliver. George Oliver came of an old Kentucky family, and was born in that State. He moved to Hamilton county, Ohio, and there married Mary Jane, daughter of Samuel and Phebe Benn, the former of whom was a Virginian, of German ancestry, and owned a farm of fifty-three acres together with a vineyard, near Cincinnati. Some time after his marriage George Oliver moved to Rush county, Ind., bought a large farm near Rushville, and he is still living there, aged eighty years. His wife died there at the age of sixty-one, the mother of three children, William, Bell and Alice. By his union to Miss Oliver Mr. McCoy became the father of the following children, all born in Franklin county, save the youngest: Blaine B., born April 1, 1893; Reed, March 21, 1895; John Thomas, June 29, 1897; and Walter Allen, born in Madison county, July 26, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are both members of the Methodist Church, in which he has been class

leader. In politics Mr. McCoy is a Republican, and as an old soldier naturally has been found in the ranks of the G. A. R., being an ex-member of Major May post. He is also an unaffiliated member of the I. O. O. F., to which order he has belonged since he was twenty-four years old. Mr. McCoy has always been an industrious man, and has accumulated a good amount of property. In whatever sphere of life he has found himself, he has been faithful to every demand made upon him, and now he is one of the esteemed and honored citizens of Madison county.

WILLIAM H. MARKER, a young and successful financier of central Indiana, who by his own efforts has made his way from the position of a poor boy to that of a representative and responsible man, with influence in his community and ample means at his control, was born in Monterey, Ky., June 25, 1872, son of Alexander C. and Anna (Hardy) Marker.

The Marker family is of Colonial stock, of English descent, the branches of which are scattered through Maryland, Delaware and Virginia.

William Handy Marker, the paternal grandfather, was born July 17, 1789, in Delaware, son of Frederick Marker, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He was, himself, a soldier in the war of 1812, and took an active part in all the military movements at that time. Later he went as a pioneer to Owen county, Ky., removing soon after to Mercer county. There he married a member of the Sheldon family which is one of the old and aristocratic ones of Culpeper county, Virginia. Mr. Marker bought timber land and engaged in lumbering. He shipped vast quantities of lumber down the Kentucky river to Madison and Cincinnati. He owned large timber tracts in Owen and Shelby counties, Ky., and also owned numbers of slaves. His children were: John, Joseph, George, Alexander, Timothy, Margaret, Sophronia and Mary. The sons served as soldiers in both the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil war, although the father was a strong Union sympathizer. Much of his property was destroyed during the war, and the rest greatly depreciated in value. His death occurred June 10, 1885, at the age of nearly ninety-six years. Mrs. Marker was a good, Christian woman, a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

Alexander C. Marker, father of William

H., was born Oct. 11, 1848, in Owen county, Ky., and obtained a common school education. He followed an agricultural life, settling on a farm which his father gave him at his marriage, but in 1880 he removed to Tipton county, Ind., in order to give his children better educational opportunities. He bought a well improved tract of 100 acres in the north part of the county. He is now a resident of Tipton, retired from business activity. Mr. Marker is a worthy member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Tipton, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. In 1871 he was married in Owen county, Ky., to Anna Hardy, born Jan. 8, 1855, in Owen county, a daughter of Dr. Samuel and Amilla (Jameson) Hardy. The Jamesons were from Virginia, and are closely related to those of the same name in Pennsylvania. Dr. Samuel T. Hardy was a pioneer settler, and one of the earliest physicians in Franklin county, Ky., where he cleared up a farm and practiced his profession for many years. He was a man of excellent business perception, engaged extensively in lumbering, and owned mills near Harmony, on the Kentucky river. Born in 1812 he lived until 1885, closing a long and useful career at the age of seventy-three years. During his active years he was prominent in public affairs and served at various times as county treasurer, and also as sheriff. He was a leading member of the Baptist Church. His children were: John P., Mary, Sallie, Anna, Amanda and Isabel. The children of Alexander C. Marker and wife were: William H., Noah R., John T., Forester and Grace. All were given excellent educational opportunities.

William H. Marker was eight years old when he accompanied his parents to Indiana. He had attended two terms of school, and in the new neighborhood he attended the district schools until he was fifteen years of age. Farming did not appeal to him and he concluded to leave home and make his own way in the world, and he secured the opportunity of learning the telegraph business at the Windfall station on the Pan Handle railroad. He became an expert telegrapher, working extra hours in order to perfect himself. He attracted the attention of the officials of the Tipton County Bank, and when he was seventeen he secured a position there. It was a humble one and his duties were manifold, including the care of the office, but he soon demonstrated his fidelity to his employers and came under

the direct approbation of E. H. Shirk, the senior member of the company, who, in reward for his faithfulness, trained him in business methods and later gave him opportunities without which, Mr. Marker says, his success would have been impossible. From a clerkship he was promoted and gradually worked his way up to the position of assistant cashier by 1896, and to that of cashier in 1901.

The First National Bank of Tipton is the successor of the Tipton County Bank, a private banking institution which was established in 1876 by Shirk & Shirk, and was managed by E. H. Shirk, Jr., until his death in 1901. After his decease, the bank was reorganized as a National Bank, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The officers are: E. W. Shirk, president; Mrs. N. R. Shirk, vice-president, and William H. Marker, cashier. Mr. Shirk is a resident of Chicago, and is president of the First National Bank of Peru, Ind. The Tipton bank is doing a safe and prosperous business.

Mr. Marker was married Dec. 19, 1893, at Tipton, to Rebecca Law, born Oct. 11, 1872, at Shelbyville, Ind., a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Cutsinger) Law. Mr. and Mrs. Marker have two children: Kyle, born July 15, 1895; and Harry O., born Oct. 7, 1899. Both Mr. Marker and wife are consistent members of the Christian Church. Mr. Marker is a prominent Mason, having taken the 32nd degree, and is a member of Austin Lodge, No. 128, Tipton, the Scottish Rite bodies and Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis, and is Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana. In politics he is a fervent supporter of the Republican party, and was a delegate from his district to the last National Republican Convention held at Chicago.

SAMUEL EDWARD BREWER, one of the leading farmers and vegetable packers of Whiteland, Ind., and a man of good standing in the community in which he resides, was born in Pleasant township, near Whiteland, Johnson Co., Ind., June 28, 1842, son of John and Frances (Webb) Brewer, natives of Kentucky.

Daniel Brewer, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Kentucky, and a farmer by occupation, who came to Indiana in 1834, locating in Pleasant township, two miles southwest of Whiteland. Here he entered government land and died, in 1847, at the age of seventy-two years. Eleven children were

born to himself and wife. The Brewer family were originally Holland Dutch, and the founder of the family came to America, in 1643, settling in Manhattan. The maternal grandfather was James Webb, a native of Kentucky, of Welsh descent, who came to Indiana in 1836, settling eight miles south of Indianapolis, in Marion county, where he engaged in farming and cattle raising. Here he died at the advanced age of ninety-five years, and he, too, had a large family.

John Brewer, father of Samuel Edward, was a farmer all his life, and came to Indiana in 1832, locating in Pleasant township, Johnson county, where he entered a large tract of government land, part of which is now embraced in the present site of Whiteland. His real estate holdings aggregated about 1000 acres, and here he died in 1881, aged seventy-four years. His wife died in June, 1904. Both were stanch Presbyterians. Eight children were born to them, six now living: Samuel Edward; Docia, wife of Dr. A. Miller of Bloomington, Ind.; Mary E., of Bloomington; Belle, wife of Leon Covert, of Long Beach, Cal.; Maggie, wife of L. F. Tracy, of Whiteland; and Tellie, widow of Albert Brooks.

Samuel Edward Brewer has passed his life in Pleasant township, having resided here for sixty years and seen the country develop in a wonderful degree. His parents were among the pioneers of the State, and his boyhood days were passed among surroundings which appear strange today. The land his father owned, and all of which he improved, was covered with heavy timber, to fell which was an almost endless task. His primary education was obtained in the little log school house of the neighborhood, where a split rail served for a seat, and books were few and old-fashioned. This he supplemented with a course at Hope-well Academy, which enabled him to teach school from 1864 to 1871.

When Mr. Brewer was thirty years of age, he left the home of his father and operated a mill for sixteen years, when he sold his plant and embarked in vegetable packing, making a specialty of peas and tomatoes. Later, he established the canning factory in Whiteland, which he conducted for ten years and then disposed of it to Grafton Johnson. In the busy season this factory employs 150 to 200 people.

On March 21, 1867, Mr. Brewer was married to Miss Melissa Springer, daughter of Cordenan and Orpha (Webb) Springer. Four

children were born to them: Anna married Charles Graham of Whiteland, and they have five children—Roy, Earl, William, Fannie and John. Fannie married Rev. William Alexander, lives in Argyle, Ill., and has three children—Mary, Anna and Clara. Edward, who was a storekeeper and postmaster of Whiteland, married Mary L. Pearson, had two children, Samuel and Marcia, and died in November, 1899, aged twenty-five years. Leona is still at school. Mrs. Brewer is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Brewer was brought up in the Democratic faith, but is now independent. At one time he served as justice of the peace, and has been a notary public for the past sixteen years. He owns eighty acres of the old homestead, all of which is finely improved and forms a portion of the village of Whiteland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brewer are highly esteemed by their neighbors, and are enjoying a well-earned prosperity in their pleasant home.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL, a reliable citizen of Eaton, Ind., and a soldier of the Civil war, was born April 22, 1837, in Clark county, Ohio, son of Samuel and Malinda (Stafford) Mitchell.

Samuel Mitchell, the father, was born in 1811, in Giles county, Va., son of William and Catherine (Stafford) Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was born in England of Scotch-Irish extraction, and came to America in 1810, settling near Gilestown, Va., where he engaged in farming until he moved to Ohio, in Samuel's boyhood.

William Mitchell entered land in Miami county, Ohio, near Troy, where he cleared up a good farm of 160 acres, and this land is still owned by the Mitchell family. He died on his farm aged eighty-seven years. His mother lived with him and survived to the age of 103 years, and the venerable lady is remembered by our subject, who was ten years old at the time of her death. The children of William were: Wilson, Samuel, George, Zachariah, William, Helen, Elizabeth, Malinda and Susan. William Mitchell was a true pioneer in all that the word implies, and he was one of the early supporters of the cause of religion, a worthy member of the Methodist Church.

Samuel Mitchell, father of Thomas J., was born in Giles county, Va., and was about one year old when his father removed to Miami county, Ohio. He was reared on the farm, enjoyed a pioneer school education, and later he

learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked in Miami county. Subsequently he bought a home place of fifteen acres, and here operated a mill on Honey Creek. In 1852 he removed with his family to Indiana, and settled in Niles township, Delaware county, where he bought 160 acres of partially improved land, about fifteen acres having been cleared and on this a log cabin had been erected. He completed the clearing and improved the place with a story and a half residence and good farm buildings. These he sold at a later date and bought 190 acres of improved land, south of Granville, on which he lived many years, but finally he retired to Muncie, bought property, and there he died aged three months over sixty-eight years. He was a member of the Methodist Church, in which he was a steward. He was generous in his assistance to the church, and was a man thoroughly respected by all who knew him. In politics he was a Republican, but in the early days an old-line Whig. He served as trustee of Niles township. During the Civil war he was loyal to the Government, and gave two sons to the service of his country, Thomas J. and Edward. The latter was a member of Company B, 84th Ind. V. I., and when taken sick was brought home by his father, but all that parental care could do, was to preserve the beloved life one week after they reached home. This father again brought a son, our subject, back to the old homestead suffering from the effects of army exposure, in this case having the comfort of seeing health once more return.

Samuel Mitchell married (first) Malinda Stafford, born in Clark county, Ohio, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Williams) Stafford. Thomas Stafford was born in Giles county, Va., and was a pioneer in Miami county, Ohio, where he acquired a good farm of 160 acres, and lived thereon into old age. His children were: George, Joseph, Thomas, Henry, John, Malinda, Elizabeth, Susan, Nancy, Jane and Lucinda. To Samuel and Malinda (Stafford) Mitchell were born: Elizabeth, Catherine, Sarah Ellen and Thomas J. Mrs. Mitchell died in Ohio, in 1839, when our subject was but two years old. Mr. Mitchell was married (second) in Miami county, again to a Malinda Stafford, a cousin to his first wife, and the children of this union were: Edward, Marilla and Ellen. After the death of his second wife, Mr. Mitchell was married

(third) to Hannah De Witte, and they had one son, William W.

Thomas J. Mitchell was fifteen years old when he accompanied his parents to Indiana, in 1852. He can recall the journey from Ohio, made with four two-horse, covered wagons. The party spent four days on the road, camping by the wayside and each day noting the differences in soil and forest growths between the two States. The trip at his age was one of enjoyment and its hardships were mere pleasing adventures. He had attended the district schools in Ohio, and possessed at this time a fair knowledge of the rudiments, and this was fortunate, for, after settling in Indiana, his opportunities were meager, although he did attend a few sessions of school in the little log school house in the vicinity of his home, in Delaware county. All his training for the future was in the line of farming and, as the eldest son, much of the hard work and responsibility, fell upon his shoulders. It resulted in his early development, and he was but nineteen years old when he was ready to establish a home of his own and set up his own domestic circle, renting land in Niles township.

On Sept. 10, 1861, Mr. Mitchell enlisted at Richmond, Ind., as a private of Company K, 36th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and served until honorably discharged at Indianapolis on account of sickness, having been in the army for thirteen months, mainly in Kentucky. He was taken ill with typhoid-pneumonia, at New Haven, Ky., and was confined in the hospital there from Feb. 9, 1862, until the following April, when he was brought home by his father, in a very weak condition, not expected to live. He continued too ill to engage in business for the next two years, but as soon as able, resumed farming.

Shortly after his second marriage, in 1864, Mr. Mitchell settled first in Niles township, but later removed to Hamilton township, living there five years, and then moved to Hartford City, where he engaged in a butchering business for nine months. He then resumed farming, moving to Clinton county, later to Cass county, where he lived for nine years, and in 1892 came to Eaton, where he purchased his present residence, and six other lots.

On Aug. 7, 1856, Mr. Mitchell was married (first), to Elizabeth Sharon, of Niles township, daughter of George and Nancy

Sharon. George Sharon was a pioneer farmer of Niles township, where he cleared 160 acres from the woods and converted it into a productive farm. He was a man of means and prominence in his locality. The children of Mr. Sharon were: Henry, Elizabeth, Nancy, Jacob, Sarah and Mary. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell settled in Niles township, and on this farm Mrs. Mitchell died in August, 1860. They had one child, Henry C., who died aged ten months.

On Jan. 7, 1864, Mr. Mitchell was married (second), in Niles township, to Amanda Edgington, born in Adams county, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1840, daughter of Wilson D. and Hannah (Naylor) Edgington. Wilson D. Edgington was born in April, 1808, in Adams county, son of William and Catherine Edgington, the former a pioneer farmer of Adams county. In 1851 he moved to Indiana and settled in Niles township, where he bought a farm of 140 acres, on which he made improvements, and lived to the age of ninety-three years. His wife died aged seventy-nine years. She was a member of the German Baptist Church. Their children were: Phebe, Evans, Thomas, Amanda, Minerva, Frank and Clara.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are: Samuel, George S., Cyrus O., Eva and Otto D. These children have all been afforded excellent educational advantages. Cyrus O. is a graduate of the Lebanon Ohio National Normal School, and is now teacher of Latin and German at Frankton, Ind. Eva H. is a graduate of the Eaton High School and of the Normal College at Marion, Ind., and she has been a successful teacher in the Delaware county district schools. Otto D. graduated at Valparaiso, Ind., and is a druggist at Eaton, a successful business man.

Mr. Mitchell, while never very active in politics, has always taken a good citizen's interest, and has always been identified with the Republican party. Formerly he belonged to the G. A. R. post at Logansport, Ind. He is a member of the Christian Church.

A. J. SMITH comes from an old and highly respected family of Indiana, his father having settled in Fayette county, in 1802. Mr. Smith was born in Fayette county, April 29, 1828. His father, Tobias Smith, Jr., was born in 1781, and was the only heir of Tobias and Ruth Smith, of Virginia. Tobias Smith, Sr., belonged to one of the first families of Vir-

ginia, where he was a successful and respected farmer, and in that State he died.

Tobias Smith, Jr., remained at home until he was a young man. In 1802, with a small colony of neighbors and friends, he migrated to Indiana territory and settled in Fayette county. Here he entered land, and with much hard work soon had a good farm opened. A few years after settling in Indiana he married his first wife, of whom but little is known. Nine children resulted from this union, as follows: Mariah, Mrs. Buchanan; John; Ruth, Mrs. Messersmith; Mary, who married Peter Messersmith; Robert, who located in Johnson county; Joseph, who located in Johnson county; Sarah, who died single; Tobias; and George, who died in 1826. Of these Robert, Joseph and Tobias moved to Johnson county. Besides attending to his general farm work Mr. Smith raised stock, for which he found a good market at home. He also ran a distillery, for the product of which he found a market at Cincinnati, Ohio. He owned land in different counties, and traded western land for 600 acres of land in West Virginia. This land, which no doubt is of great value now for its minerals, coal, oil and gas, has never been accounted for to his estate. Shortly after obtaining this land he and his wife's brother went there to inspect it. On this trip Mr. Smith met with an adventure that nearly cost him his life. He was armed with a gun and a knife and encountered a bear that he wounded, and which showed fight, chewing one of his arms; he finally killed the animal with his knife. He was in every sense a pioneer, and no doubt the exposure and hardships he encountered shortened his days. Being broad-minded, intelligent and a thorough business man, he became prominent and influential among the early settlers. In 1821 he was chosen a delegate to the convention that located the State capital at Indianapolis. In politics he was a Democrat, and used his influence in support of his party. He was a leader in many public enterprises, and in all respects a very useful man in the new country. Having purchased 160 acres of land in Johnson county, he was arranging to move there when he was taken sick and died at the old homestead, Aug. 21, 1836, at the age of fifty-five years. Mr. Smith's second wife was Margaret Lilly Foster, whose first husband was William Foster, by whom she had six children: Enoch; Jane, Mrs. Hank; Fanny, Mrs.

Draper; Ellen, Mrs. Patterson; Susan, Mrs. Pruitt; and Sampson. These children were reared by Tobias Smith, Jr. Mrs. Margaret Lilly Foster Smith was born in Bath county, Va., Sept. 20, 1782, daughter of Wm. Lilly, a respected citizen of West Virginia, who remained there until he died. William Lilly had four children, David, William, Dorothea (Mrs. Messersmith) and Margaret (mother of our subject). Three children were born to Tobias, Jr., and Margaret Lilly Smith, as follows: George W., who was raised in Johnson county, and when a young man moved to Iowa, where he died; Rebecca, Mrs. Williams; and A. J., the subject of this sketch. After the death of her husband Mrs. Smith took as her dower right the land in Johnson county, and in the same year, 1836, moved there with the unmarried portion of her family and settled on the land where A. J. Smith now lives. At that time there were only thirty-five acres partly cleared and two cabins, but Mrs. Smith was not discouraged. Realizing her position she bought a loom, and its click could be heard at all hours. With this loom she wove the material for the clothing of many of her neighbors. She gave instructions to her boys, and by hard work, conservative management and the assistance of her sons she began farming, and made the home self-supporting. She was a devout Methodist, and in that faith passed away Feb. 27, 1853.

A. J. Smith was eight years old when his mother came to Johnson county. He remained with her during her life, helping her in every way and assisting in clearing up the land and improving the farm. His early education was somewhat limited, but he gained a good practical education in the school of experience. After the death of his mother he bought eighty acres of the old farm. Mr. Smith was married Oct. 9, 1854, to Sarah Echols, a lady of culture and refinement, a worthy wife and good helpmate to a successful man. Mrs. Smith is a worthy member of the Methodist Church. She was born in White River township May 28, 1835, daughter of Joshua and Nancy Echols, both of Kentucky, where they were married, after which they moved to Johnson county. Here he entered land and improved a farm. He also taught school, and was a successful and well known farmer, commanding the respect of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Echols had nine children as follows: Emaline, Mrs. William Carder; James, de-

ceased; William, deceased; Lucy, Mrs. Jennings; Isaac, deceased; Sarah, wife of A. J. Smith; Christopher, of Indianapolis; Martha, Mrs. Thomas Orme; and John, of Indianapolis.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have come ten children: Marcellis, born March 1, 1856, who died Oct. 21, 1862; James W., born Nov. 10, 1857, who died Sept. 14, 1862; Margaret E., born Sept. 20, 1859, who married James Lassiter; Horace L., of Glens Valley, born Dec. 15, 1861; George L., born March 15, 1864, who resides in Indianapolis; Nancy A., born Sept. 15, 1866, who married G. Trussler; Mary A., born Sept. 15, 1866, a twin of Nancy, and who married T. Church; E. J., born Jan. 1, 1870, engaged at farming the homestead; Laura A., born Aug. 4, 1872, who married William Stone; and Charles A., born Jan. 15, 1875. Mr. Smith is a practical and successful farmer and by his hard work and honesty has gained a competency for his old age. He now enjoys the fruits of his well-spent life, and the high regard of his neighbors. In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat, but has never aspired to public office. During the war of the Rebellion he remained loyal to the flag, and paid for two substitutes.

GEORGE L. BRUNNEMER, a prominent and respected farmer of Johnson county, was born near Waverly, Morgan county, Jan. 22, 1842, son of Anthony and Blanche (Mitchell) Brunnemer, the former of whom was born in Virginia, and the latter in Tennessee.

George Brunnemer, the paternal grandfather, was born in Virginia, where his Holland ancestors had settled long before, and became a pioneer in Morgan county, Ind., where he followed an agricultural life. He reared a large and respected family, and finally passed out of life respected by all who knew him. The maternal ancestors of George L. Brunnemer were of Irish descent, and the grandfather, a native of Tennessee, took part as a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Anthony Brunnemer, father of George L., came in boyhood to Indiana with his parents, and grew to manhood in Morgan county, married there, and died in 1893, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, Blanche Mitchell, passed away in 1883, aged eighty years. Both parents were worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Church. Their children were as follows: Sarah J., wife of George L.

Tackett, of Camargo, Ill.; William, deceased; Mary E., wife of David Shutters, of Franklin, Ind.; and George L.

George L. Brunnemer was reared in Morgan county, attending the district schools and assisting on the farm until he was seventeen years old, when his parents removed to Johnson county, in 1860 locating one mile north of Whiteland, and there he resided until he was twenty-one. He then built a house of his own, on his father's farm, and attended to the whole property on shares, continuing thus until the spring of 1865, when he enlisted for service in the Civil war. He became a private in Company E, 148th Ind. V. I., and his duty consisted in the guarding of posts and prisons during his whole term of service, being mustered out in September of the same year. Returning home, he purchased a tract of forty acres of land, located a mile and a quarter west of Whiteland, to which he has added, until now he owns 320 acres of finely improved land. Mr. Brunnemer lived there and operated the farm until 1890, when he removed to Whiteland and embarked in the fruit packing business, first as a stockholder, but later as superintendent of the work. For seven years he was engaged in this profitable business, and then sold out to Grafton Johnson, since that time being the latter's assistant. For four years he conducted a store in Whiteland, being succeeded in this enterprise by his son. For the past twelve years he has made his home in the village, building here a comfortable and convenient residence. His farming interests are in the hands of his sons, although he enjoys a general supervision over his large estate.

The first marriage of Mr. Brunnemer was to Miss Sarah E. McClellan, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Clem) McClellan. Two children were born to this union, namely: James D., operating one of his father's farms, who married Louie Sharp, and has two children, Elsie and Harry; and Emma, who died at the age of two years. Mrs. Brunnemer died in 1866, and Mr. Brunnemer married (second) Miss Nancy C. Van Arsdale, daughter of C. A. B. and Nancy Van Arsdale, the three children of this union being: (1) Albert T., a farmer, married Rosa Perkins, and has one son, Myron L. (2) Annie J., married Hugh E. Johnson, postmaster at Whiteland, and has three children, Homer; Wilbur D.; and Lillian. (3) William J. succeeded his father in a general merchandise business at Whiteland; he married (first) Ida Capplinger, and (second)

Burdette McClain, and has three children. William Merrill, Winfred Herald and Georgie Catherine.

In politics Mr. Brunnemer is identified with the Republican party. Both he and wife are leading members of the Methodist Church, all of the family being supporters of the same. The esteem of the community is enjoyed by Mr. Brunnemer, who is recognized as a man of worth and reliability, and as a useful and estimable citizen.

JOHN GILMORE, late a representative citizen of Adams township, Madison Co., Ind., was an honored survivor of that great struggle which convulsed the United States from 1861 to 1865, in which he bravely bore a part, and he ever afterward suffered on account of injuries received in the line of duty. He came from Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Hugh Gilmore, Sr., the great-grandfather of John, was a weaver by trade, and was quite an extensive linen manufacturer for his day. He employed men and ran three looms, and lived in Monaghan, Ireland, and it is believed that he left a considerable property. The family were Protestants.

Hugh Gilmore, Jr., grandfather of John, was born about 1776, and received a common school education in Ireland, coming to America when a boy of sixteen years of age and landing at Charleston, S. C., in 1792. He hired out to a man who was moving to West Virginia on the Great Kanawha river. Although unaccustomed to horses, he drove a four-horse team through from Charleston to the place of settlement. He worked for his employer for some years and remained in that neighborhood, Mason county, W. Va., about eighteen miles up the river from Point Pleasant. Mr. Gilmore married Lucretia Reynolds, born in that neighborhood, daughter of Morris Reynolds, a pioneer salt maker of the Kanawha, farmer and substantial citizen. Hugh Gilmore and his wife settled in that neighborhood, where he bought 120 acres of land, mostly bottom land and very fertile, and cleared it from the woods. Here he made an excellent farm, and reared his children, whose names were: Elizabeth, John, William, Silas and Morris, Silas being a soldier in the U. S. service. The family were members of the Baptist Church. In October, 1829, Hugh Gilmore and his family came to Adams township, Madison Co., Ind., locating on what was afterward known as the Gilmore homestead on

the 29th of that month. He bought a squatter's claim, and later entered 190 acres of land, and still later purchased eighty acres more. He began to clear his farm, but was accidentally killed while clearing a spot for a burial ground. Throughout his life he was a hard working, industrious, God-fearing man, and helped to establish firmly the Baptist Church in the new section of the country. In politics he was an old-line Whig.

Morris Gilmore was born in West Virginia, June 11, 1811, and received a common school education, becoming a well read man and a skilled mathematician. His old copy book used in school by him is still in existence. Mr. Gilmore was married in Gallipolis, Ohio, to Elizabeth Blazer, born in Gallia county, Ohio, daughter of George and Elizabeth (McKinley) Blazer, the former of Pennsylvania German stock. Shortly after his marriage Morris Gilmore came to Madison county, Ind., in October, 1829, bringing his parents and two other parties, having two light covered wagons, one drawn by three horses and the other by two. There were not many roads after passing the Ohio river, the elevations being their only guide, but as it was the dry season they made the trip in about three weeks, arriving Oct. 29th. There was a log cabin on the farm, and Mr. Gilmore bought out the squatter and located on the place with the family. Nothing was cleared on this farm except a small patch around the cabin, but Mr. Gilmore was hearty and strong, and that winter cleared three acres, the next season raising a good crop. The horses and cows lived on the wild pea vine and other wild plants of the forest. Mr. Gilmore became prosperous, clearing up a good farm of 270 acres, and he built the first brick house in that section of Indiana, one and one-half stories, a large, square structure, the timbers for which were cut from the farm and the shingles made by hand. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore were Methodists in religious belief. He was an influential man in his community, and for several years served on the board of township trustees. He lived to be seventy-one years of age, and died Dec. 5, 1879. His children were: George, Hugh, Philip, Roman, Van, John and Morris (twins), Mary Ann, Elizabeth and Reve. Of these Philip was accidentally killed when twenty-one years of age, and Elizabeth and Reve died in infancy.

John Gilmore was born May 10, 1841, on the farm in Adams township, in the brick

house, and was probably the first child born in a brick house in this section of Indiana. He received a good common school education, having some excellent teachers, and was reared among the pioneers, working in the clearing when he was young with his brothers. There was much clearing to be done, but the youths were strong and hustling, and some times cleared as much as fifteen acres in a season and put it under cultivation. They raised good crops and the family had an abundance. His father set out a large orchard when he first came to the county, and the trees soon became large and fine, supplying the family with fruit, while the mother spun flax and yarn and made the family clothes.

On July 29, 1861, John Gilmore and his brother, Morris, with four other boys of the neighborhood, went to Indianapolis, Ind., and enlisted as soldiers for three years' service in Company A, 19th Ind. V. I. John served until his honorable discharge, Jan. 9, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa., on account of gunshot wounds and disability; Morris was shot and killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and his remains rest in an "unknown" grave. He had been in the battles of Gainesville and Second Bull Run, and made a brave and faithful soldier. John was also at Gainesville and Second Bull Run, and at the latter place was wounded in the left hand, being confined at Washington, D. C., at the hospital, suffering from his wounded hand and from other troubles, being later removed to U. S. Grant Hospital, West Philadelphia, where after two months he was discharged, a physical wreck. Until his disability he was a faithful, gallant soldier, and served his country to the best of his ability.

After the war Mr. Gilmore returned to his home and resumed agricultural pursuits on the home farm, where he continued until his death May 29, 1905. He was married Oct. 15, 1867, in Adams township, to Sarah S. Von Winkle, born in Adams township on her father's farm, Jan. 22, 1843, daughter of Robert and Catherine (Irwin) Von Winkle, old Colonial families, the Von Winkles being originally of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Montgomery county, Ohio. Robert Von Winkle was born in 1815, and was married there, subsequently removing with his family to Adams township, where he had a farm of 300 acres, most of which he bought cleared. On this farm he had two brick houses. He was a man of liberal views and of high moral character.

being an excellent neighbor and friend, and a kind and indulgent father. He was very independent. His children were: George, Sarah S., Greeley, Charles, Anna and Laura.

To the first marriage of John Gilmore there were born these children: Charles I., a resident of Anderson, married Jocelyn Davis; Robert M., a farmer of Madison county, married Eva Myre, and has two children, Edward and Evan; Eva F. married Lincoln Smith, of Madison county, and they have one child, Zola B.; Anna L. resides at home; and Homer H. was a student in the high school at Anderson, from which he was graduated in 1898, graduated from the University of Bloomington, class of 1903, and is now in the wholesale and retail coal business at Muncie.

Mr. Gilmore was married a second time May 22, 1880, in Anderson, to Mrs. Aveline (Guinn) Welch, born June 24, 1843, in Madison county, Ind., daughter of John and Florence (Graham) Guinn. By this marriage Mr. Gilmore had one daughter, Edna V., who married Walter Cooper. Mrs. Gilmore was married (first) to Clinton C. Welch, a cabinet maker and carpenter, and to this union was born one child, Mary B., who married Edward H. Lewis, and became the mother of two children: Robert and Mildred.

John Guinn was a Virginian of Colonial stock of West Virginia, born Dec. 21, 1812, and his wife March 29, 1819, and their children were: Mary Ann, born Feb. 25, 1828; Isabel Jane, Sept. 2, 1840; Aveline, June 24, 1843; James, March 31, 1845; and Harrison, March 4, 1850. John Guinn was a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Taylor) Guinn, of Monroe county, Va., and was a pioneer of Stony Creek township, where he cleared up a good farm, and died at the age of sixty-seven years. His son, James, was a soldier in the 8th Ind. V. I., during the Civil war, and still survives, carrying on agricultural pursuits in Stony Creek township.

After marriage John Gilmore settled in the present residence of the family, which he built with the assistance of his father, who gave him eighty acres of land, part of which he cleared. He made a good home, set out a fine orchard, and became a substantial farmer. When a young man Mr. Gilmore was very industrious, but about four years before his death he was stricken with dropsy, and he was an invalid the rest of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore were members of the Methodist Church, of which they were always very lib-

eral supporters. He was an honored comrade of Major Samuel Henry Post, G. A. R., Pendleton, and in political matters a Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and for every Presidential candidate of his party after that time.

JOHN BARLOW, who owned one of the finest farms in Johnson county, improving it himself from natural woodlands, clearing and cultivating until it became a model modern farm, died Jan. 20, 1903.

Mr. Barlow was born in Bartholomew county, Ind., one mile and a quarter south of Edinburg, March 1, 1826, one of the family of five sons and eight daughters (all now deceased) born to Jacob and Rebecca (Pile) Barlow, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky.

Jacob Barlow was born in Rockingham county, Va., and moved to Kentucky with his parents at the tender age of one year, and there he grew to manhood and was married. He was throughout his life a farmer, and combined with a thorough knowledge of all the varied duties of an agriculturist, a natural bent in the direction of mechanics. He came to Indiana in 1831, and located in Bartholomew county, south of Edinburg, and entered land there, and some years later entered three quarter-sections in Shelby county, and also three quarter-sections in Johnson county, part of which only he retained. 'At one time he had over 1300 acres of valuable farm land. In 1812 he was drafted into the army, but hired a substitute. He conducted a distillery in Kentucky, and also one in Bartholomew county for some years, and occupied the position of justice of the peace, and also that of school trustee. His home was in Bartholomew county up to the time of his death, which occurred, however, at the house of his daughter Margaret in Clark township, Johnson county, in 1862, his age being seventy-eight years. His wife died in 1840.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Barlow was Henry Barlow, a native of Virginia of Dutch descent. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served with distinction in many campaigns. He moved into Kentucky in the early days, where he conducted the business of farming successfully, and combined with this the care of a distillery. He died there at an advanced age, leaving a large family, having had six sons and several daughters, nearly all of whom moved to Illinois.

Benjamin Pile, father of Mrs. Rebecca (Pile) Barlow, lived and died in Kentucky in the prime of life. He had a large family. He, too, was a farmer and ran a distillery, and also conducted a water mill. His various enterprises were ably handled, and his efforts were crowned with more than ordinary success.

John Barlow was reared upon a farm in Bartholomew county. He received his education in the old-fashioned subscription schools, and throughout his life engaged in general farming. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-seven years, when having saved some money in working for his father, he came to his late home farm in the fall of 1853, and located upon land given him by his father, three parcels of eighty acres each, and he had about 600 acres of highly improved and valuable farm land. He cleared the land received from his father of the heavy woods, and replaced the small log farm house upon it with a handsome brick house. The log house still stands, a monument to the days long since gone by. Mr. Barlow built a number of barns and other buildings, which compare favorably with any in the county.

On Aug. 21, 1853, he was joined in marriage to Hannah Smith, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Heck) Smith. Of this union four children were born: William Henry, of Shelby county, who married Tillie Watson; Orea, who died in infancy at the age of two and one-half years; May, who married James L. Copeland, lives about a mile north of Mr. Barlow's home, and had four children, Lenna, Elmer, John (deceased) and Oscar Lowe; Hernan, of Clark township, who married Mamie Whitton, and has three children, Russell, Ethel and Everett.

Mrs. Hannah (Smith) Barlow died Jan. 19, 1903, but one day before her husband entered into rest. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she was highly esteemed and beloved. Her father, William Smith, was born in Essex county, Delaware, and her mother Elizabeth (Heck) was born in Maryland. They were early settlers in Indiana, coming here from Ohio and settling in Shelby county, where he died in 1856, or 1857, at the age of sixty-one years. His wife survived him about twenty years, and died there in 1877, at the age of seventy-six years. She was a member of the Lutheran Church; her husband was a Methodist in religious belief. They had five children, one son and four daughters, all but one now

living. Hannah, wife of John Barlow; Elvira, widow of Lawrence Lowe; Mary, widow of Jasper Hughes; Jane, wife of Redin Doron; and John, the only son.

James Smith, father of William, was a native of Delaware, who died in Ohio well advanced in years. He had but a small family, and was a farmer by occupation. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Barlow was an early settler in Indiana, coming here in about 1818 and locating in Shelby county, where he died at an old age, leaving a family of six or seven children. He was a farmer by occupation, and his wife was Hannah Heck.

In political belief Mr. Barlow was a lifelong Republican, and from the ranks of the voters rendered efficient services to the party. He took a great interest in all of its vital issues, and was thoroughly informed upon all the political issues of the day. In his long life he offered a most excellent example to others of his township, both young and old, in his farsightedness, and business ability, which contributed so largely to his success, and to which he added an integrity which made him respected and admired by all who knew him.

JOSHUA JESTER, a respected citizen of Mt. Pleasant township, Delaware county, is of Scotch descent, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of the State of Delaware, in which commonwealth he was born Nov. 23, 1845.

George W. Jester, father of Joshua, was a native of Newcastle county, Del., and was a farmer and overseer of plantations. Somewhere between 1850 and 1852, he moved with his family to Ohio, and located first in Pickaway county, and then in Ross. Except for one year, when he worked as a carpenter in Chillicothe, his time was spent in farming there, until in 1860. In the spring of that year he moved to Indiana, lived four years between Alexandria and Summitville and then bought town property in Yorktown, where he resided until his death in 1890, at the age of sixty-five years.

Mr. Jester was twice married. He married, Dec. 28, 1838, Miss Eliza Ann Scott, who was born in Delaware, March 27, 1822. They became the parents of ten children, born as follows: William Henry, about 1840, who died in the Civil war; Lydia Ann, Aug. 13, 1842, who died young; James A., Nov. 23, 1843; Joshua, 1845; Manlove, April 9, 1849, who died at the age of twenty-six; George W.,

Aug. 7, 1850; Mary A., Jan. 29, 1854; Eliza J., March 22, 1856; Sarah A., March 3, 1858; and John Wesley, Jan. 31, 1860. The mother died in Yorktown, Ind., March 27, 1864, and for his second wife, Mr. Jester married Miss Alice Groves, born in Indiana, June 4, 1824. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, as was also the first Mrs. Jester. In politics he was an ardent Republican and a strong Union man. Three of his sons were in the war, William Henry, James Alfred and Joshua.

William Henry Jester enlisted in Company B, 36th Ind. V. I., for three years' service, but died in a hospital in Chattanooga, June 24, 1864, after considerable hard service. His last battle was Resaca, in the Atlanta campaign. He was about twenty-four years old when he died, and was a young man of fine character. He began to work early, and used his first money to buy a Bible. In that book, which is now in the possession of Mr. Joshua Jester, are the family records, which William Henry gathered and wrote therein in his neat handwriting. It is from these that this sketch is mainly compiled.

James A. Jester was in the 8th Ind. Cav. for three years and though he participated in many battles, he returned home safely. He resides in Delaware county.

Joshua Jester was between five and seven years old when his father moved to Ohio, and about fifteen when his father located in Indiana. For nearly two years he continued to help on his father's farm, but in January, 1862, he enlisted in the same company with his brother William, and served until honorably discharged in Indianapolis Sept. 17, 1865. His regiment was in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, and the list of battles and skirmishes in which he shared during his two years of military life was a long one. After the battle of Buzzard's Roost, Feb. 27, 1864, followed Red Clay, Rocky Face Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Mill Creek, Buzzard's Roost Gap, Varnell's Station, Resaca, Sugar Valley, Oostanaula, Tilton, Turner's Bridge, Adairsville, Rome, Kingston, Dallas, New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Allatoona Hill, Cassville Station, Burned Church, Ackworth, Kenesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain, Marietta, Big Shanty, McAfee's Crossroads, Pine Mountain, Nose's Creek, Pine Knob, Power Springs, Lattimore's Mills, Noonday Creek, Culp's House, Lafayette, Nickajack Trace, Smyrna, Vining

Station, Chattahoochee River, Stone's Ferry, Tallapoosa River, Auburn, Montgomery Railroad, Peach Tree Creek, Hood's first sortie, Courtland, Stoneman's raid to Macon and McCook's to Lovejoy's Station; Ezra Chapel; Campbellstown; Flat Shoals, Siege of Atlanta, Sunshine Church, Decatur (Ga.), Dalton (Ga.), Cleveland, Decatur (Ala.), Fairburn, Kilpatrick's raid, Red Oak, Jonesboro and Blockhouse No. 5.

Through all these experiences Mr. Jester was neither wounded nor taken prisoner, but following the fall of Atlanta was sick in the hospital. For five weeks he was thus held in Chattanooga and Nashville, and later for six weeks in the latter place, but otherwise was always with his regiment, doing his full duty. On the march from Pulaski, Tenn., to Nashville, he was the last man in the rear guard between the two armies, and once, while on guard at a brick house owned by a Union man at Franklin was nearly taken. He remained so long that the Rebels fired on him and got so near that one of them called out "Soldier, we have got you." But Mr. Jester escaped into the woods and succeeded in rejoining his company.

A years or two after he was once more settled in Yorktown, Mr. Jester was married to Miss Calista Grice, Aug. 15, 1867. They made their home from the beginning in Mt. Pleasant township, where the family still resides. Mrs. Jester was born in Delaware county, and was the daughter of Joseph Grice. She died in March, 1886, leaving four children, Margaret Ann, Amy Bell, Clara and James Leroy. Mr. Jester was united to his second wife, Mrs. Eliza Jane (Jones) Mansur, March 19, 1888. She was born in Mt. Pleasant township, Feb. 24, 1846, and was brought up there in the pioneer days. Her first husband was George S. Mansur, a farmer of that locality. By birth he was a Bostonian, son of Samuel Mansur, of that city, who, beginning as a pork packer in a small way, became very wealthy. By this first marriage she had two sons, John E. and Theodore Edward Mansur. John E. Mansur lived only three months, while Theodore E., born March 8, 1878, was given a good education and was brought up a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Jester have had no children.

Joshua Jester is a Republican in his political principles, active in local affairs, and is central committeeman from his precinct. He is an influential member of John Stewart Post,

No. 310, G. A. R., of Cammack, Ind., post commander, and has been president of Delaware County Veterans' Association for two years. He has also been chosen delegate to the State G. A. R. meetings. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Cammack, Ind. He and his wife are both identified with the Christian Church, in which he has been a deacon twelve years, and is a member of the board of trustees, both of the Yorktown church and of Hoefer's Chapel, which he helped to establish.

Mrs. Jester was a daughter of John and Lucinda (Reid) Jones, and on both sides comes of pioneer stock in Delaware county. Her maternal grandparents, James and Betsey (Dorrity) Reid, were of Scotch-Irish stock. James Reid was the owner of a large farm in Clinton county, Ohio, which he sold in order to move to Indiana. Buying 200 acres in Mt. Pleasant township, he settled there, cleared it and lived on it to a good old age. His daughter, Lucinda, Mrs. Jester's mother, was born April 20, 1820. On her father's side she was of Welsh descent. Her grandparents were Timothy and Sallie (Cox) Jones, Virginians, who moved to Ohio at an early day, about 1812-1815. In 1827 they went on to Indiana, settling in Mt. Pleasant township. Timothy Jones lived to be nearly ninety years old, and left six children, William, Henry, John, Charles, Sallie and Fannie.

John Jones, father of Mrs. Jester, was born near Culpeper Courthouse, Va., April 17, 1808, and came to Indiana when about seventeen years old, and he experienced to the full the arduous life of the pioneer. He occupied with his family a farm of 120 acres which he had cleared, but also owned and cleared several other good farms in that same locality. He died in 1881. By his wife, Lucinda (Reid) Jones, he had four children: Charles; James, who died leaving a wife and six children; Alfred F.; and Eliza Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were both of the Christian denomination, and helped to found that church in Mt. Pleasant township.

SAMUEL RODIBAUGH, veterinary surgeon, and a progressive farmer of Pike township, Marion county, Ind., and now employed by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and stationed at Maier Packing Company, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in the township, in 1859, a son of Simon and Lurena (Needham) Rodibaugh, the former born in Pennsylvania

in 1821, near Pittsburg, and the latter in Tennessee in 1827.

Samuel Rodibaugh, grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, and died about the close of the Civil war in 1865. By occupation he was a farmer, and coming west with his son Simon, he settled in Pike township, Marion Co., Ind., when the land was wild, and game plentiful. By hard work they accumulated 320 acres, and had the pleasure of seeing the vast forest change into fertile fields.

Simon Rodibaugh was only seven years of age when he was brought to Pike township, but he grew up to hard work, and the life of a farmer. When he came to years of maturity, he married Lurena Needham, and they had three children: Samuel; John R., who married Alice McCorkle, and is a farmer of Pike township; Eli, who married Margaret Coble, and is a farmer. In politics Simon Rodibaugh was a Democrat, but never aspired to office. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. Fraternally, he was a Mason, belonging to New Augusta Lodge No. 473. His death occurred in February, 1891, while his wife died in October, 1889. In all his operations the father was very successful, and died universally respected.

The maternal ancestors of our subject came from Tennessee, and were of English descent. The maternal grandmother's mother was of German descent. Of the six children born to Grandfather Needham, one is still living—Lee, of Montgomery county, Indiana.

After completing a common school education in his native township, Samuel Rodibaugh engaged in farming until 1888, when he began to minister to the needs of stock, and as the demand for his services grew, and he recognized his aptitude for the work, he attended a veterinary college, from which he was graduated in 1895. He has 100 acres in his farm, and eight acres surrounding his livery barn, on which he erected the stop board, reading INDIANAP'S & NORTHW'N TRACT. CO. STOP SIX. His entire property is highly improved, and his land is well ditched. That he is recognized as one of the leading men of his profession, is shown by his appointment to his present responsible position under the government, at a salary of \$1,800 per year.

In politics Mr. Rodibaugh is a Democrat, but will not accept office. He belongs to the

Masons, being affiliated with Hansbrook Lodge, No. 473. In religious belief he is a member of the Lutheran Church, and one of its most liberal supporters.

Dr. Rodibaugh married Minnie Day, daughter of Michael and — (Reddick) Day, farming people. Three children have been born of this marriage: (1) Miss Alice, a most charming young lady, thoroughly educated, is now studying music, for which she has decided genius. (2) Alfred B., like his father has shown great aptitude for veterinary work, and he, too, is in the employ of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, at a salary of \$1,800 per year. He is stationed at Kingans, at Indianapolis. On Dec. 12, 1906, he married Miss Golda E. Tiller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tiller, prominent and well-to-do farmers of Marion county. (3) Grover K. The children were all given good educational advantages, and were well trained to enter upon life's duties, and become useful citizens.

CAPT. JACOB F. SCHOLL, a representative citizen of Indianapolis, who passed away Jan. 1, 1905, at his home at No. 321 Agnes street, was born Sept. 24, 1838, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, a son of John J. and Catherine (Klotzer) Scholl, both of whom passed their honored and useful lives in their native land.

John J. Scholl, the father, was born Nov. 11, 1808, and he died Aug. 16, 1872. His wife, Catherine Klotzer, died in December, 1864. By trade he was a tailor, and as he was an excellent workman he kept his family far beyond want. That he was a man of sterling character was proved by the action of the authorities who elected him burgomaster and collector of taxes, and he was filling the latter office at the time of his demise. He was a competent business man, and not only managed his own affairs well, but gave satisfaction when fulfilling the duties of public office. He was a descendant of an old Protestant family, and through life was a worthy and consistent member of the Lutheran Church. The children of John J. and Catherine Scholl were the following: (1) Tobias came to America in 1855 and for two years lived in Logan county, Ohio, and then moved to Bloomington, Ind. There he married Matilda Rush, and they reared a family of four children. For more than forty years he operated a mill at one place. (2)

Jacob F. is mentioned below. (3) Christian remained in Germany, and became superintendent of a large manufacturing plant. (4) Maria became Mrs. Heim, and remained in Germany. (5) Gottlieb was a jeweler, and he died in Germany.

Jacob F. Scholl remained under the parental roof until he was almost sixteen years of age, attending school during early boyhood and later learning the excellent trade of stonemason. He was ambitious, and having heard many tales of better opportunities being afforded young men in America, he in 1854 embarked for that land of promise. His sixteenth birthday was spent on the high seas. The vessel safely landed him in port and he then joined his brother, who was at Bellefontaine, Ohio, where Jacob soon found employment as a farm hand. In a short time, he left Ohio and came to Wayne county, Ind., where he found employment in a brickyard. Finding that his lack of knowledge of the English language would be a drawback, he started to school, and attended more or less regularly for two years, in that time acquiring a good English education and a good command of the language.

Mr. Scholl while going to school worked for the firm of Bard & Schlosling. In 1857 he joined his brother a second time, the latter having located at Bloomington, and for one year he engaged in work in a sawmill and on a farm, and then found employment at his trade. On Dec. 22, 1859, he married and then settled for a time on a farm, but later returned to his trade in Bloomington and was residing there when the Civil war broke out. He had already learned to love his adopted country, and was ready to assist in preserving her unity. On June 7, 1861, he enlisted for three years in Company K, 14th Ind. V. I., under Col. Nathan Kimble. The regiment was consigned to the Army of West Virginia, then under the command of General McClellan. Mr. Scholl was later detailed as clerk for Captain Collins, in the commissary department, and he continued on duty until he was honorably discharged on account of disability, Oct. 28, 1862.

Mr. Scholl returned to his home, but he was not through with military life. Shortly afterward he joined the State militia and was commissioned a lieutenant by Governor Morton. Lieutenant Scholl led his company through the week's pursuit after the Con-



J. F. Lusk

federate raider, Morgan, through Indiana. In October, 1863, he helped to recruit Company I, 10th Ind. Cav., of which he was commissioned sergeant. The company went into camp at Indianapolis. Later Mr. Scholl was made drill master of a colored regiment and went to Camp Fremont, on Virginia avenue, Indianapolis. Still later he was sent to Cincinnati for examination for promotion, and passed as second lieutenant, and was subsequently advanced to be first lieutenant. He was next sent on to Washington, D. C., and to Arlington Heights, where he was commissioned acting assistant to Colonel Bross, of Chicago. He went into active duty in front of Richmond under General Burnside and participated in the various engagements before Richmond and Petersburg, and during this time had many dangerous experiences. He was a member of the party that went to the head of Monkey Creek to secure General Sheridan's wagon train. The first attack of the Confederates was repulsed, but the skirmishing was very heavy and the Union forces found trouble in crossing the swampy land. On July 29th hostilities commenced in earnest. A Pennsylvania regiment placed twenty tons of powder under one of the forts in front of Petersburg, and when one regiment charged through the gap made by the explosion, the enemy gained an advantage and captured the entire command. Captain Scholl has said that many a colored soldier was killed with the butt of the muskets without any chance to defend himself. From Friday night until the following Wednesday the prisoners had nothing to eat, and were subjected to many indignities. As the Confederates were particularly angered at the white men who had commanded the colored troops, efforts were made to conceal the identity of the officers, but in some way it was discovered that Mr. Scholl and another had been in command, and they were secluded from the other white men and condemned to death. They were taken to Danville, where a mob spat in their faces and brought a rope to hang them. However, the provost marshal of Danville was a man of character and bravery, and he came forward and called a halt, saying the prisoners of war should have protection. For two weeks he kept guard over them, and they were then sent to Columbia, S. C., and placed in jail, where they were kept for six months. During this period the only food they were given was corn meal and molasses.

At the end of the six months Mr. Scholl

with 1,500 other prisoners, all officers, was placed in a stockade. Although facing ignominious death every moment, ragged and hungry, Mr. Scholl did not abandon hope, and in some way he obtained a small blank book in which 500 other officers inscribed their names. This most interesting relic he preserves. Good news in some manner reached the prisoners on the night of Feb. 14, 1864, this being that General Sherman's command was approaching. The Confederates then transferred the prisoners to Rolla, N. C., and they were paroled on July 26, 1864. Mr. Scholl was taken to Wilmington, and from that point reached Annapolis, Md. On March 13, 1865, he obtained a thirty-days' leave of absence and visited his home. At the expiration of this time he started to return to his command, and when at City Point he learned the fact of the assassination of President Lincoln. In a few days he was appointed assistant quartermaster at Point Lookout, where he was kept a short time and then returned to City Point. On June 16th he embarked on a steamship for Indianola, Texas, where he remained until July, 1865, when he was transferred to Corpus Christi. There he was mustered out on Nov. 28, 1865, and went to New Orleans. On New Year's Day, 1866, he embarked on a Mississippi river steamer, in a few days reaching Indianapolis, where he was given an honorable discharge Jan. 6, 1866, the third one during his long and faithful period of service. Naturally Captain Scholl felt the effects of this period of hardship all his life, although so many years elapsed before its close. He was an honored member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of Indianapolis, and of the German Veteran Association.

Shortly after his return from the army, when home care had restored him to a measure of health, he accepted employment as a stone worker and bridge builder for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad and remained with that road for five years. In 1868 he moved to Greencastle, and from there, in 1871, to Indianapolis, taking service with Scott & Nicholson, contractors for the construction of the Court House. Captain Scholl was employed by this firm for seven years, and worked both on the inside and outside of the imposing structure they erected. After the completion of this work he was on the police force for a short time, and was then employed for three years on the stone work construction of the State House.

For four years Captain Scholl served as deputy county clerk under Clerk Moses McClain, and for eight years he was bookkeeper at the Maus brewery, terminating this connection when the brewery discontinued business. In the meanwhile he had purchased a lot of ground on which he built his commodious residence on Agnes street. Later he was appointed as inspector of street sweeping and sprinkling, but resigned this position one year later and took charge as superintendent of street cleaning for a time. Subsequently he took service in the county abstract office under Henry Rasebrock, where he remained four years, and still later accepted a clerkship in the city comptroller's office. Thus he led a very busy and useful life. He was a strong and uncompromising Republican and on one occasion, when chosen by his party as nominee for councilman of the Fifth ward, was beaten by but 100 votes in a section where the normal Democratic majority was 400. He lived an honorable and upright life and was held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

Captain Scholl was married, in 1859, to Priscilla Woodward, born Feb. 14, 1839, in Monroe county, Ind., daughter of Bartlett and Sarah (Tate) Woodward. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, where they married, and later they came to Monroe county, Ind. Bartlett Woodward was a plain, honest farmer, and both he and his wife lived worthy, virtuous lives. They reared the following children: Parthenia, Mrs. Brookshire; Bartlett; John; Susan, Mrs. William Snatty; Chester; Priscilla; Litha, Mrs. Whitney; Henry; and Martha, Mrs. Christy.

To Captain Scholl and his wife were born two children, namely: Charles H., who became a skilled machinist at Indianapolis; and a daughter that died in infancy. Captain Scholl was a charter member of Capitol City Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and he passed all the chairs in an Indianapolis lodge of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Scholl is a member of the M. E. Church. She now resides at No. 953 Prospect street.

MRS. EMMA W. (EAGLESFIELD) HANCH, widow of the late George B. N. Hanch, is a descendant of one of the honored old pioneer families of Marion county, Ind. She now occupies land, entered by her father in 1834, in Wayne township, where much of her life has been spent. She was born Nov.

17, 1839, in Indianapolis, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Stubbs) Eaglesfield.

Thomas Eaglesfield was born in 1807 in Elizabethtown, N. J., a son of Theophilus Eaglesfield, and a grandson of Thomas Eaglesfield, both of whom were born in England. The latter emigrated to America and settled in New Jersey. In his native land he was a large wool grower and a manufacturer of carpets, and prior to sailing he had converted his business into funds, much of which was lost by the sinking of the ship on which the journey was made. His name is among those who early assisted in the settlement of New Jersey. After reaching that State he started a hat factory at Millville or Newark, and he died at the latter place. His son Theophilus married married Phoebe Gardner, daughter of Benjamin Gardner, also of England, and they became pioneers in Butler county, Ohio, where he improved a fine farm. Although he died in middle age he was a man of means and prominence. The children of Theophilus Eaglesfield were: Jane, who died young; Thomas; Jane (2), wife of William Railsback; Mary A., wife of Dr. A. A. Stall; George, who died in Indianapolis, and who was a merchant tailor of that city; Sarah, a teacher, who married R. King; Harriet, who married L. Freeman; and William, founder of the Eaglesfield Lumber Co., and a well-known merchant, who died at Indianapolis.

Thomas Eaglesfield, son of Theophilus, was born in New Jersey, and moved with his parents to Butler county, Ohio, where he remained until after the death of his father, when he returned to his grandfather in New Jersey. There he was apprenticed to the business of coach making and served his apprenticeship at Newark. As a journeyman he went from Newark to New York City, then west, and then South, engaging in business both at Lexington, Ky., and at New Orleans. When he returned North he entered several sections of land near Lafayette, Attica, Covington, and in Hendricks and Randolph counties, Ind., and in 1834 made a trip to Indianapolis which resulted in his entering a tract of 320 acres of land, in Wayne township, Marion county, which he held during life, and which is still owned by the family. Soon after coming to this locality, in partnership with Fred. Foltz, he established about the first carriage and wagon shop in Indianapolis, locating it on the corner of Market and Pennsylvania streets.

where the American Bank now stands. After some years this partnership was dissolved, and he resumed business at another location, and successfully conducted it until 1838, when, with his brother William, he embarked in a mercantile business which they jointly conducted for some years. About this time Samuel and Jonathan Ogden owned one of the pioneer sawmills of the locality, and Mr. Eaglesfield took charge of and operated it for some eight years. His next business venture was the establishment of another wagon making establishment, on West Washington street, and here he conducted a prosperous business for several years. During these years he had built some cabins on his land and had leased some of it in order to get it prepared for farming and later he moved upon it and engaged very extensively in agriculture. The Ogdens were business men of Cincinnati, natives of New Jersey, and when they desired a reliable agent to look after their large land investments in Indiana, they approached Thomas Eaglesfield, one of whose integrity they were assured. With that confidence in his honor which they never had cause to regret, they executed a power of attorney and placed all their great interests in his hands. A daughter of this Jonathan Ogden, the friend of Mr. Eaglesfield, married the late Philip D. Armour of Chicago. Mrs. Hanch has many confidential letters from these gentlemen to her father.

In 1858 Mr. Eaglesfield had moved his family to the farm, employed help in a lavish way, and continued large operations until 1869, when failing health made a different climate advisable. He went to Louisiana and bought a plantation, adjoining the town of Franklin, and for a time this seemed to the family a desirable home, but later Mrs. Eaglesfield became dissatisfied and decided to return North. Mr. Eaglesfield sent his family back North, and while he remained to close up his affairs, he was stricken with apoplexy and died April 27, 1871. His remains were interred at the Franklin (La.) cemetery. The family later disposed of the Louisiana home, and lived on the old homestead in Wayne township, where the widow died in 1877. The Eaglesfield family in religion followed the teachings of the Church of England.

Thomas Eaglesfield was a strong and influential Democrat, served as councilman in Indianapolis, and filled other offices, and in all acquitted himself with credit. Mr. Eaglesfield is recalled as one of the most progressive

business men the city has ever had, and he was noted for his charity and kindness and for a character above reproach.

On Jan. 17, 1839, in Camden, Ohio, Thomas Eaglesfield married Margaret Stubbs, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, daughter of John and Rhoda (Whitcomb) Stubbs, the former a native of North Carolina, who married in Butler county, Ohio, about 1800. John Stubbs was a son of Isaac Stubbs, and he was of English descent, and a member of one of the early Quaker families of North Carolina. Opposed to human slavery, he removed to Ohio in about the year 1785, with his wife Margaret Carter, a member of a prominent family of Chatham county, N. C. The Carters are a numerous family in Marion and adjoining counties. John Stubbs was a miller, and was one of the earliest to follow that trade in Butler county, where he accumulated a large property. After the death of his wife, he came to Marion county and enjoyed his last years among his children and grandchildren, and his remains now rest in the Friends cemetery, at Bridgeport. The Whitcomb family was prominent in New England during Puritan times, and John and Anthony Whitcomb were Methodists in religious belief. They participated in the Revolutionary war.

John and Rhoda Stubbs had children as follows: Hulda, married S. S. White; Margaret, became the mother of Mrs. Hanch; Zimri, who came to Indianapolis, made his home with his brother-in-law for a time, made many moves, was married four times and died in Cowley county, Kan.; Mary married M. Shirts; James died in Marion county; Joshua, who was a resident of this county, died in January, 1906; Elizabeth became Mrs. Fuqua; Isaac W., who was a brave soldier in the Civil war, and who was promoted from a private to the rank of captain, for his bravery at the battle of Stone River, died in Texas, in 1874, from the effects of the service; Anthony W., died in Missouri.

The children of Thomas Eaglesfield and his wife were: Emma, who is Mrs. Hanch; Mary, who died when two and one-half years of age; Mary (2), who married Isaac Scudder, a very prominent farmer of Wayne township.

Mrs. Hanch was born Nov. 17, 1839, in Indianapolis, and in 1858, accompanied the rest of the family to the farm. On Sept. 6, 1859, she was married to George B. N. Hanch, and they located at Maywood, Mr. Hanch be-

ing a farmer and trader. When the Eaglesfields went to Louisiana, the Hanches accompanied them, and during their stay in the South, Mr. Hanch successfully dealt in horses, oranges and sugar which he shipped North. In 1871 they returned to Indiana and again located on the old Hanch homestead, where they lived two years and then came to the farm on which Mrs. Hanch still resides. This land was a part of that entered by her father in 1834, and which he later improved and left to his children. Mr. and Mrs. Hanch continued the improvements and made the surroundings very attractive. Mr. Hanch was a good business man and handled a great amount of stock. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, born Feb. 12, 1836, and was brought to Indiana when a babe of three years, by his parents, Jacob and Mary (Fry) Hanch, the former of whom was born in 1807, in Lancaster county, Pa., and died July 31, 1881, at his Maywood home. His paternal grandfather was a missionary to the West Indies, from Prussia. Jacob Hanch's father was educated at the Moravian College at Bethlehem, Pa., was a fine scholar and musician, and a teacher of note. His death took place in his native State. He married Barbara Roland, whose father was captured by the Indians and remained with them for fifteen years, but finally escaped, returned to civilization, settled in Pennsylvania and had a family of eight children, three of whom lived to maturity.

Jacob Hanch came to Indiana in 1838, and bought a farm in Decatur township, near Maywood, where he lived until his death, July 31, 1881. Early in life he served an apprenticeship to a lock-smith, and learned to work in iron. For a number of years prior to coming to Indiana, he lived at Reading, Pa. His life as a farmer brought him large means and he became one of the highly respected and widely known citizens of his section. Jacob Hanch married, Nov. 4, 1829, Mary Fry, daughter of William and Mary Elizabeth (Nifong) Fry, and they had eight children, as follows: William D. was born Nov. 30, 1830; Sarah B., born Sept. 13, 1833, died unmarried in 1856; George B. N. was born Feb. 12, 1836; Mary E., born Oct. 22, 1838, is the wife of Dr. W. Eggart of Indianapolis; Rebecca was born Aug. 14, 1840; Harriet E., born Oct. 21, 1844, married (first) H. Wilson and had two children, and (second) O. Voorhes; Jacob N. was born June 15, 1847; and Laura E., born May 4, 1850, died in 1864.

In the death of George B. N. Hanch, Marion county lost a first-class citizen in every particular. In business he was successful and in private life he was a man of honor and integrity. During a number of years his health was rather delicate and his lamented death occurred Nov. 2, 1901. In politics he was a Democrat, and was popular with his party, but would never consent to hold office. His parents reared him in the faith of the Lutheran Church and he was confirmed in that religious body. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hanch were: Florence, born Sept. 29, 1861, died May 18, 1864; Raymond T., born April 13, 1864, is farming on the homestead; Charles C., born Nov. 19, 1868, a young man of marked ability, was assistant in the county treasurer's office, spent two years in business at Evansville, two years as assayer of minerals in the Montana and Kootenai district, went to Spokane and Helena, and then back to Indianapolis and accepted his present responsible position as credit man for the Nordyke & Marmon Works; Georgia R., born Sept. 6, 1881, married, Nov. 4, 1903, I. A. Benell.

Mrs. Hanch is a lady who possesses more than the usual amount of business ability. She served as her father's assistant and confidant, and was her husband's chosen business adviser. After his death it was her good management which made the operation of the estate easy, and through it all she has been a fine housewife, a devoted wife and a most admirable mother. It was through her enterprise that the fine gravel road was constructed past her farm, and she made the first bond to assist in the building of this fine public highway and so appreciated were her efforts that it was named the "Emma Hanch Gravel Road," in her honor.

The original spelling of the name of Hanch was Hantsch.

WARD M. TAYLOR, a representative citizen and enterprising business man of Pendleton, Ind., was born March 3, 1873, at Pendleton, son of John W. and Margaret B. (Todd) Taylor. He belongs to one of the most prominent families of this section of Indiana.

John Taylor, grandfather of Ward M., was born in Greenbrier county, W. Va., and was married in Monroe county, Va., to Mary Magaw, also of Virginia. In 1840 Mr. Taylor removed to Madison county, Ind., and settled on land west of Pendleton, belonging to

his son Andrew, who had come to Madison county a few years before. [Extended mention of the early history of the Taylor family will be found in the sketches of Jacob and James A. Taylor, elsewhere.]

John W. Taylor, son of John and father of Ward M., was born Oct. 19, 1838, in Greenbrier county, W. Va., and was brought to Pendleton by his parents when about two years old. He had but limited school advantages in boyhood, but later attended a commercial school in Indianapolis. He was reared to farm work, and then became associated with his brother, Andrew B., in the ownership of a mill at Huntsville. He continued in partnership with his brother but two years, the milling not agreeing with him as he was afflicted with asthma. Mr. Taylor next engaged in a mercantile business in partnership with Miles Todd, in which he continued for nearly thirty-five years under the firm name of Todd & Taylor. After closing out his interests here he engaged in a clothing business at Pendleton, making his son, Ward M., the manager, in which he continued until his death. Mr. Taylor was a well-known and respected citizen, a man of excellent business capacity and of sterling traits of character. He was one of the old and solid members of the Methodist Church. Although not very active in political life, on account of large business interests, he always attended to his duties of citizenship, casting his vote for the Republican party. He married Margaret B. Todd, and their children were: Laura M., born Feb. 24, 1864, married William N. Eminger, of Indianapolis; Julietta L., born Dec. 12, 1867, married Harry L. Silver, of Indianapolis, and has two children, Ralph and Herbert; Grace M., born Sept. 27, 1869, married (first) Edward Manifold, had one child, Mabel, and married (second) Robert Beck, of Pendleton; Ward Milton, born March 3, 1873; Fanny, born Aug. 11, 1875; and Horace, born Aug. 23, 1878, married April 1, 1900, Olive W. Birdsall, of Jeanette, Pa., and has one child, Horace. During the Civil war, when trouble was occasioned by the raids of the guerrilla Morgan, the late John W. Taylor enlisted for State protection.

Mrs. Margaret B. (Todd) Taylor, widow of John W. Taylor and mother of Ward M., was born in Chester county, Pa., Feb. 4, 1841, daughter of Miles and Judith (Zeublin) Todd, the former of whom was born Jan. 11, 1810, also in Chester county. By trade he was a shoemaker, and for some years he followed his

trade in his native locality and also at Norris-town, Pa., where he owned a shoe manufacturing establishment. Later he removed to Philadelphia, where he bought the drug store of the famous Dr. Thomson, who was the founder of the Thomsonian system of medicine, which is now known as the physio-medico school of medicine. Still later Mr. Todd came to Indiana, where he was licensed as a local Methodist preacher, in the city of Goshen, by Bishop Levi Scott. On May 1, 1852, he settled at Pendleton, buying property there, where he lived until the date of his death July 14, 1903, when ninety-three years of age. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Church of Pendleton. The children of Rev. Todd were: Elizabeth, born July 1, 1833, died May 27, 1839; John M., born July 26, 1834; Nathaniel C., born March 4, 1836, died May 7, 1836; Isaac N., born March 4, 1837, died May 14, 1860; Mary J., born Nov. 24, 1838, died in June, 1903; and Margaret B., born Feb. 4, 1841.

Ward M. Taylor was educated in the public schools, completing the high school course, and then becoming a clerk in his father's dry goods store at Pendleton. After two years' experience he engaged in business for himself. Since his marriage he has resided continuously at Pendleton, with the exception of a year and one-half, when he was in the clothing business at Indianapolis, and two years during which he was associated with the When Clothing Company, at Anderson, as manager. In 1898 he was connected with the above firm and later filled the same position with the E. C. Fesler Company. He is recognized as a practical and capable business man. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is prominent in Masonry, belonging to the Pendleton Chapter and Commandery.

On March 25, 1895, Mr. Taylor was married at Indianapolis to Margaret E. Phipps, born at Huntsville, Ind., May 28, 1873, daughter of George A. and Araminta E. (Alfont) Phipps.

George A. Phipps was born in Montgomery county, Pa., son of Henry and Margaret (Aiman) Phipps, the latter of whom was born Feb. 19, 1817, and died April 11, 1906, aged eighty-nine years, one month, twenty-five days. George A. Phipps was reared a farmer and at maturity, in Madison county, Ind., married Araminta E. Alfont. Later he removed to Huntsville, where he bought a flouring and sawmill of Benjamin F. Aiman, but subse-

quently sold out and moved to Philadelphia. Mr. Phipps later returned to Huntsville, where he still resides. The Phipps children are: Benjamin F., Claude, Harry, Sarah, Hazel, Paul and Margaret E.

JOHN ADAIR, a wealthy and influential farmer of Lebanon, Boone county, was born in Kentucky, May 20, 1820, and died in Lebanon, Ind., March 5, 1904, aged nearly eighty-four years.

His parents, Pleasant and Julia (Shoemaker) Adair, were both natives of Virginia. They were among the early settlers of Kentucky, and there Mr. Adair died in 1823, in the prime of his early manhood. His wife long survived him and passed away in 1879, aged seventy years. They were both members of the Christian Church. Of their children—four sons and a daughter—only two are now living, namely: William, of Kansas; and Benjamin, of Carlisle, Kentucky.

John Adair grew up on a farm in Kentucky and almost from boyhood shared with his two older brothers, William and Payton, the responsibility of supporting the family, which devolved upon them after their father's death. In 1850 he removed with his family to Indiana, and settled on land just south of Lebanon, Boone county, where he cleared the place of the timber, and soon developed it into a fine farm. Boone county was scarcely opened up when Mr. Adair moved there, and it was not only improved and settled during his lifetime, but it owed many of its onward strides toward civilization to his progressive and public-spirited mind and action. He was one of the representative men of the county, one whose opinion and counsel carried great weight. In the management of his own farm he was very successful, and was justly looked upon as one of the able and substantial men of that section. The last years of his life were spent in the city of Lebanon, and there his death occurred. He was a member of the Christian Church, and for many years a trustee of it.

By his first wife, Eliza (Haun) Adair, Mr. Adair had four children, namely: John, a farmer, married Ella Morris, and has two children, Bertha and Julian; Martha, deceased, married Oliver Spencer, and had two children, Ida and Frank; James died when about fifteen years of age; and the fourth child died in infancy. Mrs. Eliza Adair died in 1874, and two years later, on Oct. 17, 1876, Mr. Adair was married to Mrs. Lydia Ann

Coombs, widow of George Coombs, and daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Rose) Dubois. Mrs. Adair, who survives her husband, was born in Union county, Ind., in 1834, and since 1851, has resided in Boone county. Her grandfather, Isaac Dubois, was a farmer, and was the father of several children. Her father, Isaac Dubois, who died in 1853, was a lifelong farmer by occupation. He was a native of Union county, Ind., but his wife, Catherine Rose, was born in New Jersey, and came with her parents to Indiana when three years old. She died in 1886, aged seventy-six. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dubois were Methodists.

At the time of her marriage to Mr. Adair, Mrs. Lydia Coombs was a widow and the mother of five children. Of these, the oldest (1) Monroe Coombs is deceased; he married Miss Emma Hamilton, and had a family of seven children, Bessie, Benjamin, Robin Adair, Genio, Ruth, Beulah and George (who died in infancy). (2) Catherine Coombs lived only a few months. (3) Frank Coombs is in the lumber business in Lebanon. He married Miss Nellie Lane, now deceased, who bore him three children, John (now deceased), Florence and Esther. Mr. Coombs married for his second wife, Miss Ethel Campbell. (4) Hattie Coombs married Charles Marvin, and has had four children, of whom three are living, Mary, Ethel and Ralph. (5) Frederick Coombs, a druggist, married Miss Nannie Dinwiddie, and has two children, Janice and Donald. Mr. George Coombs, the father of these children, died in 1873, aged seventy-one. He was born in Indiana when it was still a territory, and was one of twelve children born to his parents, William and Mary (Dubois) Coombs. Two of his brothers and a sister are still living, viz.: Jacob, the eldest, of Decatur county, Ind.; Allen, of Zionsville, Ind.; and Elmira, a resident of Illinois. George Coombs first followed the tinner's trade, but later became a farmer. He and his wife both united with the Christian Church. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Coombs was a Virginian.

JAMES M. DUCKWORTH, SR., a prominent citizen of Martinsville, Ind., and a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the State, is a retired farmer and stockman. He was born Sept. 10, 1832, in Jefferson township, Morgan county, son of John and Mary (Gwin) Duckworth, natives of Kentucky.

William Duckworth, grandfather of James M., was a native of Virginia, who was an early settler in Kentucky, and later removed to Knox county, Ind., and died in advanced years.

John Duckworth, son of William and father of James M., came from Kentucky to Ashland township, Johnson Co., Ind., at a very early day, removing later to Ray township, Morgan county, and at one time he owned 1200 acres of land in Ray and Jefferson townships. The last few years of his life were spent in Martinsville, where he owned 117 acres of land, in addition to some good city property. He died at the age of sixty-three years, about 1869. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Gwin, survived him several years. They were both reared in the Baptist Church, but later in life Mrs. Duckworth became connected with the Presbyterian Church, as no organization of her choice was within reach. Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth reared a family of eight children—three sons and five daughters—William, deceased, who lived in Jefferson township, Morgan county; Nancy, who married Robert Walters, of Ray township, and both are deceased; Melinda, who married Solomon Teage, of Washington township, and both are deceased; James M.; Melvina, deceased wife of William Fippins, of California; Jackson, of Dallas, Texas, deceased; Minerva, wife of Van Cobb, of California; and Mary Ann, who died aged about thirteen years.

James M. Duckworth, Sr., was reared in Jefferson township, and the main part of his long and useful life has been spent in Morgan county. His education was secured in the subscription schools, and he enjoyed the comforts and good influences of an excellent home as long as he desired them. When he attained maturity, his father started him out with a farm of 120 acres in Jefferson township, and there he remained until the fall of 1902, when he retired from farming and settled at Martinsville. His time and attention were given to general farming and stock raising, in both of which he was eminently successful. Mr. Duckworth owns 512 acres of land. During his seventy odd years of residence in Morgan county he has viewed wonderful changes, and he has done his part in improving agricultural conditions, and in advancing the interests of education and religion.

On Nov. 9, 1859, Mr. Duckworth was married to Miss Nancy Margaret Hynds, daughter of William Hynds, and eight children were born to this union, four sons and four daughters,

viz.: Ella May, a teacher; Edward, senior member of Duckworth Brothers, of Martinsville, dealers in horses and mules; Mary Belle, wife of George Hineman, of Kansas City, Mo.; William, a farmer in Jefferson township, who married Lilly Walters, and has one son, Everett; Miss Annie, at home; James M., Jr., of Martinsville, who married Alice Suter, and has three sons and two daughters; Minerva, a bookkeeper in Indianapolis; and John, a member of the firm of Duckworth Bros., dealers in horses and mules. The beloved mother of this family, Mrs. Nancy Margaret Duckworth, died April 17, 1882. Both she and Mr. Duckworth had long been connected with the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never been willing to accept political office, although by his standing in the community and reliability and intelligence, so well-fitted for positions of responsibility. The family is one which is held in the highest esteem in Morgan county.

SAMUEL CLAYTON SELLS, of Anderson, is the leading undertaker of Central Indiana, and has recently erected the largest and most modern building for undertaking purposes in the United States, into which he has introduced exceptional facilities for reverent care of the dead, the proper conduct of funeral services, and for the comfort and convenience of those bereaved by death who are at a distance from their homes. Mr. Sells was born in Madison county, Ohio, June 29, 1862.

Joseph Sells, great-grandfather of Samuel C., was a hotel-keeper near Greencastle, on the National road. He removed to Ohio about 1836, and settled in the woods where he purchased land and here died soon after from the effects of a disease peculiar to the early settlers, known as the "milk sickness," one of his sons dying of the same ailment at the same time. At the time of his death Joseph Sells was aged about sixty-five years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Kline, lived to be about seventy-two years old. Their children were: Jacob, Peter, Joseph, Fannie, Hannah and Sarah.

Jacob Sells, grandfather of Samuel C., was born near Chambersburg, Pa., and was a shoemaker by trade. He was married (first) near Uniontown Valley, to Molly McIlroy, who died at Chambersburg. He was married (second) near that place, to Nancy Lindsey, who was of Welsh stock, and who, it is believed, was born in Wales and came to this country

when young. To Jacob and Nancy (Lindsey) Sells were born: Jacob, George and John W. (twins), Mary, Clara and Sarah. Jacob Sells moved with his family at the same time that his father did, in 1836, to Ohio, and purchased land, and after his father's death he went to Licking county. He followed his trade here until his death, at the age of forty-two years, his wife having preceded him to the grave when about thirty-five years old. Mr. and Mrs. Sells were members of the Methodist Church, of which he had been an officer, and both are buried at Newark, Ohio.

John Wesley Sells, father of Samuel C., was born Sept. 22, 1835, in Franklin county, Pa., one-half mile from Greenville, and between Shippensburg and Chambersburg. He was early left an orphan, and went to live with Gilbert Brady, clerk of the court of Licking county, with whom he remained until twelve years old, and then started out for himself with a little bundle in a cotton handkerchief and \$10.31 in cash. He walked forty miles to a point seven miles south of Prospect, Ohio, part of the distance being over corduroy roads, and passed through Delaware, Ohio, where he stopped over night at the hotel. He lived with his uncles, Frederick Fox and Peter Snell, for over a year, and then went to Clark Co., O., and lived with friends from 1850 to 1860. He began to work at farm work as soon as he was old enough, and when seventeen years of age experienced religion under the ministration of Reverend West, a Methodist minister. From that time on he was a most devout member of the Church, and labored with great zeal for the cause of religion.

John Wesley Sells was married March 6, 1860, in Madison county, Ohio, to Elizabeth Correll, born in that county, daughter of John and Mary (Rowland) Correll. John Correll was a farmer, owning 350 acres in Madison county, Ohio, as well as a 250 acre farm in Vermilion county, Ill., on Grand Prairie. He lived to be sixty-five years old, and his wife attained the age of sixty years, and both died in the faith of the Methodist Protestant Church. Their children were: Samuel, Edward, Emanuel, Elizabeth, Nancy and Amanda. To Mr. and Mrs. Sells were born these children: George W. (who died aged about two years), Samuel C., Charles Edward, Jessie L., Maggie Lee, Thomas Theodore and Milton Earl. After marriage Mr. Sells settled in Clark county, Ohio, renting land, but some time later removed to Charleston, where he engaged in

the livery business. He resided on his father-in-law's farm for three years, and removed to Springfield, Ohio, about 1865, where he embarked in the grain and hay business, continuing there until his retirement, when he located in Anderson, Indiana. Mr. Sells is a staunch Republican, although he has never cared for political office. His wife, who was ever his able helpmate, died in the faith of the Methodist Church, July 2, 1902, in Hagerstown, Ind., while on a visit to her son, Theodore.

Samuel Clayton Sells received his education in the public schools of Springfield, Ohio, and there learned the art of embalming from W. A. Gross in the early eighties. Mr. Sells came to Anderson in 1889, and engaged in the lumber business for one year, then embarking in the undertaking business which he has continued to the present time, and which has grown from a small beginning to one of the leading undertaking establishments in Indiana. In 1903 Mr. Sells and his family visited Europe, making a tour through Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, France, England, Wales and Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Sells made a study of architecture, visiting many fine buildings, and on their return Mr. Sells began the erection of his present building, designed expressly for undertaking purposes, and which is unique in plan and architecture, comprising all modern features for the safe, convenient and sanitary care of the dead. This fine and substantial building is partly Colonial in design, and embraces many ideas of Mr. Sells, some of which he gained in Europe and some of which are original with him. The building is of brick, four stories high and 40x72 feet. It contains a convenient and well-arranged office and morgue, separated by a broad hall from a spacious chapel appropriately furnished for funeral services, and adjoining which is a solid vault of masonry for the safe keeping of the remains of any deceased person or persons whom it is desirable for any reason not to have interred immediately. The entire building has twenty-one rooms, among which are commodious resting and reception rooms and sleeping apartments with bath, for those who come from a distance to attend the last sad duties for their dead. For their convenience, also, a separate dining room is maintained. The establishment also contains a dining room and breakfast room for Mr. Sells' private family, who reside in the building. The private

rooms are entirely adequate for the comfort and convenience of the family as well as attendants. The rooms of the professional department, consisting of stock rooms for the keeping of caskets (of which a fine assortment is carried), a well appointed show room for their exhibition, and a trimming room, are also well fitted. The entire establishment is equipped with the best system of modern plumbing, and has both hot and cold water in all rooms where required, and is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The establishment is fitted with the long distance telephone service. The office is open day and night, and it is intended to have an attendant on duty at all times. However, if for any reason, the attendant should be absent during the night, a bell is provided which is connected with Mr. Sells' private sleeping apartments. A caller, when sounding the bell, sees the words "Be Seated," appear on an illuminated slab on the office table. This establishment has a commodious and convenient brick stable of two stories, 40x50 feet, with stable room for fifty horses and the necessary carriages. Mr. Sells has ready for use four cabs, a pall-bearers' coach and four fine hearses. He also owns the city patrol wagon and ambulance, which the city uses under contract. The stable also contains four living rooms for the attendants, which are lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

Mr. Sells is a well known and highly respected citizen of Anderson. Fraternally he is a member of several societies, among them the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Red Men, in the latter of which he has passed all of the chairs. In political opinions Mr. Sells is a staunch Republican, and has been elected coroner of Madison county two terms.

On Feb. 21, 1885, at Alton, Ohio, Mr. Sells was married to Miss Cora Dinkel, daughter of Stephen and Marietta (Gripp) Dinkel, the former born in Bainbridge, Germany. Stephen Dinkel came to this country when about seventeen years of age, and spent a short time in Philadelphia and then removed to Cincinnati. Later locating in Springfield, Ohio, he established a brewery in about 1864, and became very prosperous, accumulating an estate of \$300,000. He and his family were Catholics in religious belief, while his politics were those of the Democratic party. He was prominently connected with the I. O. O. F. His children were: John, Elizabeth, Joseph, Georgie, deceased, Henry, Cora, Barbara,

Nicholas, Mary (who died in infancy), and Frederick.

Mrs. Cora (Dinkel) Sells was reared in Springfield, and was educated in the parochial school of that city, the St. Aloysius Academy at Lexington, Ohio, and the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Reading, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Sells have been born two children: Orville Clayton, born March 4, 1887, in business with his father; and Mabel Hazel, born in 1890, in Springfield, Ohio. Mrs. Sells has made several trips to Germany. She spent fourteen months there on her first visit, and four months the second time. She has made a study of embalming, and has three diplomas attesting to her skill and knowledge of this art, two of them being from American institutions, and one from a German College. She is an able and efficient aid to her husband in this business.

WILLIAM A. BLAIR, a retired merchant and respected citizen of Muncie, was born in Adams county, Ohio, April 15, 1832, son of William L. and Catherine Elizabeth (Steen) Blair, the latter of whom was a daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Ferris) Steen, of Maryland, and of German extraction.

The branch of the Blair family to which William A. Blair belongs is from Tennessee, and has had many distinguished representatives in the United States, one of these being Hon. Frank T. Blair, formerly United States Senator. The Blair family originated in Scotland, but William Blair, grandfather of William A., was born in the North of Ireland. He emigrated to Tennessee, but spent his last days with his children in Adams county, Ohio. He was a Presbyterian in belief. His children were: John, Wallace, James, William L., a daughter who married William Shepard, and another who married William Blair and moved to Illinois. William Blair became possessed of a farm of 400 acres in Scott township, Adams Co., Ohio.

William L. Blair, son of William and father of William A., was born Dec. 25, 1803, in Tennessee, and was reared on a farm. He received only enough education in the common schools to enable him to read and write. He accompanied his father to Adams county, and was married in Scott township, near Winchester, in 1831, to Catherine E. Steen, born in 1811, at Flemingsburg, Ky. They lived on rented land in Scott township for several

years, but later Mr. Blair bought 100 acres of Nathaniel Sawyer, of Cincinnati. This land was entirely covered with timber, but with the assistance of his son, William A., was cleared and a fine farm was subsequently developed. The first home was a round log cabin, with a stick chimney, covered with mud and straw, which was locally called "cat and clay." The fireplace was made of puncheons covered with clay, with a large stone to face the fire. There was but one room, but here the family lived in cheerful content and happiness, and with the respect and friendship of the entire neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Blair were both very religious, and held family worship morning and evening. About 1850 Mr. Blair sold this farm and moved to Morgan county, settling twelve miles distant from Jacksonville, Ohio, on the railroad to Springfield. He lived on this rented farm for one year and then went back to Adams county, Ohio, settling on the east fork of Brush Creek, at the junction. There he bought land and built a house which is still standing, and also erected a store room, which he fitted up with a stock of general merchandise, in which he conducted a business for four years. Mr. Blair then removed to Mt. Orab, near Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, where he bought a hotel, which he conducted for two years, afterward returning to his dwelling on Brush Creek. Later he sold this property also and moved to Brown county, where he kept a toll-gate on the Russellville turnpike for some years. His last days were spent at North Liberty, Ohio, where he died in 1867, aged sixty-four years, his wife passing away in the same place. Their children were: William A.; Josiah Whitford; Thomas Alfred; John N.; James Ferris; George W.; Robert P.; Martha Ann; Mary C.; Nancy J.; Aaron Wallace; and a babe who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Blair were lifelong members of the Presbyterian Church at Mount Lay, in Adams county, which edifice is still standing. Mr. Blair was a straightforward, industrious man, and while always in modest circumstances, lived well and brought up his large family in comfort. Mrs. Blair was a woman much beloved for her great kindness. She fed the hungry and cared for the afflicted, and no one was ever turned from her door who needed her hospitality. Her son, William A., well remembers her religious instructions to him when he was a child, and asserts that they had a large influence in the formation of his character.

William A. Blair received but a meager education in the pioneer schools of Adams county, working hard on the farm until sixteen years of age, and he can well remember the pioneer scenes. He left home before he had reached the age of twenty-three years. After his marriage in 1857 Mr. Blair settled on a rented farm in Adams county, upon which he lived for four years and then bought eighty acres in Scott township, on which he was living when he enlisted for service in the Civil war. He enlisted July 14, 1862, at West Union, as a private of Company E, 91st O. V. I., for three years or during the war, but was honorably discharged in August, 1863, after a service of thirteen months in West Virginia and Buffalo, Kans. He was confined in a hospital at Fayetteville, W. Va., and also at Charleston for about four months with lung trouble and other complications. He was greatly exposed by sleeping in the fields and the various hardships of the soldiers' life aggravated his disease. Three of his brothers, James F., George W. and Robert P., were soldiers in Ohio regiments.

After his return from the army and when he had become sufficiently recuperated, he moved from Adams county, Ohio, to Selma, Ind., where he bought a home and engaged in carpenter work with Andrew Hoover, his brother-in-law, who now resides in Muncie. Mr. Blair continued in business at Selma for ten years, but subsequently sold out and went to work in a school desk and chair factory, one year later removing to Eaton, where he followed cabinet-making and undertaking for eight years, and during five of these was postmaster of the place. In addition to his other business at Eaton he conducted a hardware store, but finally sold out all his interests there and moved to Milroy, Rush Co., Ind., where he bought a hardware store, which he operated for eight years. While living there he served four years as school trustee. On account of failing health he closed out his business affairs, and in 1890 moved to Muncie, where he purchased considerable valuable property.

In 1857, Mr. Blair was married to Sarah M. Freeman, born near Blue Creek, Adams county, in the neighborhood of the Scott county line, in 1824, daughter of Isaac and Jemima (Moore) Freeman. Isaac Freeman was of German stock, born in Adams county, near Blue Creek, where he cleared up a farm of 100 acres. In 1835 he removed to Muncie, settling four miles north of the town, where

he entered and later cleared 100 acres of land. He died in the log house which is still standing on the place, his wife passing away at the home of her daughter, at Selma, Ind., where she had made her home for a number of years. They were members of the Methodist Church. Their children were: John, William, James, Jane (who married Andrew Hoover), Elizabeth Ann (who married a Mr. Lewis), and Sarah M. To William A. and Sarah M. (Freeman) Blair were born three children: Dora E., Austa and Manda. Mr. Blair was married (second) in Adams county, to Jennie McKee, daughter of Peter McKee, who was a pioneer settler there. To this marriage were born: Edith B., stenographer at the Union Station at Eaton; Ethel C.; and Frank P. All the children have been given good educational advantages. Mr. Blair is a charter member of the Presbyterian Church. He assisted to organize the Church at Selma and for many years has been an elder. At Milroy, Ind., he was commander of the G. A. R. Post, and he is now an honored member of Williams Post at Muncie. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

REV. DAVID R. RICHARDS, a leading minister of the German Baptist denomination in Indiana now residing at Ingalls, has behind him a record of years filled with services to mankind, both in his ministerial capacity and before that as a soldier who risked his life for his country in the war of the Rebellion. A resident of Indiana since the age of two years, he was born in Lawrence county, Pa., Nov. 3, 1840, son of John and Rebecca (Moore) Richards.

The Richards family is of hardy Welsh descent and the paternal grandfather of David R. Richards, by name William, was born in that country. Coming to America, he settled in Lawrence county, Pa. For service in the American Revolution, he received a land warrant, which he located in that same county, clearing up a farm and making a good homestead. He married and had a family as follows: James; Owen; Samuel; John; Sarah; a daughter who married a Mr. Stanley; and one who married a Mr. Roberts. He became a member of the Methodist Church, and was so interested in religious work that he put up a building for worship on his land. While the original structure of logs has been replaced by several buildings since, the church organization has continued unbroken, and July 3, 1904,

celebrated the 100th anniversary of its foundation, having in that time never expelled a member, nor had a church trial.

John Richards, son of William, was born in 1785, on his father's farm near Newcastle, Pa. He married Miss Rebecca Moore, who was the daughter of Adam Moore, a New Englander by birth. Mr. Moore, like William Richards, had fought in the Revolution and located his land warrant in Lawrence county. The children born to John and Rebecca Richards were: John, William, Annie, Mary, Samuel, Matilda, Nancy, Sarah, Jesse and David R., all now deceased except the youngest. John Richards became a local Methodist minister, and after moving to Indiana in 1842, continued to preach there in Madison, Hancock and Hamilton counties. He died in Ingalls, at the age of sixty-five years.

David R. Richards was brought to Indiana by his parents when hardly more than a baby, the journey being made by boat to Cincinnati and thence by wagon to Vernon township, Hancock county. Thus the child grew up among the Indiana pioneers, and was able to secure only a limited education, attending school during the winters till he was fifteen, and in summer working on his father's farm. Left an orphan at the age of ten, he went to his brother William at Newcastle, Pa., for three years and then, returning to Indiana, lived with his sister, Mrs. Henry Kinnaman. From that time he made his own way in the world.

When twenty-one years old, Mr. Richards enlisted, July 19, 1861, at Fortville, Ind., as a private in the 11th Ind. V. I., a Zouave regiment commanded by Gen. Lew Wallace. The regiment was sent on a forced march of twenty miles from Paducah to Viola, Ky., to destroy Rebel supplies and a mill where the Confederates were getting their flour, and Mr. Richards' feet were so badly injured by a new pair of poorly fitting army shoes with heavy pegs, that for the march back he was unable to put on the shoes. He rode part way back with a dinky who was driving a small one-horse wagon, but Gen. Wallace saw him and peremptorily ordered him off. However, when he found that his feet bled if he stood upon them, the General allowed him to remain in the wagon. He was in the field hospital for some time after, and as he did not recover promptly he was discharged Dec. 25, 1861. He returned home and by July, 1862, was able to enlist again, this time in Company G, 12th Ind. V. I.,

for three years or during the war. He was under Capt. James Huston and served till the war closed, and he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis in June, 1865. He was in the battles of Jackson, Miss., Missionary Ridge; Dallas, Ga., Resaca, Ga., and took part in the Atlanta campaign, where the Union forces were under fire for nearly four months. Mr. Richards participated during this time in the battles at Kingston, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, was in the left flank at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, when Gen. McPherson was killed, and in the right flank during the second conflict till July 28. Near Rome, Ga., Mr. Richards was injured by a sergeant with dispatches, who rode over him at a gallop in the darkness. He was sent by wagon 150 miles to Chattanooga hospital and contracting rheumatism, did no more active service. From Chattanooga he was sent to the Nashville hospital and four days later to Evansville, Ind., where he remained till he was sent home and discharged for disability incurred in line of duty. This was the only injury he received and he was always in active service previously, prompt, cheerful and efficient.

After returning from the war, Mr. Richards engaged in farming for a time, and in the next spring, May 1, 1866, was married. His bride was Miss Emily C. Davis, of Hamilton county, who was born Jan. 12, 1844, on the farm where Mr. Richards now lives, daughter of Morris and Charlotte (Boone) Davis. The former was the son of Elisha Davis, who was of an old North Carolina family and was one of the early settlers in Madison county, Ind. Mrs. Davis was the daughter of Ovid Boone, who belonged to an old Colonial family and was a connection of the famous Daniel Boone. He was also a pioneer farmer in Madison county. Morris Davis became a well-to-do farmer, owning 400 acres, although at the time of his death he was only forty years old, a fact which proves his energy and perseverance. He had three children, Emily C., Anna E., and Tensley L.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Richards settled on 160 acres of the Davis estate. The land had been partly cleared and a round log house built, although the latter had neither roof nor floor when Mr. Richards took it. He was a successful farmer, clearing the land from timber, improving it and building a good frame house. Half the property he gave to his children and the rest he exchanged for his

present farm. The family born to David and Emily Richards were as follows: (1) Alpha Moore, born July 31, 1867, a farmer of Hancock county, Va., married Miss Mary Tobin, and has a son and daughter, William and Margaret. (2) Cora Temple, Aug. 4, 1868, married Samuel Pettigrew, a farmer of Madison county, and has two sons, Sam and Harold. (3) Henry Edwards, Sept. 25, 1870, a farmer in Madison county, is married to Miss Bessie Haskell and father of Emma and Arzley. (4) Merilla Mary, Aug. 28, 1872, is the wife of John Smithers, a clerk in Ingalls, and mother of Mildred Fern. (5) Jesse Linley, Nov. 28, 1874, educated at the State University at Bloomington, married Miss Lillie Ulen, of Lapel. (6) Anna Mary, Sept. 1, 1877, married Edwin O. Norris, a farmer in Madison county, and has four children, Marion, Orvis, Lorna and Kenneth. (7) Lydia Ellen, Sept. 20, 1879, married Victor M. Bedell, a farmer in Madison county, and is the mother of Emma, Clarence and Oro. (8) Eliza Vandois, Oct. 11, 1881, married Oliver Rash, of Indianapolis, employed by the Big Four Railroad. (9) Ernest D. was born Sept. 12, 1883. The mother of this family died Sept. 27, 1884. She was a member of the German Baptist Church and a woman of many virtues, who was a true helpmate of her husband.

On May 9, 1885, Mr. Richards married a second time; and was united in Elwood to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Davis, who was born April 4, 1859, in Bartholomew county, Ind., to Noble and Susan (Wolfendale) Davis. The mother was a daughter of Robert Wolfendale, of an old American family. Noble B. Davis owned a farm of eighty acres in Bartholomew county, which he had cleared from the woods. In 1872 he moved to Madison county, where he now resides at Elwood, where he is a highly respected citizen. He and his wife are both members of the United Brethren Church. Their children were: Robert, Electa, Vinna, Charlotte, Sarepta, Lyman, Noah, Emma, Carrie, John and Charles. By this second union Rev. David Richards has had four children, namely: Alta T., born March 26, 1886; Minnie C., March 27, 1888; Indiana R., July 13, 1893; and Dewey Sampson, April 3, 1898.

At the age of fifteen Mr. Richards joined the Methodist Church, but in 1872 he became convinced of the truth of the doctrines taught by the Dunkard or German Baptist Church and united with that denomination. It is a sect of primitive Christians of simple religious

life and has always been devoted to the cause of human liberty. It is said that at an annual meeting in Pennsylvania 105 years ago they denounced the system of slavery then existing in the Southern States and passed severe resolutions against it. Mr. Richards was from the first an earnest worker in the church, was soon elected a deacon, and Oct. 6, 1881, was chosen a minister in the first degree. Proving himself worthy he was forwarded to be a minister of the second degree two years later and was made a full minister and ordained as elder in 1893. He has been for a number of years in charge of the Beech Grove Church in Green township, and has also preached in many different churches of his denomination in the State. For ten years he did mission work very successfully, in southern Indiana and also assisted to organize a church in Lawrence county, Tenn. A devoted student of the Bible and an earnest and untiring minister of the Gospel, he has been a man of wide influence for good.

Mr. Richards has been successful also in a material way, and owns a good homestead. As a citizen he is public-spirited and ready in his support of all good movements. A Republican in his political sentiments, he has served the township one term as trustee and one as assessor. He has always been highly esteemed for his excellent character, and his sons and daughters have added to the credit of the family name.

ELLER E. PRYOR, a well-known citizen and a leading attorney of Martinsville, Ind., was born Dec. 17, 1867, at Newark, Greene Co., Ind., son of Nathan and Susanna (Rucker) Pryor. Three children were born to these parents, the survivors being Eller E., and Louisa wife of J. G. Gaston, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Pryor family came originally from Virginia, but the grandfather, James Pryor, was born after his parents moved to Ohio. The grandmother was Sarah Windom, an aunt of former Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, so long a prominent statesman.

Nathan Pryor, son of James and Sarah Pryor, was born in Ohio, and brought his family to Indiana in February, 1866. The journey was made overland, with a four-horse team, and settlement was made in Beech Creek township, in Greene county, where he bought 160 acres of land. Mr. Pryor is still a resident

there, but now owns but 140 acres, having sold the rest of the land, and this he has placed under a fine state of cultivation, but lately improving it with a handsome residence and appropriate new buildings. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pryor are members of the M. E. Church, in which he served as class leader for some twenty years. In politics he is a Republican. Since 1874 he has been a member of the Odd Fellows. His wife, Mrs. Susanna (Rucker) Pryor, was born in Ohio, daughter of Samuel Rucker. Samuel Rucker died in Ohio, in 1837; by birth he was a Pennsylvanian. His family consisted of two daughters and one son. After the death of Mr. Rucker, Mrs. Rucker married a Mr. Askins, and one daughter was born to this union. After the death of Mr. Askins she married (third) a Mr. Bowersox, and both are now deceased.

Eller E. Pryor was reared on the farm in Greene county, near the village of Newark, and he received an excellent education in the public schools, graduating March 22, 1883, and taking a supplementary course at the summer Normal. In 1887 he took up the profession of teaching, his first experience being near Spencer, Ind. In 1888-9 he taught at the Crow school in Greene county, and during the next winter was at the head of the Wolf Creek school. During the summer of 1889 and the spring of 1890, he attended the Normal School at Valparaiso, taking the scientific and stenographic courses, subsequently going to Chicago and becoming an employee of the McCormick Harvester Machine Company, and later of the Davis Brothers' Cheese factory. In 1890 he returned to Greene county and taught the winter school at the Hanson schoolhouse, and April 9, 1891, he opened the spring term of school at Mansfield, Ill. While his winters were thus filled with work, he was by no means idle during the summers. It was his ambition to prepare for the law, and in 1891 he read law under C. F. Mansfield, teaching again through the winter of 1891-2, at West Point, and, in addition, did all the stenographic work for Mr. Mansfield's office. Mr. Pryor's stenographic education was very thorough, and he was able to put it to practical account. For a period he did the reportorial and stenographic work on the "Odd Fellows' Herald." at numerous conventions and he was the chosen stenographer and official reporter for the dedication of the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home, at Lincoln. In the spring of 1893 he accepted a position as teacher of typewriting

and stenography in the Western Michigan College, at Grand Rapids, and was admitted to the Bar of the Greene County Circuit court, in the succeeding September. His last term of teaching was in the town of McVillie, in the succeeding winter, but Feb. 12, 1894, he resigned this position and entered upon the practice of the law, at Spencer, Owen county, in association with Willis Hickam, and here he officiated as deputy prosecutor for two years. On Dec. 20, 1896, Mr. Pryor removed to Bloomington, Ind., and formed a partnership with George L. Reinhardt, who was then grand master of the I. O. O. F., of Indiana. While attending to the duties of his calling, Mr. Pryor still found time to perfect his legal education in the law department of the State University, and here he graduated in June, 1898. Immediately after he came to Martinsville, and has been engaged in practice ever since. He has given exceptionally efficient service as prosecuting attorney of Morgan and Owen counties. He was the official reporter of both Morgan and Owen counties, and has attained great speed and accuracy in this line, placing him in the front rank of court stenographers in the State.

On June 9, 1894, Mr. Pryor was united in marriage with Miss Clara Robertson, daughter of George W. and Sarah E. Robertson, and one daughter, Iona Gayle, has been born to this union. Mr. and Mrs. Pryor are members of the Baptist Church.

Although Mr. Pryor has made a name for himself as a court reporter and in his profession, he is, perhaps, most prominent on account of his work in the Odd Fellow fraternity. His initiation into the order took place Dec. 20, 1888, three days after his twenty-first birthday, when he was made a member of Newark Lodge, No. 467. When he removed to Spencer, he moved his subordinate membership and became connected with Hobah Lodge, No. 323, in November, 1894, and so zealous was he in the interests of the Order and so able was he proved for office, that in the succeeding December he was elected Vice-Grand; and in June, 1895, was elected Noble Grand, and in May, 1896, he was made the representative to the Grand Lodge. From that time he faithfully served on the finance and legislative committees until his election as Grand Warden, in November, 1900, to which office he was elected on the second ballot, in a field of nine contestants. In November, 1901, he was elected deputy Grand

Master, in 1902 Grand Master, and in 1903 Grand Representative to Supreme Grand Lodge. In 1892, at Monticello, Ill., he joined the Encampment, and in 1895 moved his membership to Spencer, becoming a charter member of Spencer Encampment, No. 228. In that body he passed the Encampment chairs and became a member of the Grand Encampment, and during 1898-9 and 1900 he was Grand Instructor of the Grand Encampment. Mrs. Pryor is also enthusiastic in fraternal work and has occupied the distinguished position of Grand Conductor of the Rebekah Assembly of Indiana, and she possesses a certificate as Deputy Grand Instructor, which certifies that she is perfect in the unwritten work of the Rebekah degree and the Rebekah Assembly degree, and has been Noble Grand of the local Rebekah degree staff ever since coming to Martinsville. Mrs. Pryor is also a member of Canton Capital, No. 42, of Indianapolis; and of Anniversary Lodge, No. 89, Knights of Pythias, of which he is now a Past Chancellor; he is also a past Deputy Grand Chancellor.

In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Pryor is occupying his beautiful residence recently completed, modern in every respect and surrounded by fruit trees, and he keeps a very large number of fancy exhibition poultry. In addition he owns other valuable real estate and is one of the substantial citizens of Martinsville.

DEWITT C. HUPP, for nearly a quarter of a century a popular resident of Alexandria, is descended on both sides of the family from Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and was born in Timberville, Rockingham Co., Va., in June, 1840, son of Samuel and Catherine (Minnick) Hupp, the former a wheelwright by trade.

DeWitt C. Hupp lost his father when only a small child. He was brought up in Virginia, was sent to the subscription schools there and received really an academic training in them, as he studied the higher mathematics and surveying. He worked at farming for a time, and then in 1862, at the age of twenty-two, removed to Indiana, where he settled in Middletown, Henry county. He was employed in a cooper's shop until January, 1865, and then responded to a call for troops. He enlisted in Company H, 147 Ind. V. L., for a year, and served until August, of the same year, when he was honorably discharged at Harper's Ferry, at the close of the war. His

regiment formed part of Hancock's corps, and was engaged in Northern Virginia. Mr. Hupp was promoted to be duty sergeant because of meritorious conduct. He was never ill nor wounded, but always in service, and he answered to every roll call.

After the war Mr. Hupp returned to Indiana, but located in Madison county, where he attended school at Richland in the winter of 1865-66, and worked on a farm during the summer. The next fall he again entered school to finish his preparation for taking the teacher's examinations. He passed them successfully and commenced teaching in LaFayette township. The next two terms were spent near Franklin, and after that he taught in Richland and Lafayette townships, at Chesterfield and in Union township. Beginning in 1881 he was principal of the Chesterfield graded schools for two years, and then held a position in Alexandria as teacher two years. Mr. Hupp was one of the organizers of the Teachers' Institute of Madison county, and his twenty-seven years of service there entitled him to a place among its leading educators. He was at one time truant officer for the Elwood and Summitville districts and made a most active and efficient official. Since 1901 Mr. Hupp has been a carrier in the rural mail service, and has performed the duties devolving upon him as promptly and capably as in all previous situations in life. He has always been a good and useful citizen, and his interest for the welfare of the hundreds of pupils who have been under him has been far reaching.

On March 24, 1870, in Linwood, Mr. Hupp was united in marriage to Miss Martha Relfe, who was born in that place, in August, 1850, daughter of Malachi and Mary (Albertson) Relfe. The Relfes and Albertsons were both Quaker families from North Carolina, and the former were of English stock. Malachi Relfe was a substantial farmer, and the owner of 240 acres which he cleared. He was born in 1790 and died in 1850. One of Mrs. Hupp's brothers, Wilson Relfe, enlisted in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war, and was lost on the ill fated "Sultana," when that steamer was blown up in the Mississippi river. The marriage of DeWitt and Martha Hupp was blessed with a large family of children, as follows: Samantha L.; Horace H., who died at the age of twenty-nine; Mary C., who married Herman Ross, and has two children, Mary C. and Alexander; Fred L.; Daisy

M.; Ramdon H.; DeWitt C.; Victor H.; and Stella. Mr. and Mrs. Hupp are members of the First Congregational Church, in which Mr. Hupp has served four years and is still serving as a deacon. In politics, while a strong Republican in national issues, Mr. Hupp has always been independent in local affairs. He is a member of Lew Taylor Post, No. 243, G. A. R., of which he is adjutant, is a Mason in the Alexandria Lodge, and with his wife belongs to the Eastern Star.

MARTIN WAYMIRE, of Orestes, Ind., a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Wayne county, March 29, 1849, son of Zebedee and Louisa (Prewett) Waymire.

Waymire is a German name and the first of the family to leave the Fatherland was John Rudolph Waymire. He came to America before the Revolution and settled in Rowan county, N. C. His mother Sally Verne, started for America with him, but died on the ocean and was buried at sea. John Rudolph Waymire was twice married, but the name of his first wife is not known. They had one son, John Andrew Frederick, and seven daughters, mention of whom is made as follows: One who married and settled near Richmond; Mrs. Julian; Mrs. Sinks; Mrs. Newman; two who married and lived near Milton, Ind.; and one who married, whose name is lost. By his second wife John Rudolph Waymire had one daughter, Tampa, and seven sons: David, Rudolph, Jacob, Davis, John, Henry, and Daniel, the last four of whom settled in Montgomery county, Ohio. Rudolph was in the war of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and settled in Indiana; Jacob also settled in Indiana; and David is mentioned below. The father of these children died in North Carolina, advanced in years.

David Waymire was born in North Carolina in 1780, but moved to Indiana with his brother Rudolph in 1802, traveling with their families in wagons. He settled on eighty acres at Noland's Forks, in Wayne county, while his brother selected eighty acres adjoining on the north. Here in 1810 they were joined by their brother Jacob, who came with his wife on horseback. David Waymire became one of the substantial farmers of the community, and served as trustee of his township for many years. He was a devout Methodist and a class leader, and with Joseph Dodridge built the Dodridge Church, the land for it being donated by the latter. This organi-

zation is still in a flourishing condition and the members now worship in a brick church. His wife was equally active in good works. Her maiden name was Fannie Hauver, daughter of Brittain and Sarah (Scribner) Hauver, pioneers of Wayne county, of English and Welsh descent, respectively. David and his wife had children as follows: Mary (Polly), who married Peter Little, of Wayne county; John S.; Jacob; Charity, Mrs. Joshua Wood, of Madison county; Zebedee; Sarah, Mrs. George Stinson, of Madison county; Abigail, Mrs. William Brewer; and Betty, who married Branson Brewer, brother of William. The children still own the homestead of David Waymire. He lived to be eighty years old, and was honored and esteemed to the last.

Zebedee Waymire was born in Wayne county, near Milton, in 1816, and on reaching his majority he married Louisa Prewett, who was born in Madison county, in 1819. The family with which he thus became allied, were pioneers of that county, where William Prewett settled somewhere in the second decade of the century. He took up 160 acres of woodland, cleared it and prospered so that he added to it until he owned 240 acres. In time he had good buildings, though his first home was a log cabin built in the usual primitive fashion with puncheon floors and a clay and stick chimney. He was of German stock and a Dunkard in religion. A well known man in his section, he was one of the early commissioners of the county. His wife, Sarah, bore him seven children, Thompson, Ellis, Martin, John, Jane, Adeline and Louisa. After his marriage to Miss Prewett, Zebedee Waymire lived for three years in Wayne county, five in Madison, and then about 1852 settled on a tract of woodland, which he bought three miles east of Elwood. This forty-acre piece was entirely wild, and he had to clear a space on which to build his cabin, constructed according to the usual frontier method. Mr. Waymire was a hard worker, and he transformed the place into a productive farm, which was his home until he died, Feb. 12, 1879. In religion he was a Methodist, and in politics a Jacksonian Democrat. He was the father of four children, Sarah, William F., Martin and Adeline.

Martin Waymire was only a very small boy when his father moved to the farm east of Elwood, but small as he was he can remember distinctly helping in building the fireplace in the cabin. He went to school winters until he was seventeen, beginning in the Job school,

which was a typical frontier structure, and then attending one near Huntsville, but much of his time was spent in hard work about the farm. When about sixteen years of age he enlisted, Feb. 4, 1865, in Richmond, Ind., in Company I, 147th Ind. V. I., for three years, but on Aug. 17th of the same year he was discharged at the close of the war. His service was entirely in Virginia, and he proved himself a good soldier. After the war Mr. Waymire resumed farming and located first in Pipe Creek township. Most of his life has been spent either there or in Monroe township, with two years in Decatur and Rush counties. In November, 1900, he moved to his present home in Orestes, where he owns his residence.

Martin Waymire was married, Aug. 14, 1867, in Pipe Creek township, to Miss Sarah H. Dwiggins, the Rev. John Little performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Waymire are both members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. The children of Martin and Sarah Waymire are six in number, namely: William F., a farmer in Pipe Creek township, married Nancy Ferguson, and has two children, Agnes Mary and Retta Pearl; Sarah J., who married Charles J. Carver, of Orestes, has one child, Lela Pearl; Clarence A., of Orestes, married Miss Maude Belle Cook; Albert F.; Elzy F., of Orestes, married Miss Pearl Finimore; and Ora Jasper married Miss Teresa Carver, and has one child, Kate N. The family is a popular one in the community, where Mr. Waymire has always stood high in general esteem.

Mrs. Waymire, who was born July 4, 1853, in Pipe Creek township, was a daughter of Jackson and Margaret (Welborn) Dwiggins. The former was born in Wayne county, and was a son of Daniel and Sarah Dwiggins. He was a pioneer in Pipe Creek township, where he cleared up an eighty-acre tract, and made his permanent abode. His wife died there when thirty years of age, while he reached middle life. They had five children, Daniel, George, Sarah H., Mary and Frances.

JOHN STRANGE WAYMIRE, uncle of Martin Waymire, was born June 24, 1824. He received a common school education and was reared a farmer, and followed that occupation all his life. He received 100 acres of land by will from his father's estate when he was twenty-one years old, and remained upon this tract improving and clearing it until after the death of his first wife. On Aug. 10, 1855, he settled on a farm in Pipe Creek township, Madi-

son county, which he had bought in 1849, a tract of 160 acres in the woods, and unimproved. This he cleared and cultivated, and made into a good home where he has lived ever since.

Mr. Waymire was twice married. On Dec. 17, 1844, he married, in Noland, Rachel Hauver, born Dec. 5, 1829, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Hauver. Jacob Hauver was of German stock, and his father, George Hauver, was probably born in Germany. The latter was a wealthy man and bought much land in the woods in Greenbrier county, Va. This he settled on and cleared, and made it his home until his death. Jacob Hauver was born in Virginia, and as a young man came to Wayne county, Ind., where he met and married Sarah Waymire, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fuller) Waymire.

John S. Waymire's first wife died in 1854, and on May 31, 1855, he married Barbara M. Green, who was born Sept. 26, 1830, near Baltimore, Md., daughter of Joshua and Susannah (Foster) Green. The former was of Welsh stock, son of William and Susannah Green, and settled in Maryland. Mrs. Susannah (Foster) Green was a daughter of Thomas and Barbara Foster, the former of whom was in the Revolutionary war and fought under Washington; he died in Baltimore. In 1835 Joshua Green moved his family in a one-horse wagon to Wayne county, Ind., and was one month and two days on the road. Mrs. Waymire well remembers the journey. Joshua Green worked hard to clear his land, but died a year after coming to Indiana. His wife lived many years with her children and died in Illinois. She was the mother of two children, Barbara and George W. They owned eighty acres of land near the Vermilion schoolhouse in Richland township.

SUMNER A. FURNISS, M. D., now a regular practicing physician and surgeon, at No. 132 West New York street, Indianapolis, was born at Jackson, Miss., Jan. 30, 1874, but came to this city with his parents in his childhood.

William H. Furniss, father of Dr. Sumner A., is superintendent of the Special Delivery Department of the Indianapolis Postoffice. He was born in New England, and received his education at Dartmouth College. He went into the South during the reconstruction days. He married Elizabeth J. Williams, who was born in Massachusetts, and two sons blessed

their union, namely: Henry W., who was educated in Indianapolis and at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and who is United States Consul at Bahia, Brazil, appointed by President William McKinley; and Sumner A.

Sumner A. Furniss secured his academic education in the Indianapolis city schools, and in the University of Missouri, where he attended until within one month of graduation. Under the instruction of Dr. E. S. Elder, one of the prominent physicians of Indianapolis, he began the study of medicine in 1891, entering the Medical College of Indiana from his office, and was duly graduated in 1894, ranking second in a class of fifty-two members. Dr. Furniss was appointed interne at the City hospital after his graduation, a position he attained on competitive examination in a class of fourteen candidates, coming from the various medical colleges of the city. One year was devoted to the work of this position, and in 1895 his professional career was begun at his present location, where he engaged in a general practice. With characteristic zeal and thoroughness he has applied himself to his chosen profession, and has already won a fine practice and a high standing in professional circles. He is a gentleman of broad culture, a thorough student, and of genial manners in every relation of life. Dr. Furniss belongs to the county and State medical societies, and the American Medical Association, and though still a young man his words command respect and attention, for his mastery of the healing art is manifest to all who come into contact with him.

Dr. Furniss is a prominent Mason, having risen to the thirty-second degree in that body, and he is also a member of the G. U. O. F., and the K. of P. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican, and has been an active worker in his party for several years, being now a member of the Marion county Republican executive committee. Never has he confessed or manifested any aspirations for political honors, his profession seeming to him so large a field that he could never hope to satisfy all its exhaustive demands, let alone turn to anything else. He is a worthy representative of the medical profession in its higher and more honorable functions. He is a dignified and honorable gentleman, scholarly in his disposition, and capable in his work, possessing the confidence and esteem of the community in a rare degree for so young a man.

THOMAS BOYLEN, a reliable citizen of Anderson, and a soldier of the Civil war, was born Feb. 21, 1844, in Pittsburg, Pa., and was so early left an orphan that he cannot remember his mother and can barely remember his father.

When he was six years old, Mr. Boylen was brought West with his father to Cincinnati, and at his father's death was taken by John Spivey and his wife, of Fayette county, Ind., with whom he lived from the time he was nine years old. These good people gave him a good home, and he was brought up on the farm, attending the district school, obtaining a fair education. He enlisted when he was seventeen years old in Richland, Rush Co., Ind., Sept. 18, 1861, as a private in Company K, 37th Ind. V. I., to serve three years. His first captain was John McKee. Mr. Boylen served three years and forty days, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., in October, 1864. He was a participant in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, and was in the great Atlanta campaign when the Union troops were under fire for nearly four months. Other battles in which Mr. Boylen was engaged were Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, and Jonesboro, besides many minor battles and skirmishes too numerous to mention. Mr. Boylen was always an active soldier and was with his regiment in every march, battle and skirmish, in which it took part. He was never wounded or taken prisoner, but was confined to the hospital for one week. After the war Mr. Boylen returned to his old home in Fayette county, and attended the district schools, also taking a commercial course in Indianapolis, at Gregory's Commercial College. He then took up teaching in Fayette county, afterward teaching in Rush county, and for seven years was principal of the Fayette high school. Mr. Boylen is almost entirely self-educated, having gained most of his education by his own efforts. He attended the district school three months each winter, working on the farm in the summer time. In 1884, Mr. Boylen located in Anderson, and was engaged in the Nicholson File Works. In politics Mr. Boylen is a staunch Republican, casting his first vote for Grant's first term, and for every Republican Presidential candidate since. Mr. Boylen was assessor of Orange township, Fayette county, for eleven terms, and was elected trustee of his township, being prevented from serving, however, by his removal to Anderson.

In December, 1874, in Rush county, Ind., Mr. Boylen married Amanda Hunt, born in Ohio, daughter of Abijah and Margaret Hunt. The following children were born to this union: William, John, Frank, Garfield and Edward. Mrs. Boylen died, and Mr. Boylen married (second) Isadora Doughty, widow of Joseph C. Doughty, and one child was born to this union: Myrtle, who is attending the public school. Mr. Boylen is a member of the Christian Church. He is affiliated with Joel Wolf Post, G. A. R., of Rushville, Ind. He is a man of high integrity and character and is respected by all who know him. His sons all reside in Anderson, where they occupy good positions.

ROBERT HUGHES, residing near Alexandria, Madison county, has occupied his present home for nearly half a century, and has been a factor in both the industrial and moral development of the locality during its growth from pioneer conditions to those of today. Of Irish nationality, Mr. Hughes was born in County Tyrone, July 8, 1824, to John and Elizabeth (Deckey) Hughes.

John Hughes was a substantial weaver and manufacturer of linen as well as a farmer, and lived on rented land which today his son, Samuel, occupies. His family consisted of Samuel, Joseph, John, David, William, Robert, Thomas and Margaret. John Hughes was a small man, but of much vigor and endurance, and lived to be ninety-seven years old. He went to church the Sunday before his death, and his last illness lasted barely a week. He and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian Church.

Robert Hughes received a limited education and that was gained at home. He was brought up to farm work, and also learned to weave linen. He started for America in 1847, sailing from Belfast on a vessel which was twenty-nine days on the voyage between Liverpool and New York. After landing Mr. Hughes went directly to Philadelphia, but very soon moved into New Jersey, and engaged at farm work. In 1855 he decided to try his fortunes in the newer West, and going to Indiana, settled in Madison county, where he again worked at farming. In the following spring he bought his farm, paying \$600 for forty acres. Three acres of this had been cleared about 1850, and an apple orchard set out. They had been grafted on natural apple trees, or seedlings, and one tree began to bear

the year Mr. Hughes bought the place. Now, after this lapse of years, they are giant trees and are still vigorous and fruitful. There was also a log cabin on the land, where he lived at first, but later he put up good buildings. He cleared and drained the property, and improved it until it became very valuable, and in recent years he sold all but sixteen acres of it, at a high price. He retained the residence part, and has a very pleasant home, the old orchard adding a special charm to the situation.

On March 5, 1865, Mr. Hughes enlisted as a private in Company I, 13th Ind. V. I. for three years or during the war, and served in North Carolina until he was honorably discharged there in September of the same year. He made a good soldier, prompt and ready in the discharge of duty, and was always in active service and he escaped either injury or capture. As a veteran Mr. Hughes is naturally now found enrolled in the ranks of the G. A. R., a member of Lew Taylor Post, Alexandria.

After purchasing the farm late in that fall, Mr. Hughes returned to New Jersey, and Dec. 2, 1856, was married at Mt. Holly to Miss Samelia Dale, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, near the famous Giants Causeway, Nov. 8, 1834, to Jacob and Mary (Lile) Dale. Jacob Dale was a farmer in that county, and the father of the following family: John, Joseph, William, Robert, Samelia and Anna, all now deceased except the two daughters. Mrs. Hughes accompanied an uncle to America. She and her husband have had six children namely: William T. R., a farmer, still living at home; Annie F., who now takes care of the home; Minnie D., who married W. S. Worth, of Summitville, Ind., and has one daughter, Mamie; Nevada L., who is the wife of Fred Suter, a grocery clerk in Alexandria, and the mother of one daughter, Mabel; Florence and Morrison, who both died in infancy. Mr. Hughes with William Rubel and M. C. Lewis were the founders of the First Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, and he served as elder one year. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 235 Alexandria. For several years after reaching this country Mr. Hughes carefully read the papers supporting both political parties here, and finally decided that the principles upheld by the party of Jefferson and Jackson, was the right one, and he has steadily maintained that view ever since. Mr. Hughes is a man held in much esteem in his locality, and well deserves

respect, for he is industrious and frugal, straightforward in character, and with very sensible views on life.

WILLIAM HENRY PROPS was known among his fellow citizens in Union township, Delaware Co., Ind., as an intelligent farmer, a good business man, and a public-spirited member of the community. He showed energy and enterprise in all his undertakings, which prospered under his excellent management until he came to be ranked among the most substantial men of his locality. Born June 18, 1841, in Marion, Grant Co., Ind., he was the son of pioneers of this section of the State, and he was associated with some of the most interesting and courageous spirits of the early days, whose impress upon the life of the region is still felt.

John Props, father of William Henry Props, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., near the Natural Bridge, and was of German descent. Tradition has it that either his father or grandfather came from Germany. He learned the trade of blacksmith, and during his young manhood was for some years employed in the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Later, coming to Fort Wayne, Ind., he worked on the canal and at the locks, dressing tools. Next we find him at Pendleton, Madison county, this State, near which place he was married, and after that he settled in Marion, Grant county, where he was following his trade about 1838. It is believed that his blacksmith shop was the first built at Marion. He finally settled on a farm three miles north of Marion courthouse, to which considerable interest attaches from the fact that the first settler thereon was David Connor, an Indian trader, who is said to have been the first white man to pass through Delaware county; he was found on an adjoining farm.

On June 12, 1838, John Props was married, near Pendleton, to Eliza Janes, who was born Oct. 26, 1820, in Logan county, Ohio, and died on her birthday, Oct. 26, 1846, when but twenty-six years old. She was fifteen at the time of her marriage, and became the mother of four children: John A., born May 9, 1839; William Henry, born June 18, 1841; James Madison, born June 18, 1843; and Lemuel Theodore Coen, born in 1845. Mrs. Props passed away on the farm in Grant county, but Mr. Props died at the home of his brother Solomon, in Clay county, Ind., in 1859. He was originally identified with the German Lu-

theran Church, but later became a Methodist, like his wife.

The Janes family, to which Mrs. Eliza (Janes) Props belonged, is of Scotch-Irish stock and one of the old Colonial families of Virginia. Zachariah Janes, father of Mrs. Props, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in recognition of his service received a land warrant which he located in Davis county, Iowa, driving through to that county with a carriage to locate it. He was a pioneer in Madison county, Ind., settling on Fall creek, near Pendleton, while the Indians were still in that region. Building a log cabin, with only the earth for a floor, he remained there for some time, clearing a good farm from the woods, but sold out during the latter fifties and moved to near Lexington, Mo., where he bought land and improved a farm. There he died in 1867. Mr. Janes was twice married, his first wife, whose maiden name was George, being the mother of Mrs. John Props, who was the eldest of the family, the others being: Nancy, Mrs. Davis; Mary Ann, Mrs. Hardman; Sarah; Lucinda, Mrs. Maull, who moved to California; and Susanna, Mrs. Miller, who moved to Missouri. By his second wife Mr. Janes had two children, Thomas Franklyn and Carolina, the former of whom met his death in Missouri at the hands of bushwhackers, who invaded the house and killed him.

William Henry Props was but five years old when his mother died, and a kind man, Bartney Ruley, cared for him a few months, and then he went to live with Joel W. Long, son of the pioneer, Robert Long, being brought up in this Christian family. His lot was that of the average boy of his day, for he was engaged at farm work during the summer and went to school for a few months during the winter, attending the log cabin school on the corner of the farm which was a typical institution of pioneer times. Later he was a pupil in a school located where Eaton now stands, until the winter of 1860. He was just past his majority when he enlisted for service in the Union army, Aug. 5, 1862, at Muncie, Ind., becoming a private in Company B, 69th Ind. V. I., for three years or during the war. However, the regiment went into active service almost immediately, in Kentucky, Mr. Props taking part in the battle at Richmond, Ky., on August 30, twenty-five days after his enlistment. There he was shot through the right lung, and he was carried from the battlefield by the nephew of James Yates, a farmer of

the neighborhood, who was a slaveholder and disappeared upon the approach of the army, leaving his nephew with the negroes. The nephew and some of the negro boys supported Mr. Props on a horse as far as the house and cared for him there for a week, and a Confederate surgeon belonging to the Texas Rangers visited him and advised the application of plenty of cold water to the wound. At the end of a week Mr. Props attempted to return home, and he received medical treatment en route at Maysville, Ky., from Dr. Shackelford. Reaching Delaware county, he made his home with his old friends and benefactors, the family of Joel W. Long, where he was tenderly cared for until he had recovered sufficiently to begin work again. He received an honorable discharge from the army, on account of disability, Nov. 25, 1862.

Resuming his old life, Mr. Props followed farming and trading in stock for two years, and while buying stock in Blackford county, this State, injured his right foot in jumping off a fence onto the frozen ground. He reached Mr. Long's home with difficulty, and within three days was unable to leave the house, decay of the bone having set in. For nine months he was kept indoors altogether, and the greater part of the foot had to be amputated—all but the heel and a small portion surrounding. He devoted his time after that principally to farming, stock raising and trading, and did well in both lines, having a fine property of 183 acres, well improved and highly cultivated. He was practical and up-to-date in his methods, and he enjoyed good standing among the intelligent agriculturists of his neighborhood, where his progressive spirit was recognized and appreciated.

From boyhood Mr. Props was interested in political movements, and he was a staunch Republican in principle, though he supported various causes which he believed worthy without reference to the party that espoused them. He was only fifteen when, in company with two young companions, John and Robert Brandt, during the first Republican Presidential campaign (Fremont's campaign), he cut, hauled and assisted to raise the first Republican flag pole which was ever set up in Union township, Delaware county. His first Presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, on the occasion of his second nomination; he supported Grant on his first nomination; became a Greenbacker and voted for Peter Cooper and then for Weaver, of Iowa; later

became identified with the People's party; and was an ardent adherent of William J. Bryan. As might be expected from a veteran of the Civil war and a man of strong patriotic impulses, Mr. Props was an enthusiastic G. A. R. man, and was one of the charter members of the post at Eaton, in which he had held the office of quartermaster. This post was named after his old schoolmate and comrade, John Brandt, one of the boys mentioned as having assisted in the cutting and raising of the first Republican flag pole in Union township. He was born on a farm in that township, son of David Brandt, a pioneer and the first storekeeper in Eaton, and enlisted when about seventeen years old, becoming a private in Company B, 84th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and died at Chattanooga from the effects of his wound, in 1863. In commemoration of his bravery the post at Eaton bears his name.

In this connection it may be mentioned that William Henry Props was not the only one of his family to show bravery and patriotism during the Civil war, all three of his brothers entering the Union service. Lemuel served in a Missouri regiment, the others in Indiana regiments, John A. Props, who was a second lieutenant in the Home Guard, being the first man in his township to enlist; he was out in the Morgan raid as a second lieutenant, and was an earnest member of the Union League, which was organized in opposition to the Knights of the Golden Circle.

On Sept. 7, 1865, Mr. Props was married, on the home farm, to Sarah Lewis, who was born May 26, 1845, in Niles township, daughter of John and Mary (Babb) Lewis. John Lewis was one of the pioneer settlers in Niles township, where he entered large tracts of land for others and was well known as a land viewer. He died on his farm at the age of fifty-four years. His children were: Margaret, David (who was drowned when young, in Riverside Park), George and Sarah. To Mr. and Mrs. Props came children as follows: Mary married L. McFee, and both are now deceased; they left no children. Rachel Louella married (first) Reuben Estep, who died in 1883, leaving two sons, Harry and Reuben, and she is now the wife of George Pickerill, by whom she has one child, Farrice; they reside on the Props home farm. Joel W., who died June 21, 1905, in the same room of the old homestead where he was born thirty-six years before, having overtaxed his strength

while managing a glass factory at Lancaster, Ohio, married Aurora Lucas, and they had one son, Emil, a bright and promising boy. George Robert died when about nineteen years old. John Cooper lives in Eaton, where he is engaged in the real-estate business; he married Beatrice McKeever, and they have one daughter, Isabele. Nettie B. married George Silers and they have two children, Laura Opal and Sarah Iona; they reside in Eaton. Three children died in infancy. Mrs. Props is a member of the Christian Church, in which faith Mr. Props died June 8, 1907. He had united with the church in 1867 under the pastorate of Elder George W. Thompson. He was charitable to those in need, and his house was always open to his friends. His death removed from the scenes of life's activities one whose presence is missed by people in every walk of life.

The Long family, with whom Mr. Props passed the greater part of his early life, were among the worthy pioneers of Delaware county. They were of Scottish descent. Robert Long, the father of Joel W., and a pioneer of Eaton, was a native of Clinton county, Ohio, and there married Jane Cartnell, who was also born in Ohio, of Irish descent. Their children who attained maturity were: Cassandra, Simcon, Martha, Charlotte, William A., Joel W., John C. and Rachel. Robert Long migrated with his family to Delaware county, Ind., and in 1836 settled a short distance east of Eaton, on the hill, where Mr. Props lived. Here he bought 160 acres of William Sheron, who had entered it during Jackson's administration and first built a round log house on the place. Later he had built a two-story hewed log house, which stood on the brow of the hill, in front and a little to the west of the present residence on the place. Robert Long built a hewed log addition to the dwelling, but he later erected a story and a half brick house, in the year 1852. This is still standing, and is the house now occupied by the Props family. The brick for it was made by John Morris. When Robert Long settled on Easley creek, which flows by the farm, there were only a few settlers in this part of Delaware county, among them being William Easley (for whom the creek was named), Junius McMillian and a Mr. Harris, in the immediate neighborhood, while Aaron Mote lived a little to the north. The McMillians lived east of Eaton, and the Shidlers were located west of that place.

With the assistance of his sturdy sons

Robert Long cleared up his land and made an excellent property. It is said that he entered other tracts on first coming hither, which he subsequently turned over to his sons. At any rate, he was for many years regarded as one of the most substantial and respected citizens of this region, and his death, which occurred on his farm about 1852, when he was seventy years old, was generally lamented. He was an earnest member of the Christian Church, assisted to organize the church of that denomination at Eaton (it being organized in 1839 at his home), and was active in its work and liberal in support of church enterprises. He often talked in meeting, and the early ministers found a warm friend in him, being entertained at his home when preaching in that part of the county.

Joel W. Long, son of Robert, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, and was a young man when he came with his family to Delaware county, Ind. The journey was made with horses and wagons, a fact which serves to illustrate most forcibly the progress which has been made and the transformation which has taken place within the memory of men who are not yet past their prime. After commencing life on his own account he was located for a time on Walnut creek, near Marion, in Grant county, his father remaining on the old homestead, whither Joel W. Long and his wife returned in the year 1850. They were typical pioneers of this section, hospitable and kindly, and possessed of all the rugged virtues of the better class who settled the great forests and prairies of the West. Like his father Mr. Long was an ardent Abolitionist and Free Soiler, and the old homestead was a station on the famous "underground railway," sheltering several slaves on the road to Canada and freedom. Joel W. Long had an old dun horse which while he was living in Grant county helped several slaves to liberty. At that time there were only three Free Soil votes cast in Union township, those of Robert and William A. Long, and Aaron Mote. But it was characteristic of this family that its members should be on the side of the oppressed, and the Longs always were sturdy champions of right and endeavored to show in their own lives the value of the principles they held.

Joel W. Long married Rachel Wilson, like himself a native of Clinton county, Ohio, and a daughter of Amos Wilson, a pioneer of that county, who later came to Indiana, dy-

ing near Granville. He is said to have been the first white man in Marion. Mr. Wilson was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Long had no children of their own, but they bestowed parental care and affection on several orphaned children, showing their benevolence and kindheartedness in many ways. They were well repaid in the affection and esteem of many whom they had befriended, and by whom their names are held in reverence. Both were members of the Disciples Church, and earnest Christians in every relation of life.

CAPT. HENRY CLAY DURBIN, one of the representative citizens of Anderson, and a survivor of that great war which clouded our country forty years ago, springs from a family of Hoosier patriots which furnished six brothers to that great struggle, one of whom, Winfield T. Durbin, afterward served his country nobly and his State notably as Governor.

Henry C. Durbin was born Aug. 16, 1845, in Lawrenceburg, Ind., son of William and Eliza A. (Sparks) Durbin. He received his education in the public schools of New Philadelphia, Washington county, Ind., where his father moved when he was six years old. He later attended a private school at Madison, Ind., and subsequently the New Albany public schools. His father was one of the Indiana pioneers, and he lived at Lawrenceburg when Henry Ward Beecher was a minister there, and when he was still unknown to fame. Mr. Durbin was well acquainted with the noted clergyman, although he did not belong to his religious organization, being a member of the Methodist Church, of which he was a trustee. In those days much silver money was in circulation, and Capt. Durbin remembers his father saying that he hauled the silver money from Cincinnati to Brookville, Ind., with which to start the first bank in Brookville.

Captain Durbin was only sixteen years old when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering in July, 1862, Company B, 16th Ind. V. I., as a private, for three years or during the war, and he served until he was honorably discharged at Vicksburg, in March, 1863, on account of disability. He returned to Indiana, and in the following year, re-enlisted to serve five months, as a private of Company K, 139th Ind. V. I., and was made corporal, serving until his honorable discharge at Indi-

anapolis. He participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29 and 30, 1862, where he, with other members of the regiment, was captured, later was paroled and still later exchanged at Indianapolis. He then went with his regiment to the First brigade, First division, 13th Army Corps, under General Sherman, and he was in the campaign on the Yazoo river, in the rear of Vicksburg, which continued for nearly two weeks, and where many a brave man gave up his life. He was also in the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, and in the battle of Arkansas Post. His record shows that he was an active soldier, taking part in all the campaigns, marches, battles and skirmishes of his regiment, and he did his full duty promptly and cheerfully, as became a brave and loyal citizen. Of his brothers who served in the Civil war: John W. was first lieutenant in the 138th O. V. I.; David S. was first lieutenant of Company G, 13th Ind. V. I.; Hosier H. was in the three years' service in the 8th Ind. Battery, in which he was sergeant; W. N. was in the 139th Ind. V. I.; and Winfield T. was first in the 139th Ind. V. I., and afterward was colonel of the 161st Ind. V. I., in the Spanish-American war, and still later was made Governor of the great State of Indiana.

After the war, Henry C. Durbin returned to Indiana and worked in his father's tannery at New Philadelphia, leaving there in 1872 to go to Indianapolis. There he was in the grocery business for some fifteen years. In 1894 he moved to Anderson, and for seven and a half years he was with the Diamond Paper Mills, and for eighteen months with the Ames Shovel & Tool Company. At present he is deputy oil inspector for the 8th Congressional District.

Mr. Durbin has been twice married. In July, 1868, he wedded Harriet N. Morgan, born in Canton, Ind., daughter of Thomas and Harriet Morgan, the former a native of Kentucky, who came to Indiana as a pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Durbin were parents of three children: Minneola, Clinton and Clarence. The mother died in Indianapolis in 1881. Mr. Durbin was there married (second) in 1883, to Frances Elizabeth Hay, born July 14, 1849, in Charlestown, Clark county, Ind., daughter of Dr. Andrew Jennings Hay.

Dr. Andrew Jennings Hay was born April 8, 1822, in Charlestown, Clark Co., Ind., son of Dr. Andrew Paxton Hay, a pioneer of Clark county, from Virginia, where it is be-

lieved he was born. He first settled in the old town of Corydon, the first capital of Indiana. His sister was the wife of Gov. Jennings, the first Governor of the State. Dr. Andrew P. Hay practiced medicine in Charlestown, Ind., for many years, where he was a pioneer physician. During one of the early Indian wars in the State he was made an Indian commissioner. He died in 1849, at Charlestown, Ind., aged fifty-six years. His children were: Andrew Jennings, Lawrence, Gano, Campbell, William H., Julia B. and Sarah F., all reaching maturity.

Dr. Andrew Jennings Hay, father of Mrs. Durbin, received his medical education at Louisville, Ky., and practiced many years in Charlestown. About 1880 he moved to Indianapolis, where he was made bank examiner under President Garfield. In politics he belonged first to that organization known as the old-line Whigs, but later became thoroughly identified with the Republican party. He was an honored citizen and was twice a member of the Indiana State Legislature, and was clerk of Clark county for one term. He was also one of the early Masons of the State, a charter member of his lodge at Charlestown, a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, and subsequently grand master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. All over the State he was known as a man of high standing. Dr. Hay married Rebecca C. Garrett, born in December, 1824, in Washington county, Pa., daughter of James and Jane Garrett. The Garretts were of Scotch-Irish stock and of the same ancestry as is claimed by the Garretts so prominently identified with the management of the great Baltimore & Ohio railroad system. At the time of her marriage, Miss Garrett was a teacher in Clark county, Ind., having been educated in the old-time seminaries of Washington county, Pa., and Steubenville, Ohio. Three children were born to this union, viz.: Frances E., Eugene G. and Mary. Mrs. Hay died in 1866, and Dr. Hay married (second) Virginia Naylor, and they were the parents of two daughters: Flora N. and Kate M. Dr. Hay died July 7, 1897, at Crawfordsville, Ind., where he was leading a retired life.

After his marriage as noted above, Capt. Henry C. Durbin remained in Indianapolis until his removal to Anderson. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs from early manhood, and ever since his location in Anderson has been recognized as a man of ability, judgment and public spirit.

He was reared in the Methodist faith and still retains membership with that religious body. Mrs. Durbin is a member of the Presbyterian Church. They have one daughter, Rebecca May. Capt. Durbin is an honored member of the G. A. R., past commander of Major May Post, No. 244, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., of Anderson. Mrs. Durbin is equally well known. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and president of the Woman's Club of Anderson.

WILLIAM L. LANKFORD, who entered into rest in the summer of 1907, was a representative farmer and old settler of Morgan county, an ex-soldier of the Civil war and a most highly esteemed citizen of Jefferson township. He was born June 8, 1828, in Knox county, Tenn., son of Nathan and Nancy (Embley) Lankford, both of whom were natives of Nelson county, Virginia.

In early manhood Nathan Lankford engaged principally in teaming as an occupation, but after marriage he became interested in farming and came to Indiana in 1831. For two years he was located in Monroe county, and then moved into Morgan county, where he lived in both Washington and Jefferson townships. His death occurred in 1846, at the age of sixty-five years, his wife also dying at about the same age. She was a member of the Methodist Church, but he was not identified with any religious body. During the War of 1812 he paid for a substitute. For twenty-four years he was a justice of the peace in Jefferson township. To Nathan and Nancy (Embley) Lankford were born eight children, of whom two survive: John E., of Newton county, Mo., and Payton A., of the same place.

The grandparents of William L. Lankford were farming people and were slave owners in Virginia. William Lankford, the father of Nathan, was of English ancestry, lived and died in Virginia and was the father of fourteen children. The maternal grandfather, Luke Embley, was of Irish and English ancestry, was also a native of Virginia, reared a family of one son and seven daughters, and died in his native State, well advanced in years.

William L. Lankford was three years of age when his parents came to Morgan county, and in boyhood he attended the subscription schools in his vicinity. After his marriage he rented land for three years, and then pur-

chased a tract of eighty acres, which he later sold and bought another containing sixty-nine acres. Later he sold this farm and bought his late home of 160 acres, located in section 2, Jefferson township. In August, 1862, Mr. Lankford enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company H, 79th Ind. V. I., and performed a soldier's duties for one year, lacking a few days and then was discharged on account of disability, having contracted rheumatism. Mr. Lankford held the rank of sergeant. Upon his return to Morgan county, Mr. Lankford resumed farming, and for forty years was a leading agriculturalist in Jefferson township, his residence in Morgan county covering a period of sixty-six years.

In 1847 William L. Lankford was married to Miss Martha Sloan, daughter of William and Ritchey Sloan, and the ten children born to this marriage were: Minerva G., who married Alonzo Lewellen, of Monroe township and they have children, William Gurney, Annie A. and Margaret; James H., a farmer in Jefferson township, who married Mary J. Isenhour, and she died in October, 1902, leaving twin daughters, Ida (wife of Clay Williams) and Iva (wife of Leonard Canatsy); Nathan E., who died at the age of two years; William Perry, who married Clara Hodges, and has children, Howard, Frederick and Carlton; Nancy Margaret, deceased, who married William D. Overton, and had one son, William; Harvey Mason, a farmer near Vincennes, Ind., who married Pearl Decker; Edward S., who married Serena Stirewalt and lives in Ashland township; Joseph H., an employee of the War Department, at Washington City, who married Rose Wilhite, and has three children, Everett, Jesse and Joseph; John E., who died at the age of four years; and Tony H., at home. The mother of this family died in 1884, aged fifty-four years. She was a member of the Christian Church, in which Mr. Lankford was an elder. In politics Mr. Lankford supported the Republican party.

ISAAC GOODMAN. In the early days of Henry county, Ind., a little company of pioneers from Hawkins county, Tenn., settled in 1838, about five miles south of New Castle. Some fourteen farmers with their families, including among them twenty-four young men, made the journey with one-horse vehicles, for all were in humble circumstances, and rented farms in that section. With these came also a widow, Mrs. Patsy (Morris) Goodman,

whose husband, William Goodman, had died in 1835, and left her with a family of six children, a daughter who died young and five sons, Harrison, William, Jesse, Alfred and Isaac. Brought up to farm life, the sons took hold to help their mother as best they could, and after struggling along at first, eventually became successful men, as did most of the Tennessee band. Harrison Goodman, on his death, in Henry county, left a property of \$80,000, and Jesse, who became a large landowner and cattle man in Arkansas, accumulated some \$200,000. Mrs. Goodman died in Missouri, at the home of her son Isaac.

Isaac Goodman was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., May 14, 1832. The family migration occurred when he was but six years old, so he was deprived of the chance to get a good education. He attended school but one month in his life, but learned to read and write at home, and through his own efforts became quite well informed. When only seven he was put to work with a farmer near by, James Winsor, and remained with him five years, beginning with wages of three dollars a month and ending with twenty. At the age of twenty-one he went to New Castle, opened a livery stable, and ran it three years. He then sold out, went to Pulaski county, Mo., bought some land and also entered 160 acres, settling down there to farming.

Soon after his arrival in Missouri, in 1856, Mr. Goodman met the young lady whom he shortly after married. She was a Miss Pauline F. Brown, who was born in Pulaski county, daughter of Richard and Nancy Brown. Richard Brown had moved to Missouri from Tennessee, and taking up considerable land, was the owner of several hundred acres at the time of his death, which occurred at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. There were born four children in his family, Pauline, Rebecca, William and Perry. Isaac Goodman and his wife lived in a little log cabin on his farm, only fifteen or twenty acres of which were at first cleared. They had eleven children, the three eldest born before the war, namely: Thomas Harrison; Isaac; Richard; William; Ernie; Nancy; Laura; Belle; two who died; and Ethel. In 1862 Mr. Goodman enlisted in the army, and his wife was left with little help except from the oldest boy to run the farm. Between them they managed to put in the crops and raise enough to support them, aided by the money Mr. Goodman sent home. But it meant much of the hardest toil, while in

addition to the work outside, all the clothing for the family was made from wool which was carded, spun, woven and made up in the house.

Mr. Goodman enlisted at Waynesville, Mo., in Company A, 48th Mo. V. I., for three years or during the war, and re-enlisted as a veteran in the same organization, making nearly four years' service in all, before he was honorably discharged at St. Louis in 1865. For one year he served as mail carrier in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. He shared in practically all of the battles, marches and campaigns of his regiment, participating in the engagements at Cross Hollow, Ark.; at Big Mill, near Waynesville; in Morgan county, Mo.; at Nashville; in several other battles in Kentucky and Georgia; and in one at Milton, Mo., where the U. S. troops killed or wounded 300 of the opposing guerrillas, only one man escaping. He was also in endless skirmishes with the guerrillas, as much of the time they were after Price's men. While out as a scout in Arkansas, with five comrades, Mr. Goodman was once taken prisoner but was allowed to go free in a few days by the Confederate officer in charge, to whom he had rendered a service shortly before. Mr. Goodman had been detailed a few days earlier on a foraging expedition and the cattle of this officer were taken, but because of Mr. Goodman's appeal to his commanding officer in behalf of the wife and children, who would be left in dire straits, she was allowed to choose two cows to retain. When later he was himself captured by the husband, the latter, on learning his name, managed in his gratitude to let the prisoner go. At another period Mr. Goodman was on guard duty at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and while there was taken with varioloid, and obliged to spend three months in hospital. Otherwise he was in active service all through his time of enlistment.

After the war Mr. Goodman returned home. The place had been raided by the enemy several times during the war and everything taken, so that it was in reality beginning again, but he went to work and brought much of his 160 acres under cultivation. In 1868 he returned to Indiana and bought 160 acres in Madison county, paying forty dollars an acre. This property, which is still his home, was only partly cleared then, and had only a log dwelling. He finished clearing the land, ditched it, put up a good frame house and

barn and set out an orchard. He has now increased his holding to 200 acres, a tract of forty acres, on which are good buildings, now comprising his homestead. He has always been a hard working man and has reaped the due reward for his labors. Under President McKinley he served two years as postmaster at Dundee, Madison county. He has been a good Republican since the founding of the party, when he cast his vote for Lincoln. He belongs to Elwood Post, G. A. R. Both Mr. Goodman and his wife are members of the Christian New Light Church, and are much respected and esteemed in their neighborhood.

' FREDERICK C. SANDERS. No nation has contributed to the complex makeup of the American social fabric a more valuable element than has the great empire of Germany, from which much of our best citizenship has been recruited. The subject of this review is a native of Germany and is known and honored as a pioneer citizen of Indiana's capital, with whose development and material progress he has been intimately identified.

Mr. Sanders was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, May 29, 1832, son of Christian and Charlotte (Dipka) Sanders, both natives of that same Province, where they passed their entire lives, being people of sterling character and representative of fine old German stock. Christian Sanders was reared on a farm, and to agriculture he gave his allegiance throughout his entire life, becoming the owner of a fine estate, and being one of the most prominent and influential farmers in his locality. He was never active in public affairs, but was progressive and energetic, and was a man who commanded uniform confidence and esteem, and whose generosity and kindness were proverbial. He was for many years an elder in the Lutheran Church, and in his home community was accorded many appreciative marks of public confidence and regard. He died on his old homestead, about 1850, his wife surviving him a number of years and passing away at the age of seventy. He was one of five children, all of whom passed their lives in the Fatherland, namely: Louis, Henry, Christian (father of our subject), Lizzie and Sophia. The mother of our subject was one of four children, being the youngest, and the others were Louis, Fred and Caroline. Christian and Charlotte (Dipka)

Sanders became the parents of four children, namely: Henry inherited the old homestead, where he still lives; William, now a resident of Fort Wayne, Ind., came to America with our subject; Sophia became Mrs. Stopenhagen; and Frederick C. is the immediate subject of this review.

In the excellent schools of his native Province Frederick C. Sanders received his early education, and he remained on the homestead farm, assisting in its cultivation, until he had reached the age of seventeen, when, in 1849, in company with his brother William, he emigrated to America, landing in Baltimore, from which city the brothers proceeded by canal and by conveyance over the mountains to Pittsburg, Pa., and thence by steamboat down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, where they again embarked on a canal boat, which afforded them transportation to Fort Wayne, Ind. They had been detained seven weeks in Cincinnati, owing to a break in the banks of the canal, which thus lost its requisite supply of water. At that time cholera was raging in the city, and the brothers were compelled to remain on the canal boat during the time of their detention. Shortly after his arrival in Fort Wayne Mr. Sanders found employment in general work about the home of a local banker, receiving \$5 per month and board in compensation for his services. He was thus employed for eight months, after which he passed six months in the employ of the owner of a general store, and later he secured a position as stable boy in connection with a hotel, in which connection he had his initial experience with the aborigines, having a rather exciting encounter with a party of Wabash Indians, and being at the time able to understand neither their dialect nor the English language. In 1851 Mr. Sanders became a driver on the Wabash canal, and in the fall of that year he came to Indianapolis, where he secured a position in a livery stable, receiving \$12 per month and his board. After fourteen months he secured an advance of a dollar in wages by becoming omnibus driver for General Elliott, and with this line of work he was identified until the time of his marriage, in 1854, when he purchased a team, with which he engaged in street sprinkling for a time, and later was employed as helper in the Washington foundry, at \$7 per week, thus continuing for about a year, when he became incapacitated for work through an attack of jaundice, from which the various physicians were unable

to relieve him, though he resorted to one after another. A cure was finally effected through a simple home remedy given him by an old German lady. Before recovering his health Mr. Sanders found his ready money exhausted, and he took employment as helper in the blacksmith shops of the Bee Line Railroad, and here he learned the trade and became a good workman, remaining employed as a blacksmith in the shops until 1863, having received \$3 per day for a term of several years and having so economized as to save a goodly portion of his earnings. In the year mentioned he resigned and engaged in business on his own responsibility, purchasing four acres of land, for \$1,600, and there taking up the manufacture of brick. Later on he purchased an additional three acres, and when, after a number of years, the clay was exhausted on the seven acres, he bought 30 acres farther out from the city and there moved his plant. There he continued the manufacture of brick for many years, having been continuously identified with this line of enterprise for nearly a half century, and having been successful by reason of his energy, close application and good management. He retained possession of his seven-acre tract, which was outside the corporate limits of the city at the time of purchase, but eventually the city extended even beyond this locality, and he platted the tract as an addition and disposed of a number of lots at profitable figures. He still owns the thirty-acre tract, which is now devoted to farming. On his seven-acre tract he erected a commodious brick residence and this still continues to be the family home, the same being located on Prospect street. Mr. Sanders has erected a number of other substantial buildings for business and residence purposes, and is the owner of valuable realty in the city, having thus contributed a due quota to the advancement of the interests of the capital and to its substantial upbuilding, while he has ever maintained a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of the city of whose magnificent development he has been a witness. After years of earnest toil and endeavor, having accumulated a competency, Mr. Sanders retired from active business in 1894, since which time he has devoted his attention to the supervision of his various properties and financial interests. He is known and honored as a man of impeccable integrity, and has ever retained the confidence and good will of the community. In politics he is a staunch

Democrat, but has never aspired to public office. He was loyal to the Union during the Civil war, being so situated that he could not go to the front in person but sending a substitute at his own expense. He clings to the faith in which he was reared, and is one of the honored members of the Lutheran Church, having been a regular attendant of old Zion Church, on West Ohio street, ever since locating in Indianapolis. He was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the German Orphans' Home, and contributed liberally to the fund by which this noble institution was supplied.

In 1854 Mr. Sanders married Miss Alice Myer, who was born in Minden, Prussia, April 8, 1834, daughter of Carl and Dora (Fay) Myer, who emigrated thence to America in 1851, landing in New Orleans, thence coming to Indianapolis, where he purchased ten acres of land and engaged in gardening, in which he continued until 1870. In that year he retired, and his death occurred two years later, while his wife survived him by about eight years. Their children were as follows: Charles, a resident of Minnesota; Alice; Crist, who died in 1899; and Louisa, the wife of William Nagle, an engineer. The parents and children all held membership in the Lutheran Church. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Sanders has been blessed with seven children, namely: Ella, Mrs. F. Weilburg; Charles and John, who are successful business men of Indianapolis; Henry, a dairyman; Nannie, Mrs. Galt; Bertha, Mrs. F. Gates; and Fred, still at home, who served as a member of the Indianapolis Battery, in Porto Rico, during the Spanish-American war.

GEORGE GINDER, a highly esteemed resident and substantial farmer of Green township, Madison county, Ind., was born Feb. 3, 1829, in Lawrence county, Pa., son of Michael and Mary (Schaefer) Ginder, both of which families are of sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch stock, long settled in Lawrence and Beaver counties, Pennsylvania.

George Ginder, father of Michael, went to Ohio, and settled in Mahoning county, near Petersburg, where he owned a farm. His children were: Frederick, George, Michael, Mollie, Tenie and Rachel.

Michael Ginder located in Indiana in 1852, and settled near Fortville, where he bought eighty acres of land. This land was little improved, but by hard work Mr. Ginder suc-

ceeded in clearing it up, erected good buildings and made a comfortable home. This home he later sold, moving, before the Civil war, to a farm, where the brick Fall Creek Methodist Church now stands. Here he owned sixty acres of well improved land, and upon this farm he died aged eighty-one years. Mrs. Ginder, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at about the same age. In politics Mr. Ginder was an Old Line Whig. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: John, a member of the 12th Indiana Infantry; George; Sarah, who died in Pennsylvania; Jennie L., who married Charles Bargarner, a soldier of the Civil war.

George Ginder received but a common school education. He came to Indiana in 1852, the journey being made down the Ohio river with his sister Jane, to Madison, Ind. The horses and goods were shipped to Cincinnati, whence his father and mother made their way to Madison county. George Ginder worked on the farm when young, and was married May 19, 1852, to Mary Ellen Richard, born April 21, 1833, in Lawrence county, Pa., at Scalp Springs, so named because of the custom of the Indians to cut a notch in the trees at this place, for every white man's scalp that was taken. Mary Ellen Richard was the daughter of John and Margaret (Moore) Richard, the former of whom was of Welsh and Irish stock. He was a Methodist preacher and farmer of Lawrence county, removing from there in 1850, to Fortville, Ind. He improved a farm near Fortville, upon which he set out an orchard of fine apple trees, which he later sold, moving to a farm where the town of Ingalls now stands. Here he died in 1851, aged about fifty years, and his wife died in the same year. John Richard preached the Gospel to the pioneers in the surrounding country, and was a man of great piety of character. His children were as follows: David, of the 12th Indiana Infantry; John; Samuel; Jesse; William; Mary Ellen, Mrs. Ginder; Anna; Matilda; Sarah and Nancy.

George Ginder was engaged in farm work at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. In November, 1861, while plowing in the field, Mr. Ginder heard the drums beating at Fortville, where the soldiers were getting ready to leave for the front. Leaving his team of horses hitched to the plow, standing in the furrow, Mr. Ginder walked into town and volunteered. Mrs. Ginder was left to face the

burdens of life, with three small children, as she might. Our subject was mustered in as a private of Company B, 2d Ind. Cav., known as the 41st Ind. Regt., to serve three years or during the war. He served until his time expired, and then re-enlisted as a veteran, at Cleveland, Tenn., for three years more, serving until honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., in 1865, the war having closed. He was a participant in the battles of Pittsburg Landing; Bardstown, Ky.; West Point; Shelby, Ga.; Shiloh; Hartsville; Crab Orchard; Chickamauga; Sequatchie Valley; Mossy Creek; Strawberry Plains; Dandridge; and many other smaller battles and skirmishes. On veteranizing Mr. Ginder received a thirty-days furlough, making a trip home. He was never wounded in battle, but was sick in the hospital at Tallahassee, Fla., for two weeks. He was injured by falling from his saddle in a charge across a bridge and was confined in a hospital at Louisville a short time. With these exceptions, Mr. Ginder was with his regiment in all of its marches, skirmishes and battles, and always did his duty as a loyal soldier should.

After the war Mr. Ginder returned to his home in Madison county, Ind., where he received twenty acres of land from his father, which he later sold and bought forty acres of timber land. This he cleared, ditched and made into a good farm, erecting good, substantial buildings, where he now has a fine home. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ginder have been as follows: (1) Sarah Jane died aged twenty-seven years. (2) Nancy Ann died aged eighteen years. (3) John Warren was killed by accident at the Brightwood car yards, aged thirty-two years. He had married Clara B. Brattain, and left two children, orphans, his wife having died six months before. These children were: Effie D., and Bertie L., who died aged ten years. (4) Margaret Frances married (first) John Bixler, who died at the age of thirty-two years, leaving one son, William H. She married (second) Joseph Morris Sheppard, a farmer, son of John J. and Flora (Hiday) Sheppard, by whom she had children, Emerson Lee, Ruth Marie and George Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard work the farm for Mr. Ginder. They are members of the German Baptist Brethren Church, in which he has been a minister for the past eight years.

George Ginder has always been an industrious and hard working man, but was

greatly disabled through the exposure received during his services to his country. In political opinions he was an old-line Whig, and one of the first Republicans, casting his vote for John C. Fremont, the Presidential candidate, and for every Republican Presidential candidate since. He is a member of Sol. D. Kempton Post, G. A. R., of Fortville, Indiana.

NORMAN T. CUNNINGHAM, one of the prominent and substantial farmers of Morgan county, was born in Jefferson township, in this county, within a half mile of his present home, on Feb. 16, 1856, son of William N. and Nancy H. (Lankford) Cunningham, the former of whom was born in Woodford county, Ky., and the latter in Virginia.

John Cunningham, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Kentucky and of Irish descent, his father having emigrated to the United States from Ireland. John Cunningham took part in the War of 1812, married twice and reared two sets of children, and died in his native State when far advanced in years. The maternal grandfather was a native of Virginia, also a soldier in the War of 1812, and in search of good farming land, came to Morgan county, Ind., among the early settlers. His descendants were numerous and he lived to old age.

William N. Cunningham worked in his father's distillery in Kentucky for a time, but was still a young man when he made his way to Indiana seeking his fortune, landing in the State with fifty cents in his pocket. At first he worked by the month and then entered land from the Government, in Washington township, at the same time embarking in a mercantile business at Terre Haute. He later met with misfortune, lost all he had earned, and then began farming in Jefferson township, Morgan county. Mr. Cunningham in later life was reckoned among the wealthiest men of the county. Although he was rated at \$200,000, he continued farming until within a few years of his death, when he moved to Martinsville and lived there retired until his decease in 1886, at the age of eighty-one years. He was survived by his wife until Sept. 22, 1897, aged seventy-nine years at her death. Both parents were most worthy members of the Christian Church. Mr. Cunningham was twice married, his wives being sisters. Of the seven children of the first marriage, two survive: Eliza, wife of Harmon Weddell, of Vigo county, Ind.; and Nancy, who married

(first) Ephraim Goss and (second) John Weddell, and resides in Davis county.

Norman T. Cunningham has passed his life in Jefferson township and has attended the district schools. At maturity he was financially assisted by his father when the latter divided his estate among his children, Norman T. receiving 201 acres of the old homestead, to which he has added, until he now owns a little less than 500 acres. In 1887 he built a large, handsome, brick residence on the place, and now has one of the finest farms in Jefferson township.

On Oct. 27, 1889, Mr. Cunningham was married to Miss Mary J. Williamson, daughter of Wilson and Margaret (Downey) Williamson, the former of whom was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, married and emigrated to the United States. After a short residence in Ohio, they came to Morgan county, Ind., and lived some years in Washington township, and then moved into Jefferson where Mr. Williamson died in 1891, aged fifty years. His father was a farmer in Ireland where he spent his life. Mrs. Williamson was also born in Ireland, a daughter of John Downey, who lived in Ohio, whence he came to Indiana in 1860, settling in Morgan county. He died in Washington township, aged ninety-six years, the father of thirteen children. Mrs. Williamson is still living. Both she and husband were members of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have had three children born to them: Mabel, Earl, and one that died in infancy. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a man of established reputation, and is regarded as one of the representative men of the county.

HENRY C. MITCHELL, who has been a resident of Anderson for a period of thirty-four years, is connected with the postal service at that place, and is a veteran of the great Civil war. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1843, son of John and Elizabeth (Haller) Mitchell.

John Mitchell was a native of England, who, after coming to America, settled in Maryland and served in the War of 1812. He became a planter and slave owner, but later, not believing in slavery, released his slaves, and moved to Harrison county, Ohio, where he settled on a large tract of land. He was twice married, the children of the first marriage being: George; Ira, a soldier in the

Civil war who served with an Indiana infantry regiment; Jonathan; Joseph; Katy and Hester. To Mr. Mitchell and his second wife these children were born: William K.; Henry C.; Sarah Catherine; and John N. The father of these children died on his farm in Harrison county, Ohio.

Henry C. Mitchell received a common school education, attending during the winter months while he worked on the farm in the summer time. He enlisted in Tippecanoe township, Harrison county, Ohio, but was accredited to Washington township, March 17, 1864, as a private of Company K, 74th O. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and he served until honorably discharged on account of the close of the war, July 20, 1865, at Camp Denison, Ohio. Mr. Mitchell was a participant in many great battles, among which may be mentioned: The great Atlanta campaign, when the Union troops were under fire for nearly four months; with the 14th Army Corps, under "Pap Thomas," in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Peach Tree Creek, Allatoona, Kenesaw Mountain and Rome, Ga. He was taken sick with chronic diarrhea, chills and fever, and was confined in Hospital No. 1, Nashville, Tenn., nearly dying from this complaint. Upon his partial recovery he was made hospital steward, in which capacity he served until April, 1865, and then rejoined his regiment at Washington, taking part in the Grand Review, the greatest review in history.

After the war Mr. Mitchell returned to Harrison county, Ohio, where he lived two years, and then, in 1867, went to Virginia City, Nev., making the journey by way of New York, by steamer to the Isthmus of Panama, up Lake Nicaragua, on to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Sacramento and from there by rail and stage, over the mountains to Reno and finally to Virginia City. He worked in a sluice mill from May, 1868, until September, 1870, at \$100 per month in gold coin. In 1870 he located in Anderson, Ind., engaging in the marble business, in which he remained six years. For fifteen years he was baggage master of the Big Four railroad in that city.

Mr. Henry C. Mitchell was married June 24, 1875, in Anderson, to Flora E. Kessler, born in Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1850, daughter of Simon P. and Susan (Upp) Kessler. The Kesslers were of sturdy German stock of Pennsylvania, and the Upps

were of the same nationality. Simon P. Kessler was born in Mifflin county, Pa., in 1814, and was married in Sandusky, Ohio, where he was working at his trade of carriage trimmer and upholsterer, to Susan Upp, daughter of Peter and Susan (Winters) Upp. Mr. Kessler settled in Massillon, Ohio, where he conducted his business successfully and became a respected citizen. He was a Lutheran in religion, while his wife was a Methodist, and they were the parents of these children: Alonzo, a private of the three years' service, 76th O. V. I.; Henry, of the 19th O. V. I., who served three years; Ida; Flora; George, Laura, Emma and Edward. Mrs. Mitchell received an excellent education in the public schools of Massillon, including the high school, and began teaching at seventeen years of age. She taught for two years near Massillon in the district schools, and came with her father's family to Anderson, Ind., in 1870, where she taught five years, or until her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were the parents of three children: Ralph C., who died at the age of two and one-half years; George F., who died at the age of eighteen years, as the result of an accident in Anderson; and Vaughn, who died at the age of eighteen months. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Methodist Church, in which she was a Sunday-school teacher in her younger days. In political opinions Mr. Mitchell is a staunch Republican. He is an honored member of Major May Post, G. A. R., and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty-seven years. He is well known as a reliable, industrious man.

CLAUDE C. BALL, who is engaged in the practice of law in Muncie, Delaware county, Ind., stands well in his profession and among the substantial citizens of his section. He was born in Delaware county, where his family has been settled for almost three-quarters of a century, his grandfather, Samuel Ball, having come hither from Ohio in 1834. He is of old Virginia stock, being a great-grandson of James Ball, who was born in Virginia, Sept. 5, 1777, and settled in Perry county, Ohio, when a young man, passing the remainder of his life there. A complete account of himself and his son, Samuel Ba.' will be found in the sketch of Robert Mansfield Ball.

Samuel Ball was born March 11, 1817

in Perry county, Ohio, spent his early life there, and in 1834 came to Indiana, making the journey on foot. He settled in what is now Monroe township, Delaware county, took up land, was one of the organizers of the township, and a prominent member of the Christian Church in the neighborhood. He died May 17, 1886, in that township, respected by all who knew him. He was married in Delaware county to Rebecca Mansfield, likewise a member of a pioneer family of the county, and they became the parents of children as follows: Arthur D., John W., Andrew (who died when three years old), George M., Susan, James B., Samuel P., Robert M., Margaret M., and Rebecca (who died unmarried at the age of thirty-eight years).

George M. Ball, father of Claude C. Ball, was born in Monroe township, Delaware county, and grew to manhood among pioneer surroundings. He bought 120 acres of land in the woods in that township, cleared it, and followed farming all his days, living on that place continuously from the time of his marriage until his death, which occurred March 1, 1879, at the early age of thirty-five. He married Susan Hale, who was born in Henry county, Ind., daughter of Lafary Hale, and to them were born the following named children: Walter L., a lawyer, member of the firm of Ball & Needham, Muncie, and present State senator; Joseph H., also of Muncie; Claude C.; John W., a resident of Muncie; Clay A., a student at the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis; Maude M., who married Arthur B. Ayres, has two children, Gaynelle and Ellen, and resides in Fortville. The mother of this family survives, and is at present living on a farm in Delaware county. The father was a substantial and respected citizen, a worthy member of a family whose representatives have always been regarded as belonging to the best element in their communities wherever found.

Claude C. Ball was born on the home farm Sept. 26, 1874, and was reared in that neighborhood, where he attended the district school. He also went to a graded school at Springport, Henry county, Ind., and when he was seventeen began teaching, continuing at that work for two terms, after which he entered the State University at Bloomington. He graduated in 1895, and having in the meantime taken up the study of law during his summer vacations—reading with J. N. Templer, of

Muncie—he followed with a course in the law school, from which he was graduated in June, 1896. He was admitted to the Bar in July, and became associated in the practice of law in the firm of Templer, Ball & Templer, continuing for four years, until the partnership was dissolved, when Mr. Ball continued alone. He has been at his present location since that time, and has acquired an extensive and lucrative patronage, principally corporation business, which occupies his time fully. Mr. Ball's standing at the Delaware county Bar is a credit to the legal fraternity in his locality, and a tribute to his ability and professional attainments, which have been recognized wherever he has been engaged. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Oakville, Ind., and of DeEmber Tribe, I. O. R. M., of Muncie. In political sentiment he is a staunch Republican.

On Aug. 8, 1905, Mr. Ball was united in marriage with Edna M. Sutton, who was born at Dunkirk, Ind., daughter of James and Emma Sutton.

JOHN EDWARD BAIN, a prominent farmer of Morgan county, residing on Section 11, in Jefferson township, was born Feb. 12, 1852, in that township, son of John and Bridget (Gallagher) Bain, the former of whom was born in the Highlands of Scotland and the latter in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Bain family belonged to County Caithness, Scotland, and there the paternal grandparents lived and died, although a number of their children came to America. The maternal grandparents lived for many years in Baltimore, Maryland.

John Bain, father of John Edward, was a stone mason by trade. He came to America from Scotland about 1830, locating at Baltimore, and in 1834, came to Indiana, settling in Jefferson township, Morgan county, where he bought land and kept on purchasing additional tracts until he owned about 1,400 acres. His death took place in 1872, when he was aged sixty-six years. His first wife passed away in 1856. Although she was reared in the Catholic faith, she joined with her husband in membership in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bain became a very prominent citizen, served several times as township trustee and left behind him the record of a useful and exemplary life. To John and Bridget (Gallagher) Bain were born three

sons and one daughter: James G., of Martinsville; William G., of Jefferson township; John Edward; and Mary C. For his second wife John Bain married Mrs. Bathsheba Abbott, daughter of Frederick Goss, of Gosport, and the children of this marriage were: Charles, deceased; Benjamin F.; Murry C.; Emma O., wife of Glenn Swiggett, of Missouri; and Henry and Harvey, twins.

John Edward Bain has lived in Jefferson township all his life, securing his education first in the district schools and then in the Martinsville high school. Until he reached maturity and was prepared to start out in life for himself, he remained with his father. He received fifty acres of land from his father's estate and has added eighty by purchase, and as his wife owns some 270 acres, they together have the income from 400 acres. Mr. Bain operates his land carefully and successfully, and has the reputation of being one of the best farmers in the township.

On Dec. 2, 1873, Mr. Bain married Miss Perlina Cunningham, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Cunningham, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Virginia. They were early settlers in Morgan county and reared a family of four children, extended mention of this prominent family being found in another part of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Bain have a family of six sons and one daughter, namely: William C., Walter T., James E., Marion J., Blanche Estella, Ernest S. and Harrison McKinley. The eldest sons are students at college. Mrs. Bain is a valued member of the Christian Church. Mr. Bain gives his political allegiance to the Republican party. He is one of the highly esteemed citizens of Jefferson township, which he has served four years as trustee.

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, A TEACHER OF TEACHERS.—To bear such a title is synonymous with knowledge and experience. Knowledge is power. The one possessing in that power can use it for the benefit or for the injury of his fellow-men. A knowledge that pursues philosophy and digs deep into science only to use it for evil purpose, to distort its meaning, to teach infidelity and every form of falsehood, although this teaching may seem truth and beauty—such teaching in the day we live in is too prevalent. A teacher of teachers!

Such is Dr. E. B. Bryan, President of Franklin College, a man who, but still a young man, forty-three years of age, is swaying and molding the lives and thoughts of young men and women not only in the institution of which he is the head, but throughout the United States. Dr. Bryan's services are in great demand. Probably no man of his age has spoken to as many and as large audiences from Pennsylvania to Kansas. He has delivered very many lectures on the subject of Pedagogy, and it is conceded that as a teacher of teachers he has no superior, if an equal. As a platform speaker and orator he is forceful, his delivery quiet but impressive. The truths he imparts are always truths that sink deep into the heart. An earnest Christian man in his talks and teachings, he ever holds up the Man of Galilee as the name above all names. Dr. Bryan believes that to succeed this command that he often quotes from Exodus, "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me," shall permeate and be the motto of a man's life.

Elmer Burritt Bryan was born in Van Wert, Ohio, April 23, 1865, son of Daniel and Mary Elizabeth Beeler Bryan. He attended the high school in Kokomo, Ind., graduated from the Indiana State Normal School in 1889, and from the Indiana University in 1893, with the degree of A. B. He was a student at both Harvard and Clark Universities from 1898 to 1900.

On June 28, 1889, he was married in Terre Haute, Ind., to Miss Margaret L. Scott. He was a teacher in public and high schools part of each year from 1882 to 1894; also was a teacher in the manual training school, Indianapolis, from 1894 to 1896; professor of Social and Educational Science, Butler College, 1896-97; assistant professor of Pedagogy, 1897-99; assistant professor of Pedagogy, 1899-1901, Indiana University; principal Insular Normal School in Philippine Islands, 1901-02; General Superintendent of Education, Philippine Islands, Jan. 1 to Aug. 13, 1903; professor Educational and Social Psychology, Indiana University, 1903-05; president Franklin College, since July 1, 1905. He received a gold medal and diploma at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the Philippine Exhibit.

Dr. Bryan is a member of the National Educational Association. He is a Republican in political sentiment and a Baptist in religion. He is a frequent contributor to educational publications. He is the author of a standard work entitled "The Basis of Practical Teach-

ing," a book on Pedagogy, and is writing another book, "Moral Education." As an educator Dr. Bryan holds high rank; as a man he is universally admired and honored.

WILLIAM G. SHAW, an enterprising agriculturist of Monroe township, Madison county, who is engaged in cultivating his fine forty-acre farm just outside of the corporation of Orestes, is a veteran of the Civil war. He was born Dec. 7, 1843, in Jackson township, Madison county, Ind., son of William and Mary (Heck) Shaw.

William Shaw was born in Brown county, Ohio, of Scotch stock, and was married in Bracken county, Ky., to Mary Heck, daughter of Godfried Heck, of German stock and a soldier of the War of 1812. After marriage Mr. Shaw and his wife settled on land in Fayette county, Ind., where he cleared a farm, but this he sold, and in 1843 removed to Madison county, Ind., and settled in Jackson township, on 200 acres of wild land in the woods, which he purchased from the United States Government. Here he built a log cabin, in which he lived for five years, when his death occurred, in his forty-seventh or forty-eighth year. The cabin which stood on the farm was used by the family for many years. It was built of logs and had a fireplace with a stick chimney. At the time of his death Mr. Shaw left these children, the youngest of whom was three years old: Mary Ann, John, Eliza, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Thomas, James, Samantha, Eli, William G. and Douglass. Mr. Shaw was a hard-working, industrious man and was well known among the pioneers. In politics he was a Democrat. After his death Mrs. Shaw remained on the farm for about three years, and then sold out and removed to Des Moines county, Iowa, settling six miles west of Burlington, but not liking the country, after two years she returned to Indiana and settled in Pipe Creek township. She died at the home of her daughter, Elizabeth Cochran, in Frankton, at the age of ninety years, in the faith of the New Light Church.

William G. Shaw was about nine or ten years of age when taken to Iowa, prior to which time he had attended school for about two terms. He went to school in the new State for two years, and after returning to Indiana continued to receive instruction until about eighteen years of age. His summer months were spent in work on the farm, and in the winter, when attending the school, a

hewed log house with puncheon seats, he had to travel three miles to reach it.

When nineteen years of age Mr. Shaw enlisted at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 21, 1863, in Company G, 34th Ind. V. I., Capt. H. L. Dean, to serve one year or during the war, and was honorably discharged at Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 21, 1864, his services having been in Louisiana and Texas, mostly on garrison duty. He participated in many hard marches, notably that on Padre Island, on the Gulf of Mexico, when he was on a foraging expedition after a large herd of Texas cattle for an army of between 3,000 and 4,000 men. The weather was extremely hot and the men suffered terribly, being compelled to march forty miles in twenty-four hours, the entire march being a distance of 240 miles. Mr. Shaw was ever an active and faithful soldier, and did his full duty to his country.

After the war Mr. Shaw returned to Indiana and engaged in farm work by the month. On March 10, 1869, he was married in Monroe township, Madison county, to Mary J. Young, born Oct. 20, 1849, daughter of William and Jane (McClucas) Young, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaw were born: Ella, Allie and Charles, the latter of whom, educated in Orestes, is a boxmaker by trade and for nine months was a soldier in the Spanish-American war, belonging to the First Heavy Artillery, United States Regular Army.

After their marriage Mr. Shaw and his wife first settled on land one mile south of Pipe Creek, in Monroe township, after which they removed to the present home, a farm of forty acres, just outside of the corporation of Orestes. This is a part of the original home of William Young, the land having been entered by him and cleared from the woods. Mr. Shaw has made many improvements on the place, including the erection of new and substantial buildings, and he is considered one of the practical farmers of the township. In political matters he is a Democrat, and he is connected with Alexander Post, G. A. R.

ALEXANDER D. READING (deceased). From the older settled states of the Union, when Indiana was opened up for settlement, came families in whose veins ran some of the best blood in the country. Working with the energy and keen foresight which made their progenitors conquerors in so many

unequal struggles with greater powers, these early settlers subdued the hostile Indian tribes, redeemed the land from forest and swamp, and founded and developed the great commonwealth, which is now an honor to them and their children's children. One of these families so mentioned, bore the name of Reading, and another that of Brown.

Alexander D. Reading was born near Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 18, 1822, and passed away on Dec. 6, 1901. He was a son of Samuel and Susan (Johnson) Reading. The Reading family trace their ancestry back to Sir Robert Reading, of England. A part of the family emigrated to America with some of the first emigrants, and located in what is now New Jersey. The paternal grandfather of Alexander D. Reading served in the Revolutionary war, fighting the mother country for freedom. He moved to Kentucky at an early day, from which place his son Samuel served in the war of 1812. Samuel followed farming, having a farm of several hundred acres near Frankfort which was worked by the slaves, he being a large slave owner. The maternal grandfather Johnson came to Kentucky from the East also at an early day, and brought with him one hundred slaves.

After the death of his father, Alexander D. Reading sold his portion of the slaves, and came in 1850 to Indianapolis, and followed his trade of plastering, accumulating several pieces of property. In the fall of 1865 he moved to Warren township, Marion county, Ind., and followed farming. He owned a fine farm of 140 acres, with excellent improvements. In politics he was always a strong Democrat, and he always believed in slavery. He never aspired to public office, but served as justice of the peace from 1872 to 1876. His religious views made him a Baptist. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis, and to the erection of that edifice he donated \$500 in 1862, and he continued a faithful member in good standing until his death.

Mr. Alexander D. Reading was married, in 1851, to Sarah E. J. Brown, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Messenger) Brown. Robert Brown was born in Stanton, Augusta county, Va., Feb. 5, 1787, and his wife was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 26, 1786. They were married in Pennsylvania in 1807, and moved to Hamilton, Ohio, in 1808. While living at Hamilton, he entered the army for service in the War of 1812. His division was

sent to the frontier to hold the Indians in check and prevent them from murdering the settlers. His family still has his captain's sword, which they prize very highly. Mr. Brown moved his family to Indianapolis in the fall of 1822, and bought and lived on seven acres of land, the present site of the Blind Asylum, and he raised corn on the present site of the Marion county court house. In the fall of 1830 he moved to Warren township, where in 1824, he had purchased eighty acres from the government, and had cleared a few acres and built a cabin in the meantime to move his family into. He helped to build the first log cabin school house in the neighborhood. Mr. Brown was a typical pioneer, a great hunter, a good farmer, and a helpful neighbor. His wife died April 20, 1867, and he followed her on Oct. 20, 1876, at the ripe old age of four score and ten. Six children were born to Robert and Elizabeth Brown, of whom Mrs. Reading, born May 9, 1830, was the youngest; she died April 6, 1907. She became a member of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis in 1862, and was a member at the time of her death.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Reading: Robert S., who married Lula Walford, is a farmer in Dent county, Mo., where he owns 700 acres of fine land; William A. is a prominent attorney of Indianapolis; George P., M. D., a retired physician, lives on the old homestead; John M. lives in Dent county, Mo., and follows farming; Mary E. lives at the homestead, as also does Russ R. Reading.

LUTHER C. ALLISON, one of the highly esteemed citizens of Muncie, Ind., and a leading business man of that thriving city, was born Oct. 26, 1845, at Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., son of James J. and Elizabeth (Minter) Allison.

The Allison family is of English and, by intermarriage, of Scotch stock, the founder of the family in America, tradition says, being an Englishman. The great-grandfather of Luther C. Allison, who is supposed to have been the founder, was the possessor of a tool chest, made of yellow poplar, which has been handed down from generation to generation to our subject, and by him modernized and still used.

Luther C. Allison received but a scanty education, but studied much and read considerably, and in this way gained knowledge

of many subjects. He was reared on the 600-acre farm of his father, who was a slave owner, and began to learn the trade of millwright, having a natural talent for mechanics. After serving a regular apprenticeship of three years in Warrenton, Va., with an old time Scotch mechanic, John Llewellyn, a master of his business, who was very thorough, exacting and severe, Mr. Allison left Warrenton, being about sixteen years of age at this time, and located in Urbana, Ohio, and began work at bridge building and carpentering. He was engaged at this work in February, 1865, when he enlisted at Urbana, as a private of Company E, 8th O. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and he served until honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, the war having closed. His service was in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and he took part in many skirmishes with the guerrillas in Tennessee and Kentucky. His regiment was also stationed at Cumberland Gap for several months. While skirmishing with bushwhackers in Kentucky, he was shot through the right thigh and right heel by minie balls, and having contracted measles in the temporary field hospital in an old church, he was taken to the hospital at Louisville, Ky. Later he returned to his regiment at Cumberland Gap, and served until discharged. He saw hard service and participated in several forced marches, including one from Embment to Cumberland Gap, the course taken being over the mountains and fording the Cumberland river. He was a good, faithful soldier, and served his country efficiently and well.

After the war Mr. Allison returned to Urbana, Ohio, and engaged in the carpentering business, and there married July 8, 1866, Sallie Bishop, born Feb. 28, 1850, in Zanesfield, Ohio, daughter of Edmund and Maria (Garner) Bishop, both of Pennsylvania-German stock. Mr. and Mrs. Allison removed in 1860 to Springfield, Ohio, where he engaged with Whitley, Fastler & Kelley, manufacturers of harvester machinery, and with the exception of one and one-half years in 1882-83, when he had charge of Barney Smith & Company's plant, he was with this company for twenty-eight successive years, being foreman and general manager of the shops and railroads (the company having 108 miles of railroads to the coal regions), and also architect and machinist, having charge of from 600 to 700 men. In 1891 he came to Muncie for this firm as agent, having charge of the equip-

ment of their plant in Muncie, but in 1892 he resigned from their employ, at which time he received the following letter from the firm, then doing business under the name of William N. Whitley Company:

September 29, 1892.

L. C. ALLISON,

Dear Sir: As you are about leaving my employ and going elsewhere into business, I desire to express to you my sincere thanks for the many kind favors in the past twenty-seven years and over of business acquaintance. During most of the time you have been in my employ in the different capacities of workman in shop, foreman of department, superintendent of construction, millwrighting, erecting and equipping factories, operating harvesting machines in the field, selling machinery, making collections and doing general traveling work. I have always found you a faithful, energetic, reliable business man in all the capacities in which I have known you, very thorough-going, painstaking and tireless in your efforts. A man of your experience, strength and vitality should make yourself felt wherever you go. You are the kind of man that has made up the mighty West of this country, and in seeking new fields for your efforts I bespeak you every success that you so much deserve.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

(Signed) W. N. WHITELEY.

Mr. Allison then engaged with the Huber Manufacturing Company, of Marion, Ohio, and was their collector for eighteen months, when he received a letter of endorsement from them as follows:

MARION, O., April 2, 1895.

To Whom It May Concern:

We take pleasure in saying that Mr. L. C. Allison has been in our employ for the past fifteen months in the capacity of collector, and he has given us good satisfaction. The only reason he leaves us is that we have our collection department shaped up so that we cannot use the services of a collector to good advantage. We cheerfully recommend him to any concern needing a good man on collections.

Yours Respectfully,

(Signed) S. E. BARLOW, Treas.

His next employment was traveling as collector and salesman for Wardner, Bushnell & Glessner, until 1898, traveling through twenty-two States for this firm. He then settled in Muncie, where he has since been engaged in a general jobbing and bicycle business.

Fraternally Mr. Allison is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Red Men and the Patriotic Sons of America, holding offices in these lodges when a resident of Springfield, Ohio. He was a charter member of the Red Men there, this being one of the first lodges of that order in Ohio. He is a

member of Williams Post, G. A. R., Muncie, Ind., and was formerly identified with Mitchell Post, No. 40, of Springfield, Ohio. In political matters he is a staunch Republican, having voted for every Republican Presidential candidate since Abraham Lincoln's second administration. He and his wife have had the following children: Cora Bell, who married Keller Vinda, a butcher at Muncie; Willie, who died aged about four years; and Mollie Dell, who married John G. Otstot, a bookkeeper for Amos Whitely at Muncie, and has two children, Jessie and Amos. Mr. and Mrs. Allison were members of the M. E. Church in Ohio for about twenty years, and both may be said to have been lifelong Methodists. Mr. Allison is a very skilled mechanic.

James J. Allison, the grandfather of Luther C., who is supposed to have been a son of Martin, as Martin is a very common name in the family, was a farmer and store owner, living near the Rappahannock, on the north fork in Fauquier county, Va. His children were: William Thomas; Martin; Richard; James J.; Catherine, who married a Mr. Jarmans; one who died young; and one daughter who married Lewis Bray, who was a soldier in the British army, and who, after the death of his wife, returned to England. (He had a belt made, in which he carried his gold around his body, and as he never returned to this country it may be that he met with foul play.) The great-grandfather, Martin, lived to be 103 years old.

James J. Allison, father of Luther C., was born about 1824, in Fauquier county, Va., a short distance from where he now lives. The remains of the old stone fireplace of the original log habitation are still standing. On the site of the old log house, immense oak and poplar trees are growing. The grandfather, and his father, Martin, had cleared this farm, and here had owned 200 slaves. James J. Allison married Elizabeth Minter, born at Culpeper Court House, daughter of William Minter, of Scotch stock of that region. James J. Allison was a staunch Union man during the war. His children were: Luther C., John T., Jeremiah, James J., and Rosa, who died in infancy. Mrs. Allison died when our subject was twelve years of age, in 1857. Her husband, who is still living, was an old-line Whig, but is now a staunch Jacksonian Democrat, and has served his locality as supervisor. He is a member of the Campbellite branch of the Christian Church, and is staunch in its support.

He is honored and esteemed for his many sterling qualities of character, by all who know him.

HENRY AND DANIEL GASCHO. With all of its foreign elements of population America claims comparatively few of French Huguenot stock. Of these few, Hamilton county, Ind., has been the home of members of the family of the name of Gascho since 1840 or earlier. Daniel Gascho, now advanced in years, is in the fourth generation from the last French ancestor, and his brother, Henry Gascho, who also lived in Hamilton county, died Nov. 11, 1906.

Owing to the troubles and dangers experienced by the Huguenots in France, the great-grandfather of the Gascho brothers left his native land and took refuge in Worms, Germany. His son, Henry, was born in that country, in a town called Darmstein, July 15, 1752. In the fall of 1766, when only fourteen years of age this Henry Gascho, with his sister Barbara, two step-sisters, his mother, and his step-father, a Mr. Kraemer, embarked on an old-fashioned sailing vessel for America, taking fourteen weeks for the voyage. In the course of it Mr. Kraemer died and was buried at sea. Henry Gascho was a redemptioner, that is, in order to pay for his passage he had contracted in Germany to allow his services to be sold on his arrival in America for a set term of years, and his half-sisters are supposed to have come on similar terms. They served their time with German settlers in Lancaster county, Pa., and Henry's employer was John Kaufman.

Henry Gascho, after serving his time, located in Lancaster county, and followed his trade as a weaver. His family lived on a small farm, which he bought there, and which he carried on in addition to his weaving. During the Revolution he enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, and fought for his adopted country. He married Barbara Schenck, who was born in Lancaster county, March 7, 1760, and who died Oct. 16, 1844, aged eighty-four years. He lived to the age of eighty-eight, dying four years before his wife. Their children were: John, born May 7, 1784 (father of Henry and Daniel); Barbara, Mrs. Jacob Murry; and Henry. The family were all Mennonites in their religion.

John Gascho, born May 7, 1784, was given the ordinary common-school education of his day, that is, he could read and write and had

some knowledge of figures. His father, though able to do as much in German, never learned to do the same in English. John Gascho learned the weaver's trade from his father, and followed that occupation until past middle life, working in the old style which was probably handed down from his Huguenot ancestors, for they were known as a race of skilled weavers and were the first to introduce the art into England. John became an unusually good weaver, and one of his descendants still preserves a napkin made from a tablecloth of his handiwork. It is of pure linen, woven in a very fine intricate pattern and is as fresh as if made yesterday. There is also preserved a pattern book printed in Leipsic in German, which belonged to John Gascho. He wove both flax and wool, and produced not only table linen, coverlids, and clothing, linsey woolsey for home blankets, but also carpets.

Mr. Gascho made his home during many years of his married life on a farm of sixty acres in Lancaster county, part of which was inherited from his wife's family, part from his father, and a part earned by himself. In 1847 he left Pennsylvania for Indiana. His brother Henry had already gone there, buying and clearing land originally entered by "Big Jacob" Crull, where Arcadia now stands, and John had visited Hamilton county and looked over the country about there before deciding to move. The family started on their journey April 18, 1847, in a two-horse wagon and one wagon with four horses. The four-horse wagon was an enormous Conestoga, the best type of freight wagon ever devised. It had broad tired wheels, a body bowed up at each end and a canvas shelter projecting over the driver. The near tongue horse was ridden by the driver, who managed the four, or even six, horse team with a single line. Some of these wagons had a carrying capacity of ten tons. They were much used in those days in pioneer travelling, and the first steam boiler in Noblesville, designed for the sawmill of John and James Harris, was brought on Mr. Gascho's four-horse wagon from Indianapolis about 1849.

The Gaschos were thirty days on the road, for they were heavily loaded with household goods, and some of the boys walked. The men slept in the wagons and the women in the party went to the wayside inn for shelter. They did their own cooking, for the inns

of that day had a big kitchen with fireplace which travellers were allowed to use. On reaching Hamilton county John Gascho bought 160 acres, the place where his son still lives, which had been entered by George Dale and bought from him by Samuel Beatty. On half of this the small timber and brush had been cut and burned, leaving the heavy timber to work out as it was cut down. There had already been built, in the days of the canal boom, a four-room frame house and a hewed log barn. Mr. Gascho cleared his land and added to it until he owned 707 acres of fine farming property, all of which, and more to the amount of 1,000 acres, is still in the possession of his descendants bearing his name. The old homestead and substantial barn still on the place were built by him.

At the age of twenty-eight in 1812, John Gascho married Catherine Schollenberger, born in Lancaster county, Dec. 16, 1790, daughter of Henry S. Schollenberger, a Pennsylvania German and a substantial farmer residing in Columbia. The children born to this union were as follows: Jonathan, born Sept. 22, 1812; John, Feb. 13, 1814; Henry, Jan. 14, 1816; Christina, April 15, 1818; Tobias, Sept. 27, 1819; Elias, Jan. 22, 1823; Fannie, Nov. 23, 1825; Catherine, July 29, 1828; and Daniel, Oct. 27, 1836. Mr. Gascho and his wife were members of the Mennonite Church. He was a great reader of the Bible and practiced its teachings in his life. His large property was all attained honestly, without wrong to anyone, and his known integrity made him a man of influence in his community. He was independent in his views, voting as he thought best, always took a newspaper and was a representative of the finest type of pioneer citizen.

Henry Gascho, son of John, lived until his death in 1906 with his brother, Daniel, on the original homestead, in a good two-story frame house. He received a common school education and was then occupied both with farming and weaving. In his earlier years he was very skilful in the latter occupation, and there is still a colored coverlet of his own work, made sixty-five years ago. The colors are almost as bright as ever. After going to Indiana he gave his entire time to the farm, and did much to develop it. His first visit to the country was made in 1839, when he paid a visit to his uncle Henry, making much of the journey by canal and steamboat, but also walking a considerable portion

of it. In politics he was a Republican. The family is a long-lived one, for the mother lived to be ninety-five years old, while farther back, Henry Schenck, a brother of Barbara (wife of Henry Gascho), lacked only half a year of the century mark. With such a family record it is not surprising that Henry Gascho reached his ninety-first year and retained his faculties to a remarkable degree. Of a gentle, quiet disposition, he always had the reputation of a peacemaker and was altogether a fine character.

Daniel Gascho was about ten years of age when he came to Indiana and he has seen Noblesville develop from a place of but 500 inhabitants to its present size. He has always helped to manage the homestead, and with his brother he owned jointly 400 acres adjoining Noblesville on the east. One of the first Republicans he voted that party ticket from the time of Lincoln until 1884, when he became a Democrat. He has always been prominent in local affairs, and was on the Hamilton County Board of Commissioners three years, from 1876 to 1879. During this period the new court house was erected in Noblesville and Mr. Gascho's name is one of those cut in the corner stone, which was put in place in 1878. Mr. Gascho has shown himself possessed of strong character, independence and ability and his good qualities have been fully appreciated by those among whom his long life has been passed.

The family have always been active in work for the moral uplifting of the community, and two nephews of Henry and Daniel Gascho, John B., still living, and Seth, deceased, have been earnest laborers in the Master's vineyard as ministers of the German Baptist Church.

JACOB W. BARTMESS, who died Jan. 26, 1907, was a prosperous retired citizen of Anderson, Ind. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, June 18, 1836, son of Jacob and Mary (Rader) Bartmess. The Bartmess and Rader families are both of Pennsylvania Dutch stock.

Jacob Bartmess, grandfather of Jacob W., was a pioneer of Fairfield county, Ohio, where he died on his farm near Lancaster.

Jacob Bartmess, son of Jacob, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1800, and married Mary Rader. They settled on a partly cleared farm in Fairfield county, Ohio, and a few years later, in 1844, located in Jay county, Ind.,

where he cleared a farm of eighty acres, upon which he died aged seventy-seven years. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren Church, in which he took an active interest, helping to build the first church in his neighborhood. He was a highly respected citizen, and held the office of justice of the peace for many years. In politics he was a Democrat. He had received a good common school education, was well read, and possessed much general information for those days. To him and his worthy wife the following children were born: Margaret, Louisa, Jacob W., Abraham and Almada. Of the foregoing children, Abraham was a soldier in the Civil war, belonging to the 89th Ind. V. I., and was in many battles, among them the battle of Nashville.

Jacob W. Bartmess was eight years old when his parents located in Indiana, and he received the usual district common school education, attending school during the winter months, and working on the farm in the summer time. He was married at the age of twenty-one years to Miss Amanda Antles, Sept. 20, 1857, at the home of his bride's father, in Jay county, Ind. She was the daughter of David and Sarah (Skiles) Antles, the former of whom was the son of David Antles, a native of Ireland. The Skiles family were of English stock. David Antles, Jr., was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, and moved with his family to Indiana in 1839, settling on land in Jay county, where he improved 120 acres from the woods, entering his land at the Fort Wayne land office. He made a good home and died in middle life, while his worthy wife lived to a ripe old age, dying at the home of one of her sons in Nebraska. The children born to David and Sarah (Skiles) Antles were as follows: Mary, Amanda, Anderson and Harrison and Maria. Of these children Harrison served in the Civil war, and was a participant of several battles. After their marriage Jacob W. Bartmess and his wife settled in Jay county, Ind., on the old Bartmess homestead.

At the age of twenty-six years Mr. Bartmess enlisted in Company C, 29th Ind. V. I., which was reorganized as the 8th Ind. Cav., to serve three years or until the close of the war. Mr. Bartmess served until honorably discharged at the close of the war, having served within one month of three years. Mr. Bartmess was in the battle of Stone River, where he was taken prisoner, and was con-

fined for one month in the famous Libby prison, being then sent to parole camp at Annapolis, Md., and later exchanged. He was captured in December, 1862, when sick with chronic diarrhea and suffered fearfully, his effects—blankets, oilcloth, etc.,—having been taken from him by the Rebels, and he was obliged to sleep on the bare floor which increased his suffering greatly, it being the winter season. The rations were small, poor and badly cooked, and when he finally reached home, Mr. Bartmess was confined to his bed for several weeks. As soon as he was able, however, he rejoined his regiment, although still weak from the effects of his sickness, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and the great Atlanta campaign, during which the Union troops were under fire for four months. He took part in the battles of Kennesaw Mountain; Pumpkin Vine Creek; Peach Tree Creek; Atlanta on July 22d, in which General McPherson was killed, also being in the general assault on Atlanta of July 28. He was in the greatest march in the history of war—Sherman's famous March to the Sea, and took part in the celebrated foraging expeditions in Georgia. He marched through Goldsboro and wintered at Greensboro, N. C., which closed his services. Colonel Harrison, afterwards President, was Mr. Bartmess's first colonel.

After the war, Mr. Bartmess returned to his home in Jay county, Ind., and settled in Westchester, where his wife had located while her husband was serving in the war. She had cared for the children at home, a task of fortitude and patience not excelled by the soldier at the front, and when bulletins came from the battlefield, giving the names of the dead and wounded she would wait and listen, ever expecting to hear the name of her husband, the father of her children. Mr. Bartmess took up blacksmithing, at which he worked for two years. He next located with his family in Wells county, working as a carpenter in Rockford, where he lived nineteen years, and then moved to Marion, Grant county, and continued carpentering. Trading some property for a dry goods and grocery store at Camden, Carroll county, he lived there one year, after which he located in Westfield, Hamilton county, where he lived about eight months. In 1892 he located in Anderson and opened a grocery store and meat market, which he conducted until bought out by his son, Elliott S., in September, 1904.

In his political views Mr. Bartmess was a Republican and cast his vote for the great martyr president, Abraham Lincoln, and afterward as long as he lived voted for every Republican candidate for the Presidency. He was justice of the peace in Westchester for two years, and at Rockford was postmaster for four years. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, and was a Sunday-school teacher and superintendent. He was an itinerant minister, and was an ordained elder of the United Brethren Church for three years. He began to preach before the Civil war, but for some years only occasionally filled an appointment. He was a member of Major May Post, G. A. R., of Anderson, and was chaplain of his regimental organization. He was also chaplain of his post at Camden and at Westfield.

Mrs. Bartmess died June 10, 1901, aged about sixty-nine years. She was a devout member of the United Brethren Church for many years, and was a sincere Christian woman of excellent character. She and her husband reared a fine family of children, as follows: Elliott S., born Aug. 18, 1858, a prominent business man of Anderson, who is conducting the grocery and meat market business formerly owned by his father; Elista, born May 1, 1861, who married Luther Hood, and has two children, Glenn and Clare; Ulysses Sherman, born in October, 1866, and actively engaged in the glass business in Pennsylvania, who married May Watson, and has the following children, Paul, Leah, Lou, Phyllis, Esther and Vernon; Zora, born in August, 1871, who died at the age of twenty-eight years; and Findley, born Sept. 3, 1876, who died at the age of eight years. Mr. Bartmess never hesitated when duty and his country called, and he had a war record of which any man might be proud. As a brave soldier of the Civil war, and as a good citizen of Anderson, he was highly esteemed throughout Madison county, and his death was sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

JAMES K. HERSHMAN, a retired business man now living on a small farm near Arcadia, Hamilton county, was born in Indiana, in the same county, May 11, 1843, son of James and Susanna (Baker) Hershman, both of Ohio.

The paternal grandfather came from Germany to America, and settled in Ohio in the early pioneer days, remaining there for the

rest of his life. James Hershman grew up there, was married and then in the thirties moved with his family to Indiana, where he located in Jackson township, Hamilton county. He took up government land in the forest, lived the life of a typical pioneer and was a noted hunter. The nearest market for supplies was Lafayette, and everything possible was made at home, the mother spinning and weaving all the cloth for their wearing apparel. They were successful farmers and in time became well to do. Mr. Hershman was a Republican and he and his wife belonged to the Methodist Church. Their declining years were passed in their old home, and there the husband and father died in 1870, the wife surviving him until 1894. Their children were: Martha, the wife of John Chew, both deceased; Charles, who married and is living on the old home farm; and James K. All were given good public school educations, and the two sons are both doing well in the world.

James K. Hershman began for himself in 1863 when he bought a farm in Jackson township. His original purchase of eighty acres he cleared and improved, and later added another eighty acres. In 1875 he gave up active farming, moved to Arcadia, and was engaged in the drug business there for a year, but at the end of that time he became connected with a dry goods house instead. This he ran for seven years and the seven succeeding years he had a livery business. He was successful, however, in whatever he undertook, and has worked his way to a comfortable position in life. At present he is living on a small farm, retired from active business.

In 1861 Mr. Hershman was married to Miss Elenora Bowman, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Matthias and Nancy Bowman, both of that State. The Bowmans were of an old southern family. Matthias was the son of Jacob, a Virginian, and came to Indiana in 1856, buying a farm there, on which he lived till his death. Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hershman had four children; two of them died in infancy; William E. is married, and after teaching in the public schools for a number of years, is now engaged in the practice of law at Carmel, Ind.; and Laura E. lives at home. Both children were given good educations. Mr. Hershman and his wife are both members of the Christian Church. He is an active politician, has been interested in the subject for many years, and has been a dele-

gate to nearly all the State conventions. Fraternally he is a member of the F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, and the I. O. O. F. He is well known throughout the county and is held in much respect by his neighbors.

PROF. LEVI GIDDINGS SAFFER, an old and honored survivor of the Civil war, and for many years one of the best known educators of Delaware county, Ind., was born July 4, 1831, in a round-log cabin in Posey township, Harrison county, Ind., thirteen miles southeast of Corydon, the first capital of Indiana. In this county lived many of the most famous of the original pioneers of Indiana and the real founders of this great State.

The Saffers are of Huguenot stock, and the name was formerly spelled "Savier," a spelling retained in St. Louis as late as the time of Thomas Benton. Religious persecution drove the family from France to Wales, whence they came to America in Colonial days and settled in the Shenandoah Valley. The old stock of Saffers were all powerful men, none of them being less than six feet in height. The Giddings family is of old New England Puritan stock.

Enoch Saffer, great-grandfather of Prof. Saffer, was an extensive planter and slave-owner, and he died in Virginia.

John Saffer, son of Enoch, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, and served in the Revolutionary army. He married Rebecca Mathes, and to them were born: James, Katie, William M., Sarah, John, Rhoda, Elizabeth and Enoch. Of these children, William M. became a Methodist preacher, and was also a lawyer, and he represented Harrison county, Ind., in the legislature several terms. John Saffer, the father of these children, had a farm in Virginia, but as early as 1805 removed to the Clark grant in Indiana, making the journey with a four-horse covered Virginia wagon, the bed, or bottom, of which curved up at both ends like a boat. It had a kicking-board and was covered with canvas, and had a great capacity. It was probably a Conestoga wagon, which style had been introduced into the Shenandoah Valley by the Pennsylvania settlers, by whom the valley was first settled, and who continue to this day to be its most numerous people. John Saffer's children were all born in Virginia with the exception of Enoch, whose birth occurred in Indiana. John Saffer raised a crop in the bottoms in Clark's grant, near the present site

of Jeffersonville, but not being content with the locality he harvested his crop, and mounting his horse rode down the Ohio river, looking for a new situation. He kept his money, both gold and silver coin, in an oaken chest in the big wagon. After a long and wearisome journey, made doubly hard by the intense growth of all kinds of underbrush, he finally arrived at the mouth of Mosquito Creek, where he found drift so high that he could just reach it from his saddle. This caused him to look for higher land, and crossing the hills to Buck Creek, he came upon Joseph Potts, a pioneer, who was residing in a log cabin built so low that one standing on the dirt floor could reach the ridge-pole. The claim that had been made by Mr. Potts was purchased by Mr. Saffer, the former locating near by and building a mill on Buck Creek, the first in that section. Mr. Saffer returned for his family and brought them to the new home, and here settled down to agricultural pursuits, building a cabin of round logs and clearing a small part of the tract. While on a hunting excursion one day he came across a fine, clear spring, about three miles southeast of his location, and he immediately sold out his tract and removed to this spring, where he built a mill in which he ground corn for many years, the water-power being excellent. He finally erected a two-story house of stone, the first in that part of the country, and from that time on until his death engaged in land deals, being a good, practical business man. He at one time ran a still, manufacturing whiskey, peach brandy, apple brandy and cider. In religious belief he was an Ironside Baptist, and in politics a Jeffersonian Democrat. In later life he sold out his farm, and his last days were spent on an improved farm of 160 acres on Mosquito Creek, where he died in 1847, aged ninety-seven years. His wife passed away aged ninety-five years.

Enoch Saffer, son of John and father of the Professor, was born May 18, 1808, on the old homestead of his father in Harrison county, Ind., and he received but little education, although he wrote a good hand and read well. Shortly after his second marriage Mr. Saffer removed to Fulton county, Ill., where he entered land and built a log cabin, but after three years returned to the homestead at the request of his father. Here he continued until 1850, when he removed to Bureau county, Ill., and settled near Princeton, where William, his youngest child, was born, March

12, 1855. Mr. Saffer died in 1862 of pneumonia, at the home he had purchased there, and soon thereafter his family removed to Adair county, Iowa. Enoch Saffer was a Jeffersonian Democrat in early life, but later became a Republican, after his acquaintance with Owen Lovejoy, the famous Abolitionist, although he had always been an anti-slavery man, and belonged to the secret organization known as the Underground Railroad.

In 1830, near Elizabeth, Ind., Enoch Saffer was united in marriage with Almada Giddings, daughter of Levi and Ardelia Giddings. Levi Giddings was probably born in New York State, and was an old-time carpenter and joiner. He was a pioneer of near Elizabeth, Ind., where he cleared a farm of 120 acres, on which he died aged eighty-two years. His children were: Julia Ann, Ardelia and Almada. Three weeks after the birth of her son, Levi G., Mrs. Saffer died in July, 1831, and Mr. Saffer was married one year later to Elizabeth Snodgrass, by whom he had these children: Louisa, Charles Thomas, Lucy, John, Sarah, Elijah, Rhoda and William.

Prof. Levi Giddings Saffer secured a very limited education in the log cabin subscription school, which he attended for one summer when he was but five years old. This was the only school attended by him until he was nineteen years old, when he entered the school kept by John Spurrier Sandbach in Posey township, Harrison county, Ind., three miles south of Elizabeth, in a hewed log house. John Sandbach, a native of Fredericktown, Md., was a famous pioneer school teacher, and he was engaged in that profession for fifty years. With this gentleman Mr. Saffer spent part of two terms, about six months in all, and this, with the schooling mentioned before, is all that he ever received. However, he had an excellent tutor in his Virginian grandmother, who was a good scholar in the common schools and who taught him to spell, read and write. His blackboard for writing was the hearth, on the broad stones of which he practiced with coals taken from the fire. His first reading book was the New Testament, and he then borrowed and read Bunyan's *Holy War*, Goodrich's *History of the United States*, and then an ancient history owned by his father, noting with boyish interest the story of Romulus and Remus being suckled by a she-wolf. The first newspaper he ever saw was the *Corydon Investigator*, published at Corydon by I. Matingly, the pio-

neer editor of that part of the State. After that time he became a wide reader, and he has accumulated an excellent library. Not only is he well versed in ancient and modern history and literature, but he is well-read in Anthropology and the Sciences, and has many up-to-date works on these subjects.

As a boy Mr. Saffer started work on his father's farm, and at the age of fourteen years started out for himself, working on steamboats running from Louisville, Ky., to New Orleans, La., as well as on flatboats. He followed this business during the proper seasons until twenty-one years old, when he was married. After his marriage Mr. Saffer followed cooper work near Elizabeth for a time, but later purchased forty acres of land in the woods and began to clear up a farm. On Nov. 5, 1862, in Elizabeth, Ind., he enlisted as a private of Company B, 53d Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. Soon thereafter he contracted measles, and was confined in the old brick hospital in Indianapolis. Being entirely disabled he was honorably discharged after two months service, on account of disability, and returned home. After partial recovery he joined the Home Guards, and was captured by Gen. John Morgan in his famous raid at Corydon, Ind., but soon thereafter was paroled. After the war he went to New Madrid and lived one year, but later took a private school fourteen miles south of New Albany, Ind., where he taught for three months. The following winter he taught in a public school and then became city editor of the *New Albany Standard*, being one of the founders of this paper with Joseph Gwin and James V. Kelso. Mr. Saffer was connected with this publication for one year and then worked on the old *Louisville Ledger*, the *Courier Journal* and the *New Albany Ledger*, after which he resumed teaching. He taught at Palmyra and Willow Springs and in Peters' schoolhouse four miles south of Elizabeth, and in 1874 located in Delaware county, Ind. He taught school in the winter of 1874-75 at Albany, for two years at the Jackson school in Muncie, and for one year in the Brick House near the Fair Grounds north of Muncie. In 1877 he located in Selma, and was for ten years principal of the public schools, since which time he has been retired from school-teaching, with the exception of one term at Smithfield.

On March 20, 1852, in Harrison county, Ind., three miles southeast of Elizabeth. Mr.

Saffer was married to Ruth Peters, born in Posey township, Harrison county, March 20, 1832, daughter of John and Matilda (Meek) Peters, and to this union were born: Almeda, Matilda, Mathew Edwin and Ellen. Mrs. Saffer died Oct. 15, 1862. On Aug. 21, 1881, Professor Saffer was married (second) to Mary Henrietta Spangler, born Nov. 6, 1851, near Gettysburg, Pa., daughter of Henry and Anna Mary (Reaver) Spangler, the former of German and the latter of English ancestry. Henry Spangler was born in 1812, on a farm near Gettysburg, Pa. The Spangler Springs were made famous in the Civil war. Mrs. Saffer was educated in the public schools of Liberty township, in the State Normal at Terre Haute, and at the Baptist Collège, Ridgeville, Randolph county, Ind., and then taught in the public schools of Selma for seven years, and a like period in the district schools. Professor and Mrs. Saffer are the parents of two children: Lloyd Garrison and Lois Jeanette.

In political matters Professor Saffer first voted, for Winfield Scott for the Presidency, and later became one of the original Republicans, voting for the first Presidential candidate of that party, John C. Fremont, and every Republican candidate for the Presidency since that time. He was assessor of his township for five years. He is an unaffiliated member of the Masonic fraternity, and was a charter member of his lodge at Elizabeth, Harrison county, being also a charter member of the lodge of Red Men at Selma. Professor Saffer is a man of works rather than words, and has passed a life of great usefulness. He is a remarkable example of the self-educated man, who, born and reared in a log cabin, among pioneer environments and in a district nearly devoid of books, has acquired by his own efforts a superior education that has enabled him to take a high stand as an educator. Now nearly seventy-seven years of age, he is still active and strong, and carries out the arduous duties of a rural mail agent. He has a pleasant residence and an excellent library of books, his constant companions in his leisure hours. He is highly esteemed in his locality, both as a good citizen and as an honored survivor of the Civil war, and, as a leading resident remarked, he has educated probably more young men and women for the profession of teaching, who are now active in the work, than any other educator in this section of Indiana.

REV. DAVID D. POWELL. Few men can look back upon a life of greater usefulness than did Rev. David D. Powell, who in the stirring times of the Civil war risked his life for his country and who later, after the return of peace, ministered to his fellowmen for twenty years as a pastor of the Methodist Church. While in his later years he lived nominally retired, his interest in the cause of the Gospel was as keen as ever and he spent largely of his time and strength in its work.

The Powell family is of Welsh descent, but settled in Virginia during the Colonial days. There Charles Powell, grandfather of Rev. David D., lived in Isle of Wight county, on a farm. The Powells had been Friends or Quakers for generations, and Charles Powell professed the creed of his ancestors. Although he lived in a slave State, he was strongly opposed to slavery and joined the Abolitionists. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Miriam Draper, bore him a number of children, but the only names now known are John, Mary and Osborn. Charles Powell died in 1823.

John Powell was born on his father's farm, Jan. 14, 1817. After his father's death, when he was six years old, he was brought up by his uncle, Aaron Draper, who gave him a common school education. At the age of fifteen, he accompanied his uncle to Indiana, and they settled on a farm eight miles north of Richmond. It was wild land that had to be cleared, and the two went through the usual pioneer experiences before they had the farm cleared and in a productive state. Mr. Powell remained with his uncle until he was twenty-four years old, when he married and began life for himself on a farm of thirty acres which Mr. Draper gave him, located in Wayne county, near Whitewater. He was industrious and hard working, and made a success of his farming operations, making his land highly productive and putting up good buildings on the place. His death occurred at this home when he was sixty-six years of age. He was a devout Methodist, and joined that church at Whitewater, when he was somewhat over thirty years old. He became an exhorter and a Sunday-school teacher, conducting a Bible class for many years. It was composed of men of various ages and conditions in life, with as many different views, some of them infidels, but Mr. Powell was so thorough a Bible student and so earnest a Christian that he never failed to arouse their interest in Bible truths.

While Mr. Powell was a well-informed man and a very good mathematician, his education was largely gained by his own efforts and by a wide reading of the best books, including, specially, theological works.

John Powell was married in 1841, to Miss Henrietta Bunch, who was born in Wayne county, Ind., April 24, 1824, daughter of Richard and Anna (Pierson) Bunch. The children born to this union were, David D., Mary A., Richard B., Aaron E. and Jonathan W. Mrs. Powell's father, Richard Bunch, was a Quaker, and both he and his wife were natives of North Carolina. He was a pioneer settler of Wayne county, where he cleared a farm of 125 acres. His property was situated on the Middle Fork of the Whitewater, and although Mr. Bunch paid only a dollar and a quarter an acre, it was valuable land. His death occurred there at the age of fifty. The children were: Harriet, Henrietta, John, Richard, Sallie, James, Edith and Lucetta. It is worthy of remark that although Mr. Bunch was a Quaker, yet he bore arms in the War of 1812.

David D. Powell was born on the homestead in Wayne county, Jan. 13, 1843. He was reared on the farm and inured to farm work from his boyhood, being engaged in that during the summer and attending the public school in the winter. After finishing the studies offered in the common school he was sent to Whitewater Academy for some time. When eighteen years old, Oct. 22, 1861, he enlisted at Richmond, Ind., as a private in Company C, 57th Ind. V. I., under Capt. Joseph Stedman, to serve three years or during the war. After only six months' service Mr. Powell was honorably discharged on account of disability, incurred at Pittsburg Landing. His military duty was in Kentucky and Tennessee, and at Louisville he was taken with the measles, was obliged to lie on the ground during his illness and caught cold, causing complications. On being examined by Dr. Mussey, of Cincinnati, he was pronounced unfit for further service, and in April, 1862, returned home. He recovered his health, and in May, 1864, enlisted again, for four months, in Company A, 152d Ind. V. I., Capt. Elias Hoster, served out his term and was a second time honorably discharged, ending his service in Camp Denison, Ohio, in September, 1864. During this period Mr. Powell was stationed in the Shenandoah Valley guarding provision trains. He was also on duty during Mor-

gan's raid, accompanying the regiment to Hamilton, Ohio. He was a good soldier, always doing his full duty, cheerfully and promptly. Returning to Indiana after the war Mr. Powell engaged at first in farm work for his father or for others in that vicinity. Later he went to school again at the Whitewater Academy, and then during the winter of 1866 taught in Randolph county. Meantime his mind had been gradually turning more strongly toward the ministry as his life calling, and April 8, 1867, he joined the North Indiana M. E. Conference. In 1869 he was ordained a deacon and two years later, an elder. He was first assigned as junior minister to the Middletown Circuit, Henry county, and then stationed for one year at Windfall, Tipton county.

The following year, 1873, Mr. Powell resumed his agricultural occupation, but in 1874 again took up his work in the ministry and was successively stationed for two years at Parkinsville, Madison county; two at Eden, Hancock county; three at New Britain, Hamilton county; and two each at Cicero, Sharpsville, Fishersburg and Albany. One more year was spent at Fortville, and then in 1885 Mr. Powell retired and lived afterward on the Craycraft farm in North Anderson. His interest in and devotion to the work continued, and he served as a local preacher and filled many pulpits as a supply, until his death. He was always an enthusiastic and careful student of the Bible, and for the last eighteen years of his life conducted a Bible class in the First Methodist Church at Anderson. Mr. Powell and Mr. Farmer were the founders of the Mt. Hope M. E. Church, and the First Church organization grew out of a class started by Mr. Powell in the Mt. Hope school house.

On April 30, 1868, Rev. David D. Powell and Miss Jennie Craycraft were united in marriage. Miss Craycraft was born Aug. 30, 1844, on her father's farm, which is her own home today, and was the daughter of Zadoc and Leah (Goody-Koontz) Craycraft. To her union with Mr. Powell there were three children born as follows: Grant C., July 30, 1870, a machinist of Anderson, married Miss Visa Mixell, and has four children, Maud Z., Richard D., Hortense and Otto. Oren C., Dec. 13, 1872, also a machinist in Anderson, is married to Miss Alta C. Vineyard, and has two children, George and Herman; Cyrus O., Aug. 22, 1874, married Miss Lou Cook, and died March 26, 1902.

The first vote ever cast by Mr. Powell was for Abraham Lincoln, for his second term, and after that time he was always a good Republican, voting the straight ticket, except for a few occasions when he voted with the Prohibitionists. Fraternally Mr. Powell was a Mason, belonging to Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 77, in which he had been both junior and senior deacon, and in addition he was a Royal Arch Mason. He also belonged to Solomon D. Kempton Post, G. A. R. Mr. Powell was a man of a deeply religious temperament, but also of practical common sense and strong character. As manager of a farm of eighty acres he proved himself a good farmer, and not afraid of hard work himself, while in his ministerial capacity he contributed a lifetime of service to his fellowmen and had a long record of usefulness behind him.

DAWILLA SPANNUTH, a well-known newspaper man of Hamilton county, Ind., who conducts at Noblesville *The Hamilton County Democrat*, now the leading independent paper of the county, was born three miles south of Noblesville, Feb. 27, 1871, son of George and Elizabeth (Troutman) Spannuth.

George Spannuth was born in November, 1830, in Jackson township, Lebanon county, Pa., grandson of a Hessian soldier, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Trenton by Washington, Dec. 25, 1776. This soldier was the son of a well-to-do farmer, three miles from Frankfort-on-the-Main. After capture he was sold into bondage and earned his own freedom. He was well educated for a man of his time, and skilled in his trade as a weaver of fancy cloth. In after years he became a prosperous Pennsylvania farmer and founder of the Spannuth family in America.

George Spannuth received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania in the German language, and was reared on the farm. After he moved to Indiana he acquired a knowledge of English, which he supplemented with much reading. He was married in Lebanon county, Pa., to Elizabeth Troutman, daughter of Henry and Magdalena Troutman. After his marriage he worked at his trade of brick mason. Later he bought, entirely on time, a forty-acre farm, which he sold to buy a sixty-acre tract. After the birth of eight children, March 22, 1866, Mr. Spannuth came to Hamilton county, Ind., and purchased a farm of 114 acres three miles south of Noblesville. By steady thrift and industry he added

to his farm, later purchasing another tract of ninety-three acres. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife of the Reformed denomination. Mr. Spannuth died May 3, 1896, and his wife Oct. 11, 1902. Their children who survive them are: Cyranus, Aaron, George, Levi, Elizabeth, Emmeline, Nathan, Alvin and Dawilla; while Amanda died at the age of thirteen years, and one child died in infancy.

Dawilla Spannuth attended the district and high schools of his native locality, and from the latter institution he was graduated in 1894. After taking elective studies at the Northwestern University for three years, he became connected with the *Greenfield Republican*, remaining for one and one-half years. On July 10, 1902, he purchased the *Democrat*, and this he has conducted to the present time, as an independent sheet. Mr. Spannuth conducts a clean, moral newspaper, containing the best of news, and views on subjects calculated to be of benefit to humanity. He is fearless and outspoken in behalf of law enforcement, purity in politics and the prohibition of the saloon traffic.

On June 4, 1904, Mr. Spannuth was married to Miss Frances Comstock, daughter of Dr. James A. Comstock, of Greenfield, Ind. They have one child, Mary Elizabeth, born Feb. 18, 1906. Mrs. Spannuth was graduated from the Greenfield high school in 1892. Both Mr. and Mrs. Spannuth have long been active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. WHITESITT, postmaster at Paragon, Ind., a veteran of the Civil war, and a highly esteemed citizen, was born April 30, 1838, in Jefferson county, Ind., son of Andrew J. and Rachel B. (Pearcy) Whitesitt, both natives of Indiana.

John Whitesitt, the paternal grandfather, was a pioneer in Indiana and for a number of years lived in Jefferson county, moving later to Illinois and dying near Danville, Vermilion county, aged about sixty years. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Blankenship, and they reared a large family. The maternal grandfather, Robert Percy, was a native of Kentucky, took part in the War of 1812, was an early farmer in Jennings county, Ind., and died there aged sixty-five years.

Andrew J. Whitesitt, father of William H., resided during the greater part of his life in Jennings, Morgan and Johnson counties, Ind., and died in Paragon, in 1877, aged about

fifty-nine years, his wife, Rachel B. Percy, having passed away in 1871, aged fifty-one years. Both were members of the Christian Church. During the Civil war, Mr. Whitesitt served about fourteen months, as orderly sergeant, in Company H, 33d Ind. V. I., and was discharged for disability. The family born to Andrew J. Whitesitt and wife consisted of two sons and two daughters, namely: William H.; Mary L., deceased wife of William L. Tarr; Martha J., wife of John Zook, of Waynetown, Montgomery county, Ind.; and George W., of Plainville, Daviess county, Indiana.

William H. Whitesitt was but a child when his parents moved from Jefferson to Johnson county, and he obtained his first schooling in the latter county, but was living in Morgan county when he attained manhood. Later he moved to Illinois, and for three years lived in Cumberland county, and then returned to Morgan county, Ind., for several years. Again going to Illinois he spent four years in Jefferson county, that State, but finally returned to Morgan county and took up his residence at Paragon. His changes of location were occasioned by the situation of the various farms he has operated, the first one being rented land. The first farm he bought was one of sixty acres in Cumberland county, Ill., which he later sold and bought a tract in Wayne county, which he also sold soon after. Until 1896 he engaged in farming, and since he has lived at Paragon, he has been the popular postmaster.

In 1861 Mr. Whitesitt enlisted in the army for a term of three months, and after serving came home, but in 1862 he re-enlisted, entering Company H, 79th Ind. V. I., under Col. Fred Knefler, and he continued in the service until the close of the war, entering as a private and coming out with the rank of sergeant. Mr. Whitesitt saw much hard service and participated in these great battles: Chickamauga, where he was wounded; Perryville; siege of Atlanta and then back to Nashville, and many skirmishes and long, exhausting marches.

On Oct. 13, 1861, Mr. Whitesitt was married to Miss Maria A. Self, and four children were born to this union: Emma, who married (first) James McGinnis, had two children, Elva and Ollie, and (second) Frank Vert, of Paragon, by whom she had one child, Charles; Leota, who married Jacob Holsapple, of Paragon, and has children, Cecil, Clyde and Eu-

reka; Oscar, a farmer, unmarried; and Orla, who married Nannie Burch, of Ray township, and has children, Charles, Ruby, Hester and Baby. The mother of these children died in 1878, in the faith of the Methodist Church.

On April 6, 1890, Mr. Whitesitt was united in marriage with Mrs. Matilda Crane, widow of Edward Crane and daughter of Hiram Philip and Saline (Woody) Burch. Mrs. Whitesitt had three children by her former marriage: John F., of Freedom, Ind., who married Edna Rice, and has one son, Carrol; and Phoebe and Victor Nathaniel.

Hiram Philip Burch, the father of Mrs. Whitesitt, was born in Indiana; and her mother in Kentucky, and they were pioneers first in Lawrence and later in Greene county. They reared a family of five sons and seven daughters, the ten surviving children being: Nancy, wife of Joseph Cisney; James M.; Matilda, wife of William H. Whitesitt; John; Nelson H.; Joseph W.; Rachel M., wife of Martin Shaver; Hiram T.; Effie wife of Robert Fowler; and Nina (Nannie), wife of Orla Whitesitt. Mr. Burch died in 1887, aged sixty-three years, his wife still surviving, a resident of Paragon. Mrs. Whitesitt's paternal grandfather, James Burch, was a native of North Carolina, and was a pioneer in Greene county, Ind. In addition to doing extensive farming, he also manufactured shoes and gunpowder. On the maternal side, the grandfather was Henry Woody, a native also of North Carolina and an early settler in Lawrence county, a farmer and a Baptist preacher. He died of typhoid fever, in middle life, leaving his widow, Mary Elizabeth (Edwards) Woody, and a large family. Both of the parents of Henry Woody lived to be over 100 years old, and the father was a Revolutionary war soldier.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitesitt are members of the Christian Church, where they are active and useful. In politics he is a Republican, and has been trustee of Ray township. He is a member of Paragon Lodge, No. 406, I. O. O. F.; and of Jefferson Smith Post, No. 573, G. A. R.

LIEUT. CYRUS WALLACE BENBOW, a leading citizen of Anderson, Ind., and an honored survivor of the great Civil war, was born March 28, 1839, in Henry county, Ind., son of Edward and Rebecca (Powers) Benbow.

The Benbow family is of Welsh origin,

and was founded in South Carolina during the early settlement of that State, being of the same stock from which came Commodore Benbow of the English navy, who died of wounds received in battle, and to whom a monument was raised in the city of London. The grandfather of Lieutenant Benbow, Col. Evan Benbow, who was a native of South Carolina, served in the Revolutionary war. He settled in 1806 in Lebanon, Ohio, and in 1814, removed to Indiana, and later became one of the first settlers of the city of Richmond. His children were: Berkeley, Evan, Howell, Benjamin, Martha, Maud, Parker and Edward.

Edward Benbow, son of Col. Evan, was born in South Carolina in 1800, and was six years of age when the family located in Lebanon, Ohio, later removing with his parents to Indiana. He settled on wild land in Wayne county, Ind., where he cleared a farm and lived to an advanced age. He learned the wagonmaker's trade at Centerville, and worked at that occupation in Indianapolis when the old capitol was being built. During the Civil war he conducted a shop in Anderson. He was married in Henry county to Rebecca Powers, born near Morestown, Va., daughter of John Powers, and to this union there were born: Eliza Ann, Cyrus W., Maria Louisa and George H.

Cyrus W. Benbow received a common school education, and was twelve when he accompanied his parents to Newcastle. Here he learned the wagon builder's trade, and was following it when, at the age of twenty-two years, he enlisted in Indianapolis, in Company D, 11th Ind. V. I., re-enlisting after the battle of Shiloh, in the 84th Ind. V. I., as a sergeant, serving until honorably discharged July 18, 1865. He was commissioned second lieutenant, and was later promoted first lieutenant of the 109th U. S. Colored Troops, being mustered out as adjutant. He served in the battles of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Tullahoma, Missionary Ridge, Marietta, and Atlanta campaign, being under fire fifty-six days. He was ordered to report to Gen. Chelton at Louisville, and then to Col. Bartholomew of the 109th U. S. Col. troops, being with his regiment in the battle of Petersburg, and those up to and including the battle of Appomattox Court House, the troops behaving splendidly. Lieutenant Benbow was never wounded or taken prisoner, but was with his regiment continuously, serving as a brave and gallant soldier and efficient officer.

After the war he returned to Anderson. He had been married while on a leave of absence after Lee's Surrender, May 28, 1865, in Sulphur Springs, Ind., to Mary Skinner, born in Missouri, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Delaney) Skinner. Mr. Skinner was a soldier of the Civil war, having served for three years a member of Company G, 84th Ind. V. I., and is now living aged eighty-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Benbow were born these children: Henry, William O., Jessie Lee, Edna Louise, Frank M., Grace L., and Charles F., all living at home. Frank M., of this family, served one year and ten months in the Philippines as quartermaster's sergeant, Troop E, 12th Cav., one year in the Spanish-American war as a private of Company L, 160th Ind. V. I., in Cuba; and four years in the regular United States Army in Tennessee and Texas.

Lieutenant Benbow is a charter member of Major May Post, Anderson, and has been adjutant and commander of the post. He is connected with the I. O. O. F., having represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge of the State, is a member of the Encampment and the Uniform Rank, reaching the Patriarch Militant degree. For the past seventeen years he has been secretary and scribe of the Encampment. Lieutenant Benbow's political principles are those of the Republican party.

WILLIAM H. HUBBARD, a very prosperous and public-spirited resident of Monroe township, Morgan county, Ind., was born at Monrovia, Ind., Nov. 14, 1848, son of William B. and Ludah (Vestal) Hubbard, natives of North Carolina.

(I) George Hubbard came with two brothers from England at a very early date. One brother settled in Massachusetts, another in New York, and George in Virginia, where he was called General George. Among his children was John Hubbard.

(II) John Hubbard moved from Virginia to Deep River, N. C., where he resided until his death, being a prominent member of the Society of Friends.

(III) George Hubbard, son of John, and grandfather of our subject, was reared in North Carolina, but after he had raised the greater number of his family he removed to Wayne county, Ind., about 1830. After a year there, he came to Morgan county about 1832, and bought wild land, now the present site of Monrovia. Then began a pioneer life

for the family, which continued until the land was cleared. Mr. Hubbard died in 1868, and left a large estate. He was well known as a prosperous and progressive farmer, and a most excellent man.

(IV) William B. Hubbard was about twenty years old when his father came to Indiana. Soon thereafter, he bought a farm in Monroe township, one and one-half miles northwest of Monrovia, then in a wild state. This he cleared off, and made it his home until his death in 1863. He was a well known and successful man and was greatly beloved by his family and neighbors. His wife died in 1864. Both were members of the Society of Friends. Nine children were born to them, four boys and five girls, all of whom grew to maturity and had families of their own. Two are now deceased. Our subject is the eighth in the family in order of birth. Receiving good educations, these young people all taught after finishing school.

(V) William H. Hubbard not only had a common school education, but went to Spice-land Academy, and then to Haverford College, where he took a literary course, being graduated therefrom in 1870. Following this he studied medicine at the Indiana Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1878. He earned the money to pay for his education by teaching school, beginning when he was sixteen years old. After graduation he located at Indianapolis for a year, and was then appointed physician of the Insane Hospital at Indianapolis, and was there four years. He practiced at Fairmount and Marion, in Grant county, for twelve years, when he gave up regular practice, and settling in Monrovia, in 1896, went into the milling business, and operates a fine farm of 110 acres, upon which he carries on a general farming business. In 1904 he built a modern mill, with a capacity of seventy-five barrels daily, and is successful beyond any expectations he had when he began his present operations.

In 1881, Dr. Hubbard married Emma J. Woollen, born in Madison, Ind., daughter of William W. and Sarah E. (Young) Woollen, the former of whom was a banker, but is now deceased. He lived in Indianapolis during his later life, and became very prominent in politics, serving as comptroller during the Sullivan administration. Four children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard: Sadie, William W., Henley H. and James W. Dr. Hubbard and his wife are consistent members of

the Society of Friends. In politics, Dr. Hubbard is a Democrat, but does not aspire to office. The Hubbard family is one of the best known in this community, where the several generations have worked and borne their part in the development of the Commonwealth. Each generation has progressed with the community, and all have been men and women of probity, uprightness of living, and singleness of heart. The family is also well known among the Friends throughout Indiana, and their homes are pleasant gathering places for many of that simple faith.

ORLANDO A. HARNISH, one of the leading photographers of Hamilton county, Ind., was born in Lebanon county, Pa., Oct. 19, 1856, son of Jacob and Susan (Miller) Harnish.

Jacob Harnish was born in Lebanon county, Pa., of old Pennsylvania German stock, and was a member of the German Reformed Church. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed agricultural pursuits all his life in his native county. He was a natural mechanic, and was a skilled mason. He married Susan Miller, and they had these children: William, a soldier of the Civil war, in a Pennsylvania regiment, who died in a hospital in Gettysburg, before the battle of that name, and was the first soldier buried in the National cemetery; Samuel; George; Susan; Amanda and Orlando A.; and six children who died small. Mr. Harnish located in Wells county, Ind., in 1868, and purchased 179 acres of improved land. Here he lived about five years, and died aged nearly sixty years, while his wife attained the age of sixty-six years, she dying at the residence of her daughter, Susan, who married Nason Shelley. Mr. Harnish was an industrious and hard-working man, and highly respected citizen. He reared a family of children of which any man might be proud.

Orlando A. Harnish received his education in the common schools, and was early trained to farming pursuits. He was about twelve years old when his father located in Indiana, and, in Bluffton, he learned the photographer's business, this being during the days of the daguerreotype and ambrotype, and he still preserves beautiful specimens of his early work as an artist. Mr. Harnish came to Noblesville May 27, 1879, and established a gallery. Although he had then two strong competitors, and the business came slowly, he

persevered, and after taking first prize at the County Fair, his business grew rapidly.

Mr. Harnish was married Dec. 25, 1881, near Noblesville, to Jennie C. Conrad, born in Lebanon county, Pa., daughter of David and Lovicia Conrad, the former of whom was a farmer, born in Lebanon county, on the line of Berks. David Conrad and his wife had these children: Jennie C., Kate, Jacob, Frank and Henry. Mr. Conrad removed to Hamilton county, Ind., and settled in Noblesville, on the farm on which his family now reside, which consists of seventy acres, and is situated adjoining the corporation on the east. He improved his farm and erected a good frame house, and there he died in 1880, his widow still surviving him.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Harnish settled in Noblesville, and here he has since been occupied in following his profession. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which they have always taken a very active interest. He has been both deacon and treasurer in this church, and has been secretary and treasurer of the Sunday-school. In political faith a strong Democrat, he takes a great interest in local affairs, but he has never sought office, nor would he accept it. Mr. Harnish built his present home on South Tenth street, in 1890, and there he still resides. He is a straightforward, reliable citizen, and has completely won the confidence of the people of Noblesville. He takes a natural pride in his art, which is of a high order, comparing favorably with the work of the artists in larger cities.

CALVIN F. SIMS, one of the old residents of Martinsville, was born in that city Nov. 27, 1833, and has been identified for more than the Psalmist's allotted span of life with its growth and development.

Dr. William Sims, the paternal grandfather of Calvin F., passed his entire life in the State of New York. He was the father of three children, his son, John W., also becoming a physician.

John W. Sims was born Dec. 25, 1790, in New York State, and about 1827 came to Martinsville, and he was identified closely with the early families of this city, as at his time of settlement there was but one cabin standing in the vacant fields now covered with stately and imposing structures. He died April 22, 1843. On Dec. 18, 1815, he married Ann Winters, who was born in New Jersey,

June 13, 1793, and died Jan. 28, 1868, daughter of Daniel Winters, a native of New Jersey, of Dutch descent. He was a farmer in his native State, reared a large family there and died in advanced age. In 1820 the young physician and wife moved to Indiana and, as noted, cast in their fortunes with the other early settlers at Martinsville some years later. He became prominent in public affairs and represented Morgan county in the Legislature one term. To Dr. John W. and Ann (Winters) Sims were born eight children, of whom Calvin F. is the only survivor. One daughter, Elizabeth, widow of Sylvanus Barnard, of Martinsville, died Feb. 7, 1908.

Calvin F. Sims has lived in Martinsville all his life, and has been a leading factor in much of its development. His early education was acquired in the common schools, and later he attended Asbury University at Greencastle. His individual business career began as a merchant and for a considerable period he carried on a large business in dry-goods. His health finally gave signs of failing, and he then embarked in a livery business for some years, but later gave that up and conducted a grocery. The latter business was disposed of in order to engage in farming. His first agricultural experience was in the management of his brother's large estate, which contained 400 acres. It was located west of the city and at the present time building is going on where the old farm was once cultivated. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Sims has not closely confined himself to business, the care of his real estate holdings giving him pleasant employment and keeping him sufficiently occupied.

On March 20, 1856, Mr. Sims was married to Miss Margaret Worley, daughter of Zimri and Sarah (Legg) Worley. Three children were born to this union, Byron, Annie and Katie, the latter being the only survivor. She is the wife of W. B. Tarlton, a druggist in Martinsville, his place of business being on the lot where Mr. Sims was born, and where his father conducted a store. Mr. and Mrs. Tarlton have one child, Maud. Byron, the eldest child of Mr. Sims, died in infancy, and Annie, at the age of twelve years. In political principle Mr. Sims is independent. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the city, has held some of the local offices, was city marshal for two terms, and has been active and useful through all these years when the infant village needed help to

become what it is today. Mrs. Sims is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her parents also were early settlers in Indiana, from Kentucky. They lived at Bloomington, in Monroe county.

WILLIAM L. BRAGG, one of the old residents and excellent farmers of Jefferson township, Morgan county, was born Oct. 22, 1859, in Jefferson township, west of Hyndsedale, one of the six children, one son and five daughters, of William J. and Sina R. (Farley) Bragg, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter in Kentucky.

The paternal grandfather of William L. Bragg was locally known as "Grandsire" Bragg, a native of Tennessee, and a blacksmith by trade. Mr. Bragg was one of the earliest settlers in Morgan county, Ind., entering land first in Ray township, later removing to Jefferson, but afterward returning to Ray township. There his wife died, and he broke up housekeeping and made his home with his son, William J., during the remainder of his life, living to be almost 100 years of age. The maternal grandfather of William L. Bragg was a native of Kentucky, a carpenter and cabinetmaker by trade. He was an early settler in Morgan county, Ind., and in later years he went West and died in Iowa, advanced in years.

William J. Bragg, father of William L., was a flat-boatman and blacksmith in his early years, but mainly was engaged in farming and stock dealing. After coming to Jefferson township in its early days he engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits and accumulated much property, owning at one time 700 acres of land. For nearly fifty years he was justice of the peace, and so wise were his decisions that in all that period he never had either Circuit or Supreme court reverse them. Mr. Bragg was twice married, his first wife being a Burkhart, and the three surviving children of that marriage are: Wiley, of Martinsville; Martha, wife of Bedford Warthern, of Texas; and Hugh Thomas, foreman on a railroad section at Casey, Ill. The death of his second wife, Sina R. Farley, occurred Dec. 6, 1899, at the age of eighty-four years. She was a most exemplary woman and a devout member of the Methodist Church, which Mr. Bragg attended and assisted in supporting. Since her death he makes his home with his son-in-law, William Downey. For many years he was a very

prominent citizen of Jefferson township. The three surviving children of the second marriage are: Rebecca Jane, wife of William Downey, of Washington township; Miss Hattie V., head overseer at the Insane Hospital at Richmond, Ind.; and William L., of Jefferson township.

William L. Bragg has lived in Jefferson township, Morgan county, all his life, his interests centering here. His education was obtained first in the subscription and later in the free schools, and he remained with his parents until his own marriage. For two years he then cultivated rented land, at the end of that time returning to the home farm to assume responsibilities there. He operated this farm for his parents a number of years and still conducts it. It is one of the well cultivated farms of Jefferson township and contains 128 acres. Mr. Bragg is one of the practical and progressive farmers of his locality, and is well and favorably known all over the township as a man of excellent judgment and good citizenship.

On June 14, 1882, Mr. Bragg married Miss Sarah J. Bishop, daughter of Christopher and Julia (Jerrols) Bishop, and to this union have been born four sons and three daughters, namely: Walter, who died at the age of three years; Julia Dorris, Grace E., Worth W., Hazel P., William E. and Hugh. In politics Mr. Bragg is identified with the Republican party.

Mrs. Bragg's parents were natives of North Carolina who came to Indiana after the Civil War, about 1868, locating in Morgan county. Their family consisted of two daughters and five sons, the six children still surviving being: Sarah J., Mrs. Bragg; Emma, wife of W. J. Harrison, of Jefferson township; Albert and James D., of Jefferson township; Allison, of Colorado; and Charles, at Brooklyn, Morgan county. The family is one which is most highly esteemed in Jefferson township.

HOWARD E. HENDERSON, publisher and proprietor of the *Kokomo Daily Dispatch*, by the excellence of his paper, through whose editorial columns he advocates such measures as tend to promote the general welfare of the community, holds an important and honorable place among the substantial citizens of his town. He was born in New London, Howard Co., Ind., Dec. 22, 1849, son of J. F. and Cynthia A. (Whitson) Henderson. His edu-

cation was acquired in De Pauw University, and there he became a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. Since leaving college Mr. Henderson has given most of his attention to newspaper work, and since 1873 has been the proprietor and publisher of the *Kokomo Daily Dispatch*. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

Mr. Henderson married Miss Belle Williams, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Mrs. Williams, and two children have come to brighten their home, Frank E. and Eva. Mr. Henderson belongs to the Masons and to the Elks, and is very popular in both. He has maintained his paper on a high standard of excellence, and is respected by men of all classes and parties.

DR. O. E. DRULEY, a highly esteemed citizen and leading medical practitioner of Anderson, Ind., was born July 25, 1865, in Union county, Ind., son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Nutter) Druley and grandson of Nicholas Druley, who came from England to North Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war.

Dr. O. E. Druley began his education in Illinois, graduating from high school, and then from De Pauw University in 1886, one of the youngest of his class. From 1887 to 1890 he attended the Ohio Medical College, and again was the youngest member of his class. After his graduation he was made superintendent of the Eastern Indiana Institute for the Insane for eighteen months, and for twelve months was on the staff of the Cook County (Ill.) Hospital, being appointed one of the physicians of the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893. He was the first physician to introduce examinations by use of the X-ray in Anderson, and the third in Indiana to have a registry in the American Roentgen X-Ray Society, a national organization. In this direction the Doctor has had a large practice. He has also been very successful in cases of cancer, which he treated by electricity, making electric therapeutics a specialty. The Doctor is also a member of the Chicago, Indiana and National societies, has a large medical library, and keeps himself well abreast of the times by subscription to the leading medical journals.

Dr. Druley was married in 1895 in Anderson, to Almeda Miller, born in Newcastle, Pa., daughter of John W. Miller, a manufacturer. To Dr. and Mrs. Druley have been

born five children: Julia, Hortense, Virginia, and Edgar and Elizabeth, twins. Mrs. Druley is a member of the Episcopal Church.

OSCAR MATTHEWS, a prominent member of the Indiana Bar, was born Jan 12, 1855, in Dallas county, Iowa, son of Calvin and Catherine (Paddock) Matthews, both natives of Indiana, and grandson of Hiram Matthews.

Hiram Matthews was born in North Carolina in 1797, son of George Matthews, of English birth. He took part in the War of 1812, and came to Indiana among the early pioneers. He entered a tract of land in Brown township, Morgan county, and became a substantial farmer in that locality. At one time he was judge of the Probate Court and acted in many trust capacities. Formerly a Whig, he became identified with the Republican party and was one of the promoters of the Underground Railroad. He died at the age of seventy-nine years, leaving a family of six children.

Calvin Matthews, son of Hiram, was born and reared in Morgan county. After his marriage he and his wife went to Iowa where they lived for four years, during which time their son Oscar was born, and they then returned to Morgan county. Mr. Matthews resides on an eighty-acre farm, located in Brown township, one mile and a half north of Brooklyn. In politics he is a Republican, and from 1878 to 1881 he served as county commissioner. Mrs. Catherine (Paddock) Matthews was a daughter of William Paddock, a native of Ohio, and an early settler in Johnson county, Ind., where he engaged in farming for some years. He reared a large family and died in Boone county, aged eighty years. A family of three children was born to Calvin Matthews and wife, namely: Oscar; Mat Matthews, of Indianapolis; and Miss Anna D., of Morgan county, near Brooklyn. Both Mr. and Mrs. Matthews were most highly esteemed residents of their neighborhood, and Mrs. Matthews was a member of the Christian Church, in which faith she died April 13, 1903. In fraternal life, Mr. Matthews is a Master Mason.

Oscar Matthews has been a resident of Morgan county since the age of four years. He was reared on the farm and attended the district and graded schools, the latter at Mooresville, and the State Normal School at Terre Haute. Mr. Matthews then began

teaching school and followed this profession for five years in Morgan and Marion counties. In March, 1880, he began the study of law, in the office and under the tutelage of Judge Jordan, and in 1883, he was admitted to the Bar, forming a partnership with his preceptor in 1884, which association lasted until January, 1895, when Judge Jordan took his place on the Supreme Court Bench. Since that time Mr. Matthews has practiced alone, and has occupied the same quarters in Martinsville, for the past twenty-two years.

On June 24, 1885, Mr. Matthews was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Cox, daughter of William and Jane (Mills) Cox. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Matthews has long been active in the Republican party. He occupies a leading position in his profession, and is recognized as an able advocate, as well as a useful and public-spirited citizen.

JAMES T. KNOWLAND (deceased). In the death of James T. Knowland, which occurred Dec. 28, 1904, Anderson, Ind., lost a substantial and highly respected citizen, and an honored veteran of the great Civil war, Mr. Knowland was born Aug. 12, 1844, in Charlestown, Clark Co., Ind., son of Jacob F. and Mary P. (Tucker) Knowland.

The Knowlands are of sterling Scotch ancestry, the grandfather of our subject coming from Scotland and settling first in Kentucky, but later removing to Clark county, Ind., in the early settlement of this state. He was a Baptist missionary from the Highlands of Scotland. He had six children: Joseph; Thomas; Obed; Jacob F.; David, a soldier in the Civil war; and William, a drummer in the Union army, who had three sons in the drum corps of the 53rd Ind. V. I., to which he belonged.

Jacob F. Knowland was born in Charlestown, Ind., and was bound out when young to a hatter, which business he followed for fifty years. He died at the residence of our subject at Jonesville, Ind., in 1875. In his younger days he was a soldier in the regular army. After the death of his first wife he married again, and to this marriage there were two children born: Jasper and Levisa P. The Tuckers were an old Colonial Virginia family of English descent, related to the Randolphs by both blood and marriage, and were among the prominent families in the foundation of the Virginia colonies. James Tucker,

the maternal grandfather of James Tucker Knowland, came from Kentucky to Clark county, Ind., between 1812 and 1820, and afterward settled in Jackson, and later in Bartholomew county. He was one of the pioneers of the State, and late in life engaged in the mercantile business.

James T. Knowland received his education in the district schools of Bartholomew county. His mother having died when he was an infant he was brought up by his maternal grandfather, James Tucker, and early learned to work on a farm, being reared to an agricultural life. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in Jonesville, Bartholomew county, Aug. 30, 1861, in Company F, 39th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. He served until Feb. 22, 1864, when he was veteranized in the same organization for three years more. The old 39th Indiana was also known as the 8th cavalry, and Mr. Knowland was promoted to duty sergeant. He served until honorably discharged July 20, 1865, at Lexington, N. C., the war having closed. Among the battles—ninety-five in number—in which Mr. Knowland participated were the following: Shiloh, Stone River, Middleton Gap, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta Campaign (including the great battles in front of Atlanta), Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Black River, Bentonville, N. C., and many others. His regiment was one of the most active fighting regiments in the war. Mr. Knowland was slightly wounded at Shiloh, and his clothing was cut several times by bullets. In October, 1861, he was sick in camp with lung fever. He was also in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., from June 13, until July 11, 1863, with typhoid fever. He was an active soldier and in his four years service missed only forty days. He was in all the battles in which his regiment participated and saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama and both the Carolinas.

After the war Mr. Knowland returned to Bartholomew county, Ind., where for a short time he followed farming. On Nov. 3, 1867, he married in Jonesville, Bartholomew county, Mary Hubbel, born in Jackson county, Ind., Jan. 24, 1851, daughter of John and Almira (Blodgett) Hubbel. The Hubbels and Blodgetts are of Puritan New England stock. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Knowland settled in Jonesville, Ind., where he followed farming for a short time, and then learned the

carpenter's trade at which he worked for fifteen years. He then engaged in trading and farming until he located in Anderson, May 22, 1887, when he engaged in the business of securing pension and bounty claims in company with N. C. Newson, who is now in the employ of the U. S. pension department at Washington, D. C. Mr. Knowland was successful in this business, which he continued under the name of James T. Knowland & Sons. The firm does a large business in pensions, claims, etc., and through Mr. Knowland's steady thrift and good management became one of the substantial concerns of the State. He owned a fine residence property in Anderson.

Mr. Knowland was a member of the G. A. R., Major May post, Anderson, and held the offices of junior vice and commander. For four years he was justice of the peace of Bartholomew county, constable for seven years and deputy sheriff two years. In his politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and was a man of liberal views on all subjects. For ten years he was a member of the city gas company, two years of which he was president of that organization. For nine years he was clerk of the board of water works of Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Knowland were the parents of two children: Sherman V. and Lena May.

GEORGE DUNHAM, late a prominent lawyer and public official at Lapel, Ind., was born at Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1842, son of Franklin and Dorcas (Ellingwood) Dunham, and his death occurred at his home in 1899.

The Dunham family is of old Puritan ancestry, and was early located in Vermont. In the beginning of the nineteenth century, some of the family migrated to Ohio, and there in Butler county, in 1815, was born Franklin Dunham, son of Eleazer and father of George.

When George Dunham was two years old his parents moved toward the frontier, locating on land in Indiana. He received a good common school education and while still very young went into mercantile life in Fishersburg, continuing there till the beginning of the Civil war.

Mr. Dunham was mustered in at Indianapolis in Company G, 12th Ind. V. I., under Capt. Arthur Reed and Col. John M. Wallace; and except for a short time when he was in hospital in Indianapolis in 1862, he

shared in all the experiences of his regiment. He was conspicuous for his bravery even when so many others were brave, and secured the notice and respect of his commanders for his meritorious conduct under all conditions. He was in the battles of Richmond, Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, Griswold, Savannah, Columbia, Bentonville and Atlanta, participating in the long and deadly Atlanta campaign and in Sherman's March to the Sea, the longest march in American history. At the battle of New Hope Church in June, 1864, Mr. Dunham was wounded in the chin. He took part in the Grand Review at Washington, and received an honorable discharge July 22, 1865. A brother, James, at one time captain of Company G, 12th Ind. V. I., was captured and imprisoned, and suffered so from lack of food that when finally released he was unable to get home without the assistance of comrades.

After the war Mr. George Dunham, then about twenty-three years old, returned to Fishersburg. Four years later he was elected justice of the peace and served eight years. Deciding upon the law as his profession, he began reading and was admitted to the Bar in 1872. He was thoroughly versed in the subject and was the possessor of an excellent law library. After marriage he and his wife settled in Fishersburg, but in 1887 they moved to Lapel and there Mr. Dunham held the office of deputy prosecuting attorney. He was successful in business, and was chosen to fill responsible positions, being treasurer of the school board of Lapel, and a director and stockholder of the First National Bank of Noblesville. He was also prominent fraternally, both as a Mason and Odd Fellow. He joined the former order at Fortville, later affiliating with the lodge of Fishersburg, while he was connected with the Fishersburg Lodge alone in the I. O. O. F. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics was a strong Republican.

On Dec. 10, 1868, Mr. Dunham was married to Miss Virginia J. Cook, who was born Jan. 21, 1853, daughter of Dr. Daniel and Elizabeth (Walker) Cook. To this union children were born as follows: Ida C., who married Edward Hutton, president and manager of the Lapel Bottle Works, and has four children, George L., Anna V., Mary A. and Charles Gerald; and Hazel E., at home. Both daughters were given good educations.

Dr. Cook is of German ancestry, but his forefathers were in America before the Revolution and his grandfather was a colonel in both the French and Indian war and the War for Independence. A great-uncle held corresponding rank in the British army during the latter conflict.

Joel Cook, father of Dr. Daniel, was born in Greenbrier county, W. Va., in 1795. He owned a farm of 100 acres there, and came of slaveholding parents. In 1834 he moved to Indiana, carrying his goods in wagons, and settled in Hancock county, twelve miles from Greenfield, where he cleared a tract of 160 acres. He made his home there all his active life and finally died in Hancock county in March, 1871, one of Indiana's well known pioneers. He was an active member of the Baptist Church, and in politics was a Democrat. Twice married, his first wife was Miss Nancy Farley, of Irish parentage, born in Dublin. She died leaving a family of children, viz.: Nathan F.; Daniel; Adeline; John F.; and Mrs. Jane Yelton. By the second wife, who was Miss Susan Rogers, there were nine children, Sarah, Harrison, Nancy, Joel, Martha, Emily, Eli, Casinda and Mary.

Dr. Daniel Cook was born Aug. 29, 1826, in West Virginia. He grew up on his father's Indiana farm, but he was able to get a fair common school education. When only twelve years old he began the study of medicine, but was not ready to enter a regular medical school till he was seventeen, when he entered one at Louisville, Ky. He began practicing at the age of nineteen at Markleville, Madison county, but did not give his entire time to his professional work, till 1855. He lived in Hancock county for a time, and then went back to his former location, remaining there till 1866, when he settled in Fishersburg to follow his profession there. Later, after the death of his second wife, he spent another two years in Markleville, returned to Fishersburg and finally located for the rest of his life in Lapel, where he died in May, 1901. Dr. Cook was a highly successful physician, besides displaying marked business ability, and was an influential man in his section. A strong Unionist, he did much for the soldiers. At Markleville he was identified with the Masonic Lodge, and was at one time Master.

Dr. Cook married for his first wife, Esther, daughter of Thomas Shelton, of Madison county, Ind. Mrs. Cook died in 1849, leaving two children, Thomas and Mary. The

following year Dr. Cook was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Walker, daughter of Seth Walker, and to this union were born: Seth W.; Virginia J., Mrs. Dunham; Joel; Elizabeth J., Mrs. E. R. Rambo; Martha E., Mrs. J. H. Bodenhorn; Ralph; Lustacy J.; and Henrietta, wife of Dr. J. R. Moore.

ALFRED S. DEER. There are no more highly honored pioneer families of Johnson county, Ind., than the Deer and Garr families, and a most worthy representative is found in A. S. Deer, whose fine farm extends over many broad acres in Johnson county, and whose personal standing places him among the most esteemed citizens of his locality.

Mr. Deer was born March 22, 1832, in Union township, Johnson county, son of Willis and Elizabeth (Myers) Deer, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Kentucky. Willis Deer was a son of Lewis and Margaret (Crisler) Deer, the former being of German extraction, but of Virginia birth. The mother of Willis Deer, and the grandmother of A. S., was, on her maternal ancestral side, connected with the notable Garr family. This was one of the families opposed to Catholicism, and suffered much, with other prominent and wealthy German families, from the religious persecutions of 1729, which continued until 1752. In order to escape these persecutions, Andrew Garr headed a colony of 300 Protestants who left Illenschwang, Germany, in the latter year, for America, and settled in what is now Madison county, Va., where they organized and established the first German Lutheran Church in America. Andrew Garr was one of those broad-minded and intelligent men fitted by Nature for capable leadership, and many of his estimable characteristics have been transmitted to his descendants and appear as admirable qualities in all lines of activity.

Lewis Deer was married, in Virginia, to Margaret Crisler, and his children were: Willis, Wesley, Melinda, Elizabeth, Allen, Alfred, Herman and Emma. By a second marriage, two more children were added to the family: Henry and Eliza. In 1807 he moved to Kentucky, and became a prominent farmer, and there he died a most worthy member of the Baptist Church.

Willis Deer, father of A. S., was born Aug. 5, 1802, in Virginia, and in 1807 was brought by his parents to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and married, living in

that locality until after the birth of two children. In the fall of 1831, he moved to Indiana and located in Johnson county, entering land in Union township, where he improved a good farm. His first farm comprised 160 acres and to this he added two eighty-acre tracts, and labored successfully until he had placed all this land under cultivation. When he first settled in Johnson county, it was almost a wilderness, but small tracts of land having been rescued from natural conditions. Mr. Deer built a cabin and commenced the struggle of redeeming a farm from heavily timbered land. He underwent all the worst trials of pioneer life. He succeeded well, and was long regarded as one of the best farmers and most substantial men of the county. Late in life he disposed of this property and moved to Boone county, Ind., where he died, in 1891. He was a man of medium size, but strong constitution, and kept his strength until late in life. His attitude to his neighbors was that of a kind, sociable, charitable man, and he was respected for his integrity and beloved for his many virtues. Mr. Deer was four times married, and he had born to him a family of twenty children, the expenses of his large family considerably diminishing his resources. His first wife, Elizabeth Myers, died in 1834. She was a member of a prominent pioneer family of Kentucky, her father being a farmer and keeper of one of the old-time Kentucky taverns. His death occurred in that State; his two daughters, Mahala and Elizabeth, married brothers. Wesley Deer, a brother to Willis, and husband of Mahala, also came to Indiana where he entered land and died in Johnson county. The children born to Willis and Elizabeth (Myers) Deer were as follows: Mahala, Mrs. Utterback; Mary J., Mrs. J. Lyster; Alfred S., of Bargersville; and John L., a farmer in Boone county, Ind. Mr. Deer married (second) Gracie Hanks, and their children were: Lewis C., Virginia, Sarah F., Nancy J. and Louisa. His third wife, Rebecca Johnson, bore him no children. His fourth marriage was to Nancy Ellis, who became the mother of Joshua, Hiram, Willis, Margaret, Nora, Ella, Samuel and William H. Three children died in infancy.

Alfred S. Deer remained under the parental roof until he reached his majority. He then rented land and began farming. In 1856 he married, and bought a small tract of land on which he lived for seventeen years. Sell-

ing that he bought his present farm, in 1874, a fine piece of property, with a small log weather-boarded and ceiled house. This transaction put him into debt \$3,000. As the farm still needed much attention in the way of ditching and tiling, the outlook was serious, but Mr. Deer was a man of pluck and energy and soon had under-ditching started, which was continued for fifteen years before it was completed to his satisfaction. He put in many rods of tiling, and never ceased to improve its condition. By constant and laborious work and provident saving, he not only succeeded in paying his indebtedness by 1881, but was in a position to erect his large barn and out-houses and in 1892, his commodious and comfortable frame residence. Mr. Deer has this fine place all in his own possession, and has made the farm one of the best in the township. His line has been general farming and stock-raising and he has been very successful. Like his father he is of medium size but strong constitution, and although he no longer does the hard work of former days, he still fights the weeds and takes pleasure in the neat and attractive appearance of his surroundings. Mr. Deer through his own efforts has become one of the solid financial men of his township, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his neighbors. In politics he was reared a Democrat, but in his later years he has affiliated with the Prohibition party, never accepting any office. For many years he has been a worthy member of the Christian Church, one of its elders and a liberal contributor and earnest worker.

Mr. Deer was married to Mary S. Lyster, born Jan. 20, 1835, in Johnson county, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Utley) Lyster, both natives of Kentucky, who moved to Indiana in 1830, and settled in Union township, Johnson county, became prosperous farming people, and here he died at the age of eighty-seven years and was survived by his wife seven years, both highly esteemed in every way. Their children were: Nancy, Mrs. George Garshwiler; Rachel, Mrs. John Kirlin; Martha, Mrs. S. Garshwiler; Elizabeth, Mrs. J. R. Garshwiler; Susan, Mrs. J. B. Parish; Mary S., Mrs. Deer; Harvey, deceased; Josiah E., of Kansas; James and Peter V., deceased; and John T., a farmer on a portion of the old homestead. To Mr. and Mrs. Deer were born nine children as follows: Cornelius, who died at the age of three years; Willis H., George T. and Frank, who are all

successful farmers; Edgar H., who resides in St. Louis; Loring C., who is also a farmer; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Clare; Mattie C. Holsclaw, who died leaving four children; and Grace G., Mrs. Webb, whose husband is a merchant at Franklin.

WILLIAM W. LAYTON, a progressive and respected citizen of Anderson, was born in February, 1837, in Hamilton county, Ind., and comes of an old Delaware family, of English descent.

Edward Layton, father of William W., was born in Delaware in 1806, but was left an orphan within a few months, and was given into the care of people to whom he was bound out until he was twenty-one. The foster parents moved first to Kentucky, a few years later to Ohio, and there the boy grew up and was married. He was a farmer, and in 1832 went to Indiana to enter land in Hamilton county, clearing eighty acres eight miles east of Noblesville. At a later period he resided a few years in Marion county, but returned to Hamilton county and there died, when only forty-four years old. He was a Democrat in politics, and with his wife belonged to the Methodist Church.

Edward Layton married, in Cincinnati, Mary, daughter of Eli and Margaret Coverdale, who was born in Delaware in 1809. Her parents, who were of German-American descent, had settled on a farm near Cincinnati about 1834, but later moved to Hamilton county, Ind., and took up government land in the woods, eight miles east of Noblesville. The father cleared eighty acres there, but later moved to another farm in the vicinity, and there died when nearly 100 years old, from the effects of burns received while burning brush. Mr. Coverdale served in the Revolution, when only fifteen years of age, and was always a loyal and honored citizen. His children were: Edward, Eliza, Margaret, Sarah, Mary, Rachel, Susan, William and Eli. To the union of Edward and Mary Layton twelve children were born: Margaret, Eli, Clement, John, William W., Susan, Nancy, Richard, Zedic, Edward and two who died in infancy. Of these, four sons were in the Civil war. Eli served about six months in the 75th Ind. V. I., and died of brain fever at Castalian Springs, Tenn. John, who was in the same regiment, served three years in the war, and among many other engagements was in the battle of Missionary Ridge and was taken

prisoner there, but recaptured by Federal troops. Although he lived to be forty-eight, his death in 1885, was due to the effects of his army life. Richard, who enlisted when only seventeen, died soon afterward of measles, at Gallatin, Tennessee.

William W. Layton received a common school education and was reared to farm work, being so occupied until he was twenty-four years old. At that time the war broke out, and at Lincoln's first call for volunteers for 100 days, Mr. Layton enlisted in April, 1861, in Company D, 12th Ind. V. I., and the regiment was mustered in for a year. It was divided into three parts, and Mr. Layton went with the last company to Newberry, Ind.; next he was in the battle of Manassas Junction, then was sent back to Indianapolis, only to be hurried to Virginia, where they were in several skirmishes. At the end of the year in April, 1862, Mr. Layton was mustered out at Washington, D. C., but returning to Indianapolis, he re-enlisted in May, in the 3d Ind. Cav. for three years or during the war. It was an old regiment, and in 1865 in North Carolina was consolidated with the 8th regiment of Indiana Cavalry, Mr. Layton being assigned to Company I.

Throughout the four years of his service Mr. Layton was nearly always on active duty with his regiment, mainly in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. He did much scouting and foraging, and was in a number of battles, besides participating in Sherman's March to the Sea. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis Aug. 9, 1865. His last months in service were as a prisoner, for on March 10, 1865, while out with a scouting party for Kilpatrick, he was captured near Fayetteville, and for the first ten days was kept at Salisbury, N. C., one of the worst of the Southern prisons, where the rations was a small piece of corn bread with sometimes a little rice soup. From this place he was taken with others on top of a cattle car to Danville, Va., and a few days later to Libby prison. After two weeks there he was paroled, sent to Annapolis, Md., and then to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained until the day before the news came of Lincoln's assassination. He was in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., three months, and then in Louisville, Ky., for a short time before finally receiving his discharge.

On returning to civilian life Mr. Layton resumed farming, and was located in Hamil-

ton county as before, but before long moved to another farm near Indianapolis, and worked in a stove factory besides operating his place. Several changes of location followed, for in 1873 he went to Madison county on a farm between Lapel and Pendleton, while in 1891, he moved to Anderson, and for six years was engaged as a teamster for a commission house. Later he went into the real estate business, and is still successfully occupied in that line. He has also served, in addition to his private affairs, as constable, elected on the Democratic ticket. For years he belonged to the party, but is now a Prohibitionist.

Mr. Layton has been married three times. His first wife, to whom he was united in Indianapolis, in 1862, just before he re-enlisted, was Miss Sarah Huggins, daughter of Thomas Huggins, a pioneer who had settled near that city. There was one daughter born to this union, Iva Nora. His second marriage, also in Indianapolis, was to Miss Mary Coverdale, born in that city, daughter of William and Louisa (Potel) Coverdale. Mrs. Layton died within two years, leaving no children. The third Mrs. Layton was Nancy, daughter of Crim and Margaret E. (Williams) Smith, who was born in Lincoln county, Ky., Oct. 16, 1853. She married Mr. Layton April 18, 1874, and they have had eight children, three of whom died in infancy. The others are all grown and have been given good educations. They were born as follows: Victoria Belle, Aug. 27, 1875, wife of Edward Shafer, a blacksmith at Grand Rapids, Mich.; Omar Newton, a glass blower in Anderson, who married Miss Ida Moor; Samuel Clarence, Dec. 20, 1883, who was in the navy four years, and is now recruiting officer; Archibald L., Dec. 31, 1885; and Floyd D., Oct. 1, 1888. Mr. Layton, as well as his wife, is a member of the Methodist Church. Fraternally he is a Mason, and belongs to Major May Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. Layton is of Irish ancestry, her grandparents, William and Sarah E. (Edwards) Smith, having come with their family from Ireland to Kentucky in the early days of that State. William Smith was a cooper by trade, and Lincoln county, where he settled, afforded him a good field to ply his trade for it was covered with splendid timber of many varieties. He also owned a farm of 900 acres in the Green River bottoms, acquired from the government. He lived to be sixty-

one years old and was survived by seven children, namely: Crim; Monroe; Russell; Ballard, who with three sons served through the Civil war in Company I, 15th Ky. Cav., and was in many battles, including that at Wild Cat Mountain; Sarah; Frances; and Elizabeth.

Crim Smith was also in the war, and served as corporal in the 19th Ky. V. I., and took part in the battles of Wild Cat Mountain, Mill Spring and Cumberland Gap. He was taken ill, was seven months in the hospital at Jackson, Miss., and was finally discharged there after two years service. He started home but was able to reach only Springfield, Ill., and he died there in 1864 of fever.

Crim Smith, Mrs. Layton's father, was born before his parents left Ireland. His father was well off for his day and place, and the son was still more prosperous. Before the war he was a cooper like his father, and did business on a large scale, employing twenty men in getting out heading and staves from the woods. He was also a farmer and owned a tract of 160 acres of fertile land in Lincoln county, while for a time he was in business as a merchant, doing very well in all lines. He married Miss Margaret Williams, and their children were: Preston, who was killed in an accident when five years old; Nancy; William M.; Sarah Elizabeth; Mary Ann; Julia Ann; Susan Frances; and Tabitha Bell. Fraternally Mr. Smith was a Mason, and in religion a member of the Christian Church. His wife, who is still living in Kentucky, now aged seventy-eight, is a member of the Christian Church.

NATHANIEL M. COX, a retired farmer and substantial citizen of Martinsville, Morgan county, was born Sept. 4, 1849, near Franklin, Ohio, son of Arthur and Catherine S. (Denise) Cox, natives of New Jersey.

Arthur Cox, the father, was born in New Jersey, although his parents moved later to Ohio, where his father died in old age, leaving a large family. Arthur lived in Ohio some years, and in November, 1849, came to Indiana, settling in Bartholomew county, where he died at the age of sixty-two years. His political belief was in the Democratic party, and he filled some of the local offices, for many years being township trustee. He married Catherine S. Denise, daughter of Sidney Denise, a farmer in New Jersey, of Dutch

ancestry. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and lived to be seventy years of age. Mrs. Cox died two years after her husband, at the age of sixty-three. Of their children, three sons and three daughters, four still survive, namely: Joseph D., of Nebraska; John S., near Edinburg, Ind.; Ellen, wife of J. C. Freese, of Edinburg; and Nathaniel M.

Nathaniel M. Cox was reared on the farm in Bartholomew county, and lived at home until he had reached his nineteenth year. His education was secured in the district schools, and then he began to sell goods, at Edinburg, where he remained for seven years. Mr. Cox then learned the trade of wood turner which he followed for a number of years. In 1877 he moved to Martinsville and bought a farm of twelve and one-half acres, in Jefferson township, which, with a farm inherited by his wife, made a fine estate of 220 acres, and there the family resided for some eleven years. For a number of years past Mr. Cox has lived in the town of Martinsville.

On May 26, 1875, he was married to Miss Kibby C. Stout, daughter of Amos and Sarah (Rusk) Stout, the three children of this union being: Sarah Lou Dasie, who married Edward Howard, a railroad man of Indianapolis, and has one daughter; William S., who lost his right arm railroading and is now caller for the trainmen in the I. & V. yards in Indianapolis; and Edward E., a brakeman on the Big Four Railroad. Mrs. Kibby C. Cox died Nov. 4, 1904, in the faith of the M. E. Church. Mr. Cox was married (second) to Miss Martha A., daughter of Vance and Maryann (Weidner) Rusk, and they have one child, Erma.

Mr. Cox is a member of the Methodist Church, and his wife of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. Prior to his second marriage he settled farms on his first children, but still owns a fine home in Martinsville and a farm of 134 acres in Jefferson township. As a citizen and as a neighbor, he is much esteemed.

JOSEPH A. STUDEBAKER, one of the substantial citizens of Anderson, Ind., was born in Preble county, Ohio, son of Jacob and Catherine (Lock) Studebaker, and grandson of Peter Studebaker, of Pennsylvania Dutch stock.

Jacob Studebaker removed to Preble

county, Ohio, with his father, and when a young man cleared a farm from the woods. Three of his sons were in the Civil war: David, who was in the 152nd O. V. I., 100-days service, and participated in the battle of the Cumberland river; Henry M., who served three years in the 81st O. V. I., and was in many battles, including Sherman's March to the Sea; and Joseph A.

Joseph A. Studebaker was born Dec. 19, 1845, and received a district school education in his native county, working on the farm when young. He enlisted at the age of sixteen years in the National Guards, being well drilled in 1862, and was called out in May, 1864, serving ninety days in Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, and was in the battle of the Cumberland river. After the war he went to Illinois, where he worked at farm labor, and in the town of Gilman, Iroquois county, was married in October, 1872, to Maggie Thomas, born in England, daughter of William and Rebecca Thomas, the former a shoemaker by trade, who owned a farm near Gilman, where he was a pioneer. In 1878 Mrs. Studebaker died, leaving one child, Elmer H., and Mr. Studebaker returned to Preble county, Ohio, whence he went to Warren, Huntington county, Ind., and after one and one-half years, in 1889, he came to Anderson, and here he has resided to the present time, becoming well and favorably known. He engaged in teaming on locating in this city, and in 1891 purchased his present property. Mr. Studebaker is a member of the G. A. R. and is officer of the guard. In political matters he is a Republican.

JOSEPH L. GOSS, one of the prosperous farmers of Ray township, Morgan county, Ind., is a son of William J. Goss, and was born Nov. 25, 1861.

(I) Ephraim Goss was a native of North Carolina who came to Owen county, Ind., at a very early day, being among the first settlers of that locality. He cleared up 900 acres of government land, and founded a town, now the flourishing city of Gosport, and there lived until his death. He was recognized as a leader among men, and he was also very charitable.

(II) Ephraim Goss, Jr., son of Ephraim, was born in North Carolina, but he came to Indiana also at an early day, and settled at Gosport, where he conducted a store, but in the forties he removed to Morgan county

and took up government land in Ray township, beginning his pioneer life in the woods. There the family lived as pioneers—the father clearing the land, and the mother working as few women could today, not only doing all her own housework and sewing, but making the cloth from which she fashioned the clothing. The family larder was always supplied with game, for the father was renowned for his skill as a hunter. He cleared the place, and made it his home until he died in 1848. The mother died in 1881. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Sally Goss, was a native of North Carolina, daughter of another Ephraim Goss. Both Ephraim and Sally Goss were consistent members of the Christian Church. In politics, he was a Whig, and supported the candidates of his party, earnestly and conscientiously. Eleven children were born to this couple, of whom William J. Goss is the fifth in order of birth. Ten of the children are now deceased.

(III) William J. Goss received a common school education, and when he was twenty-one years of age, his father gave him 160 acres of land, partially cleared. With characteristic energy, the young man cleared off his property, and made it his home until his death Jan. 5, 1906. He added to his farm until at one time he owned 465 acres. Part of this he gave to his children, only retaining the original farm. In 1867, he built a comfortable house, which is now the family home. During the early eighties Mr. Goss spent two years as a general merchant at Paragon, Ind., but returned to his farm, where he carried on a general farming business, and handled a good grade of stock.

On Jan. 11, 1857, William J. Goss married Sarah Goss, born in Owen county, Ind., daughter of Joseph and Deliah (Sandy) Goss, the former a son of Daniel Goss, the first man to enter land in Morgan county, Ind. Joseph Goss and his wife were born in Owen county, Ind. Four children were born to William J. Goss: Theodore D., born Aug. 11, 1859, and now a farmer in Morgan county, married Annie Caldwell, now deceased; Joseph L. was born Nov. 25, 1861; Corna L. married Anna Warthen, of Ray township; Sally D. married Cosmore Isenhower, and is now deceased. These children received a good common school education, and as they grew up, became prosperous. Mrs. Goss is an earnest member of the Christian Church, as was her husband, and takes an active part in its good work. Mr.

Goss was a Republican, and took an active interest in the workings of his party. He had rural free delivery and telephone connection, and was a very enterprising farmer and public-spirited citizen.

(IV) Joseph L. Goss was born Nov. 25, 1861, as before stated. Like his brothers and sister he was educated in the schools of the neighborhood. Remaining at home until the age of twenty-seven years, he rented his father's property for twelve years, when his father, following the example of his own father, gave the young man eighty acres of good land. Upon this Joseph L. Goss carries on general farming, and has been wonderfully successful, as he is quick to see the efficacy of new methods and to adopt them in his business.

On July 15, 1888, Mr. Goss was married to Dollie V. Fowler, born in Morgan county, Ind., Sept. 28, 1871, daughter of William and Martha (Dilley) Fowler. William Fowler is a son of John Fowler, a pioneer of Indiana who went to Kansas in later life, and there died one of the richest men in Lyon county, Kans. William Fowler is a successful farmer in Gregg township, and a veteran of the Civil war. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Goss: William Frederick, born April 26, 1890; and Daisy V., born Dec. 23, 1897. Mrs. Goss is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a charming and cultivated lady, who takes an active part in the church work, and is beloved by a wide circle of friends. In politics, Mr. Goss is a Republican, although he has not been an office seeker, preferring to do his duty as a citizen in the ranks. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, No. 431, Morgan Lodge. The Goss family in all its branches is a well known and highly honored one, connected as it is with the early history and growth of Indiana, and today some of the most prosperous and highly respected men of the State bear this name. The immediate branch of the family taken up in this sketch is well represented in Morgan county, and all who are connected with it may well feel proud of the blood which runs in their veins.

CHRISTOPHER S. FIFER, one of the honored veterans of the Civil war, and an esteemed citizen of Anderson, Ind., was born Jan. 5, 1832, in Wayne county, Ind., son of John and Mary (Tacket) Fifer, the former of whom was born Dec. 25, 1784, on a farm

in Monroe county, Va. (now in West Virginia), a descendant of an old Colonial Virginia family of English stock, and the latter Sept. 20, 1792, in the same county.

John Fifer and his wife resided in Monroe county until eleven children had been born to them, and in 1831 they made their way to Wayne county, Ind., where he rented land. He was a hard-working man and cleared up several farms. Several years later he removed to Henry county, living there about ten or twelve years, and then located in Pipe Creek township, Madison county, whence after a short time he removed to LaFayette township, and there he died in 1850. The children of John Fifer and his wife, with dates of birth, follow, the record having been copied from the family Bible of Mrs. John Fifer: Nimrod, June 26, 1807; William, Aug. 29, 1810; John W., Nov. 4, 1812; Anna W., Aug. 10, 1814; Elizabeth, May 22, 1816; Erasmus, March 25, 1818; Charles M., May 4, 1821; Margaret J., June 22, 1823; James M., Aug. 20, 1825; Henry P., May 3, 1827; Rachael C., Feb. 28, 1829; Christopher S., Jan. 5, 1832; and Sarah E., July 1, 1835. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fifer were members of the Baptist Church. In politics he was an old-line Whig. While he had no education, he had a natural liking for mathematics, being able to solve mentally almost any problem.

Christopher S. Fifer was reared among the pioneers, helped to clear the land, and to make rails for the first railroad that ran through Anderson. He received but little schooling, what he did being gotten in a little log cabin, during the days when the school boys were supposed to cut the wood for the school-house fire. For three months of each winter he attended school, the rest of the time being spent in work on the farm.

On Aug. 8, 1862, Mr. Fifer enlisted at Middletown, Henry county, as a private of Company H, 60th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. He was honorably discharged at Mobile, Ala., in 1865, arriving home on July 25th of that year. His services took him through Kentucky, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, and he participated in the battles of Richmond, Ky.; Vicksburg; Arkansas Post; Champion Hills; Thompson's Hill, Miss.; Black River Bridge; Siege and Charge of Vicksburg; Jackson, Miss.; Red River expedition and many smaller engagements and skirmishes. He had fifteen bullet holes shot

through his clothing, and during one battle a shell exploded so close to him as to kill a comrade, the concussion rendering Mr. Fifer deaf. It also injured his left arm, which disabled him for a time. After the fall of Vicksburg, the end of his right forefinger was shot off; and at Blakeley, Ala., he was knocked over by a shell, which knocked off his hat and injured his forehead. He was captured by the enemy at Richmond, Ky., but was paroled thirty-six hours afterward. In spite of his various injuries, Mr. Fifer was never in the hospital, nor did he ever miss a roll call, and he never missed an engagement of any kind in which his regiment participated. For faithful services he was promoted, in 1863, to the rank of orderly sergeant, and that rank he carried to the end of the war.

After his discharge, Mr. Fifer returned to Henry county, Ind., and engaged in the dry goods business in Honey Creek, that county, for eighteen months. Mr. Fifer has been twice married: In 1850, in Henry county, Ind., he wedded Rebecca Jane Gossett, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Gossett. She died Jan. 25, 1861. No children were born of this union. On Sept. 9, 1866, he married Emma A. Neff, born in Rockingham county, Va., Dec. 12, 1847, daughter of Hezekiah Neff. The Neff family was an old one in that county, descended from old Dunkard stock. Hezekiah Neff was born in Rockingham county, Va., son of John and Elizabeth Neff, German Baptists. John Neff and his wife both died in Virginia, where he had followed farming, and where their children—George, Levi, Hezekiah, Leah, Catherine and Diana—were born. The children all died in Virginia with the exception of Hezekiah, who passed away in Henry county, Ind., where he owned a good farm, to which he brought his wife, Deborah Garver, whom he had married in Rockingham county, Va. She was born there, daughter of William and Deborah Garver. After marriage Hezekiah Neff and his wife settled on his farm in Rockingham county, Va., but in 1855 removed to Henry county, Ind., near Middletown, Mr. Neff taking up forty acres of improved land. This he further improved, and the last four years of his life were spent on Honey Creek, where he had purchased property. Mr. Neff, at the time of his death, was aged sixty-nine years, his wife passing away at about the same age. His children were: William H., Rebecca J., A. C., Emma A., and Samuel D. Mr. and

Mrs. Neff were members of the German Baptist or Dunkard Church, and were prominent members of this faith, taking an active interest in its welfare. In politics Mr. Neff was a staunch Democrat. One of the sons of Mr. Neff, A. C., served in the Civil war, as a private of Company C, 8th Ind. V. I., for three years, and saw much hard service.

After his second marriage, Mr. Fifer spent one year on Honey Creek, and then purchased a forty-acre farm in Howard county, situated in Liberty township. There they spent five years, after which they removed to Miami county on a farm of eighty acres. After ten years they removed to a 160-acre farm in eastern Tennessee, where the next eight years were spent. At the end of this time Mr. Fifer returned to Indiana and located at Wabash, where for a time he worked at his trade of carpenter, and then went to Jonesboro. Five years were spent in the latter place, and they then located in North Anderson, where they now reside. Since locating here Mr. Fifer has served as janitor of the Mt. Hope school house.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Christopher S. Fifer: Ardella Olivé, born Aug. 10, 1867, in Henry county, Ind.; Charles Oscar, born Dec. 19, 1868, in Howard county, Ind. (died unmarried at the age of twenty-eight years); Minnie Jane, born Oct. 27, 1870, in Howard county, Ind.; Louise Viva, born Oct. 23, 1872. The children all received good educations. Ardella Olive married Leslie C. King, of Athens, Tenn., now of Frankfort, Ind., and has three children, Ora May, Roscoe Glenn and Bessie Marie. Minnie J. married William L. Elliott, of Kokomo, Ind., and has one child, Clarence William. Louise Viva married Daniel M. Fowler, a resident of Danville, Ill., and has two children, Alvin V. and Alta Irene.

Christopher S. Fifer is a staunch and steadfast Republican, and takes a great interest in local political matters. His first Presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont, and he has voted for every Republican candidate for President since that time, except the year Peter Cooper ran for president, when he made an exception. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Major May Post, Anderson, while his wife belongs to the Woman's Relief Corps. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. They are members of the Methodist Church, in which faith they have reared their excellent family of children. Mr.

Fifer has a fine war record, one of which any man might well feel proud, and he stands as a model of good citizenship. Ex-Gov. "Private Joe" Fifer, of Illinois, is of the same ancestral stock.

BRICE M. HOWELL, one of the well-known farmers and respected citizens of Morgan county, resides on a fine farm of 223 acres, located in Section 13, Jefferson township. Mr. Howell was born Jan. 7, 1847, in Morgan county, Ind., son of Miller and Martha (Duty) Howell, natives of North Carolina. Of the ten children born to them, five now survive, as follows: Jemima E., widow of William Callahan, of Rochester, Ind.; Margaret, wife of Martin Leonard, of Eminence, Morgan county, Ind.; Martha Jane, wife of Mathias A. Costin; Brice M.; and Samuel, of Greenwood, Indiana. Mrs. Martha (Duty) Howell died in 1850, in the faith of the Baptist Church. The second marriage of Miller Howell was to Mary Ann McClain, to which union seven children were born, the six surviving ones being: Michael, of Gregg township; Alpha, wife of William Goble, of Monroe county; Caroline, wife of Mr. Spickelmeir, of Hendricks county; Sibbie, wife of Samuel Applegate, of Gregg township; John R., of Gregg township; and Miss Etta, of Gregg township. Miller Howell was a farmer, cooper and carpenter, following the latter trade mainly. He came to Indiana in 1835, located first in Hendricks county, but afterward removed to Morgan county and bought land in Adams township. Later he went to Gregg township, and there he died in 1887, aged seventy-eight years. He, too, was a worthy member of the Baptist Church.

On both paternal and maternal sides, Mr. Howell's grandparents belonged to North Carolina, William Howell living and dying in North Carolina, while William Duty became an Indiana pioneer and died in Morgan county.

Brice M. Howell was reared in Morgan county and attended the district school, remaining at home until the age of sixteen years. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company D, 117th Ind. V. I., and after six months' campaign, re-enlisted, entering this time, Company E, 139th Ind. V. I., for four months, and then he re-enlisted in Company A, 33d Ind. V. I., serving until the close of the war. Mr. Howell then returned to Morgan county

and worked at farming by the month, until his marriage in October, 1869, when he purchased a tract of forty acres. At various times he has added to this original purchase, and at one time owned 303 acres. With parental generosity he has given farms to his children, and now retains but 223 acres which he has finely improved. In 1889 he built a handsome brick residence.

On Oct. 3, 1869, Mr. Howell was married to Miss Isabel Foster, daughter of Robert and Ellen (Dixon) Foster, and eight children have been born to this union, two sons and six daughters, as follows: Martha Ellen, who died aged ten years; Theodosia E., who married Absolem Bailey, of Jefferson township, and has four children, Jessie, Bessie, Robert and Teddy W.; Emma R., who married Charles Curtis, of Jefferson township, and has six children, Wallace E., Hobart, Verna B., Mabel M., Zora and Nora; Robert, of Martinsville, who married Cora Bailey; Walter, a teacher in Martinsville, who married Hazel Shipley, and has one child, Byron; Ethel, who married Jesse Shipley, of Martinsville, and has five children, Elsie B., Agnes V., Edith, Russell and Harold; Cary B.; and Bessie M.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Howell are members of the M. E. Church, in which he is steward. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, and has served one term as township assessor and for five years as township trustee. His fraternal relations are with the Improved Order of Red Men, and Blankenship Post, No. 77, G. A. R.

JOHN S. HOWE, a highly respected citizen of Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Ind., and a substantial farmer and land owner, is a survivor of the Civil war, in which he took an active part. Mr. Howe was born Oct. 2, 1848, son of Nelson and Elizabeth (Smith) Howe, who were of English descent, and the death of the former left him an orphan when but a year old. He was taken into the home and reared on the farm of Robert Brown, and though his educational advantages were very limited, his boyhood being spent in the hard work on the farm, and his entire schooling consisting of no more than five winter terms of sixty days each, yet by his own efforts he gained a good common education. On Jan. 4, 1864, at Indianapolis, Mr. Howe was enrolled as a private in Company L, 9th Ind. Vol. Cav., his service lasting until Aug. 28, 1865, when he was honor-

ably discharged at Vicksburg, Miss., the war having closed. He served in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, participating in the battles of Elk River, Florence, Lynnville, Hollow Tree Gap, Reynoldsville, Lawrenceburg, Pulaski, Brentwood, Little Harpeth, Sugar Creek, Nashville, Franklin, New Orleans and Vicksburg, and as his regiment was mounted and acted as cavalry, he participated in many skirmishes and raids. His horse was shot under him at Nashville, where his regiment followed Hood to the Tennessee river, and he was in the raid in Tennessee which extended as far as Lynnville, following Gen. Joe Wheeler. In the detail of 100 men, picked from each company of the regiment, and commanded by Capt. Robbins, of Company I, Mr. Howe and his comrades went from Pulaski to Florence, Ala., where Gen. Wheeler's men were met. The young soldiers made excellent cavalymen, and young Howe was no exception to this rule, he being in active service with his regiment all the time, although for a period he was greatly troubled with rheumatism.

After the war Mr. Howe returned to Indiana, and located in Marion county, where he engaged in farming. He was married Nov. 20, 1879, to Laura Beeler, born Oct. 1, 1857, in Marion county, daughter of Joel and Rebecca (Rice) Beeler, and to them were born two children: Frank R., born Sept. 4, 1880, who received a high school education at Fisher's Switch, is engaged in farming on one of his father's properties; he married Myrtle Kincaid, and has one son, Russell J. Jesse, born Dec. 1, 1883, was also educated at the high school at Fisher's Switch.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Howe settled on a thirty-acre farm near Julietta, which Mr. Howe had bought out of his wages, and here they resided for two and a half years, whence, in 1883, they removed to his present fifty-acre tract, on which stood a log cabin. This land he cleared and cultivated, and he also owns a farm in Delaware township of eighty acres, and another in Fall Creek of sixty acres, making in all 190 acres. He built a story and a half frame house in 1892, and here he and Mrs. Howe have resided to the present time, becoming people of prominence and worth in their community. Mr. Howe has always been an industrious, hardworking man, and from very humble circumstances in youth has worked his way up to the top in his chosen work. He is a member of the G. A. R.,

at Fisher's Switch, and is an unaffiliated member of Irvington Lodge, No. 508, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican, and since the second administration of Grant has voted for every Republican candidate for the Presidency.

REZIN HOSFORD. The man who has won his way from the very beginning until he has by his industry and perseverance attained a position of assured influence and of material prosperity, may well look back with satisfaction on his course, and he abundantly deserves the respect and honor so fully accorded him. Among the prominent citizens of Lebanon who have made a name for themselves is Rezin Hosford, who was born at Eugene, Vermilion county, Ind., Feb. 3, 1851, son of Leman and Mary (Givens) Hosford.

Mr. Hosford comes of German stock on his mother's side, and English on his father's. The paternal grandfather was a farmer and soldier in the War of 1812. He died in middle life in 1818. The maternal grandparents were James and Mary Givens, early settlers near Terre Haute, where there is still standing, in a good state of preservation, a brick house which they built at Armiesburg, eighty years ago. Mr. Givens died in middle life, the father of a good sized family.

Leman Hosford, father of Rezin, was a native of New York, and one of a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. In his boyhood he learned cigar making, but when he grew older he abandoned that occupation, and ran a flat boat down the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. At one time, too, he was an engineer. Later in life he settled down on a farm in Eugene, and it was there his demise occurred in 1874, at the age of sixty-six years. He married Miss Mary Givens, who was born in Virginia about 1817, and died in 1871. Their children numbered five: Leman, deceased; Mary, widow of Rev. Whitfield Hall, and a resident of La Porte, Ind.; Rezin; Ella, wife of William Massey, of Indianapolis; and William N., of Cleveland.

Rezin Hosford grew up on a farm just on the edge of Eugene, and was sent to the common schools there. He remained at home until he was twenty-two, but in 1873 started out for himself and going to California was overseer of the Chinese workmen on a beet sugar ranch for a year and a half. He was then recalled to Indiana by the death of his father,

and has remained in the State ever since with the exception of the summer of 1878, which he spent in Kansas. When he first went back to Eugene he worked as a butcher for two years, and then for the succeeding two years tried farming. A business life, however, appealed to him more strongly, and in 1878 he engaged in selling meat and groceries in Lebanon. After seven years in that line he took up the ice, sand and gravel business, and for the past twenty years has given his whole attention to that, building up a large business, and accumulating a handsome property. Mr. Hosford has built nearly half of the gravel streets in Lebanon. He also manufactures sand and gravel dredges, which have not been on the market long, but for which there is a constantly increasing demand.

On Dec. 31, 1884, occurred the marriage of Rezin Hosford and Miss Rena Ross, daughter of James and Mary (Millett) Ross. Three daughters have blessed this union: Mabel, Cora Belle and Mary. Mrs. Hosford and the oldest daughter are members of the Christian Church. The family reside on Pearl street in a beautiful home which Mr. Hosford built in 1904. In politics his party affiliations are with the Prohibitionists, although until of late years he was a Republican.

WILLIAM A. CHAMBERS, a successful general farmer and extensive breeder of blooded stock, residing at Monrovia, Morgan county, Ind., was born in Monroe township, that county, Jan. 24, 1853, son of Baxter K. and Martha J. (Thompson) Chambers, natives of Orange county, North Carolina.

King Chambers, grandfather of William A., was a native of North Carolina, where he was an extensive and prosperous farmer.

Baxter K. Chambers, son of King and father of William A., came from North Carolina to Indiana, a year prior to his marriage, which took place about 1850 or 1851, and he located in Morgan county, buying a farm, where he lived until his death, at which time he had 320 acres of land. His death occurred June 6, 1888, while his wife, whose maiden name was Martha J. Thompson, passed away Oct. 11, 1870, and both were firm in the faith of the Methodist Church. Baxter K. Chambers was an active Republican, and a man widely respected. The children born to Baxter K. Chambers and his wife were: William A.; Atlas, who died Oct. 28, 1862; one who died May 7, 1870; Julia, who died Aug.

30, 1877; Oliver P., who died March 28, 1881; and Franklin F., who died in February, 1886.

William A. Chambers received a good, common school education, and when he had completed his studies, he moved on eighty acres of his father's land, and lived there for seven years, then bought 100 acres in Monroe township, and a farm of seventy-six acres near Monrovia. In 1895 he built his present handsome residence, and has a good house on his other farm. In addition to carrying on general farming, he breeds full blooded short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs, and is very successful in all his operations.

On Nov. 26, 1874, Mr. Chambers was married to Eunice Rawnsley, born in Morgan county, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hadley) Rawnsley, and six children were born of this union: Irvin, at home; Herbert, who died in 1903, at the age of twenty-three years; Dora, who married Thomas Hobson, a farmer of Monroe township; Laura, who married E. Hadley, a rural mail carrier, and resides in Monrovia; and Harry and Hazel, at home. All these children have been well educated, and the daughters are talented in music. In politics Mr. Chambers is a Republican, from 1890 to 1896 serving as county commissioner. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 354, and Encampment, No. 309.

Joseph and Mary (Hadley) Rawnsley, parents of Mrs. Chambers, were both born in North Carolina, but came to Indiana at a very early day in its history. They purchased their present home, clearing it up, and making of it a very pleasant place and one of the most valuable farms in Hendricks county. The father is aged ninety-five years, but he lost his good wife in October, 1865. He, his wife and family were all members of the Society of Friends, and very active. Eight children were born to Joseph Rawnsley and wife: Ruth, deceased, who was for some time a school teacher; Manley, deceased; William, deceased; Neuton, deceased; one child that died in infancy; Eleanor, deceased; Sarah, who married Robert Franklin, and resides in Hendricks county, where he is engaged in farming; and Eunice, Mrs. Chambers.

WILLIAM ELDRIDGE, one of the leading representatives of the legal profession in Franklin, Ind., and a man of prominence and substance in the community, was born Aug. 4, 1853, in Tippecanoe county, Ind., son of

Willet and Melinda (Neville) Eldridge, natives of Henry county, Kentucky.

The paternal grandfather of William Eldridge was a native of Kentucky, where he lived and died, pursuing the occupation of a farmer, being quite advanced in years at the time of his death. He was married three times, and by each of his three marriages he had children, Willet being a son by the second marriage. The maternal grandfather was named Stewart Neville, a native of Kentucky, who died there at the age of ninety-two years. By occupation he was a farmer, and he had a large family. The Neville family is of English descent.

Willet Eldridge during his younger days was a hotel keeper, but he spent the greater part of his life on a farm. Coming to Indiana in 1852, he settled in Tippecanoe county, near Battle Ground, and engaged in farming, which he continued until 1864, when his death occurred at the age of forty-five years. His wife, Melinda Neville, preceded him to the unknown land by but five days, dying when about thirty-five years of age. Both were consistent members of the Baptist denomination. Five children were born to Willet and Melinda Eldridge, two sons and three daughters, three of whom are now surviving: William; Stewart G., of Logansport, Ind.; Eliza, wife of Samuel Park, of Greenwood, Indiana.

William Eldridge remained in Tippecanoe county until 1869, attending the common schools of that locality and what was known as Purdue College, and later Brookston College. In 1869, he located in Johnson county and for thirteen years taught school in the county, eleven years of this time in his home township. He studied law with Col. S. P. Oyler, of Franklin, Johnson county, and was admitted to the Bar of the county. Since that time he has practiced in Johnson county with the exception of a short period, just after his admission to the Bar, when he taught school. From 1889 to 1895 Mr. Eldridge resided at Greenwood, Ind., but at that date he removed to Franklin, and formed a law partnership with Elihu F. Barker, which partnership continued until Jan. 1, 1902, when Mr. Eldridge retired from the firm. He remained in the practice of law at Franklin until April, 1903, when failing health caused him to give up his work. He then removed to a farm in Scott county, Ind., where he now resides. While he is a member of the Scott county Bar the con-

dition of his health prevents his active participation in the work of his profession.

On Nov. 6, 1882, Mr. Eldridge married Miss Appie Parmer, daughter of James and Caroline (Oldham) Parmer, and three children have been born of this union, Clem, Eugene and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge are consistent members of the Christian Church, in which they are earnest workers. In politics Mr. Eldridge is a Republican.

GEORGE W. IFERT, a responsible citizen of Madison county, and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, June 6, 1837, son of Jacob and Sarah (Hetzel) Ifert.

Jacob Ifert was born of German ancestry, near Baltimore, Md., in a little place called Frederickstown, and it is thought his father was a native of Germany. He learned the trade of a blacksmith in Maryland, but when a young man he went to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he lived seven miles from Dayton. There he married Miss Sarah Hetzel, who was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Jacob Hetzel, and connected with the famous Indian fighter and hunter of that name. For thirty years Mr. Ifert worked in Alexandersville, Montgomery county, and was known as a skilful mechanic, and woodworker. In 1850 he moved with his family to Madison county, Ind., making the trip with wagons in four days. He bought 160 acres of land in Fall Creek township, of which only ten were cleared, and which had a log cabin on it. This he developed into a good farm and became quite well off. During the War of 1812 Mr. Ifert served as a soldier. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but afterward accepted Republican principles, and voted for Lincoln. His children were: William, who served eighteen months in Company B, 89th Ind. V. I., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war; Betsey; Mary; Peter; Emeline; and George W.

George W. Ifert was about thirteen when his father settled in Fall Creek township. He went to the district school in the winter, and worked at clearing the land and farming during the summers. He remained at home until he was twenty-five years of age, and then enlisted at Pendleton, Ind., Sept. 28, 1862, in Company B, 89th Ind. V. I., and served nearly his whole term of three years, being discharged at Mobile, Ala., in July, 1865. Mr.

Ifert was in the battles of Munfordville, Ky.; LaGrange, La.; Jackson; Mobile; Sheffield Bayou, La.; Pleasant Hill, La.; Fort Scott, Ark.; in the second battle of Franklin, and in the two days' fighting at Nashville. He was taken prisoner at Munfordville, with 3,500 other Union men, was paroled the next day, and wandered for a week with no food, except what he could find in the fields. He took part in all the campaigns and marches of his regiment, but was laid up in his quarters for some two months with rheumatism and swamp fever, contracted from exposure. His left leg was so badly disabled by this that he has never recovered its full use.

Mr. Ifert went home after the war and in the following December was married. The next six years were spent on the old Ifert farm, whence he moved to a farm in Vernon township, Hancock county, and from there to his present farm in 1884. His wife inherited twenty acres from her father, and he has improved the place and built a frame house on it. Mrs. Ifert was Miss Mary A. Wynn in her maidenhood, and was married to Mr. Ifert in Vernon township, Hancock county, Dec. 21, 1865. She was the daughter of Joseph and Miriam (Jarrett) Wynn. The children born to this union are: Mary A., who married William A. Wiseman, a lumber man in Vernon township, and has a son, Glenn; and Charles L., residing on the home farm, who married Miss Ida Wells, and has a son Paul. Mr. Ifert is a member of the Sol D. Kempton Post, G. A. R., and is past commander. In politics he is a Republican, and has been from the early days of the party, and voted for Lincoln for his first term. He is a well known and much esteemed citizen, and is somewhat prominent in local affairs. He held the office of supervisor for two terms.

On April 10, 1901, Mr. Ifert met with a great loss in the death of his faithful wife. She had been a help in every sense and a good wife to him, and was much liked in the community, where her death was deeply lamented. She and Mr. Ifert both belonged to the Christian Church.

LAFAYETTE FERGUSON, a highly respected citizen of Elwood, Ind., where he is engaged in carpentering, sawmilling and teaming, was born April 3, 1844, in Shelby county, Ind., son of James N. and Esther (Gibson) Ferguson.

James N. Ferguson was born in Pennsylv-

ania, son of William Ferguson, a pioneer of Franklin county, Ind., where he died. He came with his father to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming all of his life, also owning a sawmill. He was very patriotic and tried to enlist several times, but was always refused on account of his age. He had four children: Lafayette; Jane, who married John F. Frush; Emeline, who married Lewis Heffner; and Loretta, who married Perry Parker. Mr. Ferguson was a Republican, and his religious connections were with the Methodist Church. His death occurred in Elwood, when he was aged eighty-three years.

Lafayette Ferguson was eight years of age when he came with his father to Tipton county, Ind., and fourteen years old when he went to Miami county, he having attended school in both of these places. He enlisted near Peru, Miami county, in the Union army, and was enrolled Aug. 16, 1861, when seventeen years of age, as a member of Company A, 39th Ind. V. I., afterward reorganized as the 8th Ind. Cav., to serve three years or during the war. He served until honorably discharged, and re-enlisted at Ringgold, Ga., Feb. 21, 1864, to serve three years or during the war, and was honorably discharged at Lexington, N. C., July 20, 1865, being mustered out at Indianapolis. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, and North and South Carolina. He was in the battles of Shiloh, in April, 1862, and Corinth, and after many skirmishes participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, being taken prisoner Dec. 31, 1863, when 250 members of his regiment were captured. He was confined in the famous Libby prison for six weeks, and then taken to Annapolis, Md., and paroled. When captured he was stripped of his overcoat and everything in his pockets. The rations were soup and about an ounce of light bread once per day, but Mr. Ferguson was treated fairly well, considering the state of the prison. After his exchange he rejoined his regiment at Murfreesboro and went to Tullahoma, taking part in a battle there, and was also at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge and in Sherman's March to the Sea. He was in many skirmishes, and also did a great deal of foraging, often alone. On one expedition a foraging party of which Mr. Ferguson was a member went sixty-nine miles and captured a great amount of meat. He was in the battle of Black River, and was on the steamer "City of Columbus" when that vessel was burned.

During his entire service, about four years, Mr. Ferguson was an active, faithful soldier, and his war record is one of which any man might well be proud.

After the war Mr. Ferguson returned to Indiana and settled in Cass county, where for some time he engaged in sawmilling, also learning the carpenter's trade from his father. In 1879 the family came to Elwood, and here Mr. Ferguson has resided to the present time, being engaged in carpentering, and in sawmilling and teaming. He is one of the substantial business men of the place, and is highly esteemed for his many sterling qualities of character. He is a member of Elwood Post No. 61, G. A. R., and has held the office of adjutant for three years and also been quartermaster. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, of which he has been a trustee.

On April 10, 1879, Mr. Ferguson was married in Tipton county, Ind., to Mary A. Nash, born Aug. 29, 1856, in Tipton county, daughter of George and Rachel (Shields) Nash, and they have three daughters: Emma A., who married Fred Clark, has one child, Albert L.; Esther Ann, who married Charles Price, resides in Elwood; and Ethel A.

REV. ISAAC DUCKWORTH. Unquestionably the loftiest and noblest of earth's creations is man, and equally without question the noblest of men is he whose self-abnegation is complete. In this age of bitter competition for wealth and personal aggrandizement, how beautiful and inspiring is the picture of one who has risen above these sordid aspirations and in the higher atmosphere of disinterested reflection, finds time to concern himself with the sufferings and sins of humanity, seeking to alleviate them! No picture in history has endured, nor will exist through all time, as will that of the divine One who gave up all for friends and foes alike.

After more than three score years of ministrations among men, the Rev. Isaac Duckworth is resting from his earthly labors. For some years before his life closed he was retired from active work, and he enjoyed a well-earned rest. He was born in Green county, Ky., Oct. 2, 1820, son of John Duckworth, a native of Old Virginia. The father by occupation was a farmer, and he came to Indiana in 1830, locating in Shelby county, near the Johnson county line, where he entered forty acres of land, buying other land from time to

time and becoming very well-to-do. He died at the age of seventy years at this place. His first wife, the mother of our subject, was Nancy (Clifton) Duckworth, who claimed Kentucky as the place of her nativity, and who died in the year 1829. To them were born seven children, of whom but one now survives, the Rev. Housan Duckworth, of Logansport, an earnest minister in the Methodist Church to which he has belonged since a boy. The second wife of John Duckworth was a Miss Sandifur and by her he had six children, two of whom are now living, John and Samuel.

The paternal grandfather of Rev. Mr. Duckworth was born in Old Virginia, and served for seven long years in the Revolutionary war, undergoing great hardships and conducting himself with great honor and bravery in behalf of the cause of freedom. He joined Daniel Boone in the second company which he took out from the Colonies over the mountains into Kentucky, and he died there at an advanced age as the result of a fall in which his neck was broken. He left ten children. The maternal grandfather of our subject was William Clifton, of Kentucky, also a farmer in that State. After a long life of usefulness he died there, leaving a large family.

When the Rev. Mr. Duckworth was but ten years old, his parents came to Indiana, taking up land here. At seventeen being ambitious to see more of the world, he started out in his early manhood for the South, and for the ten years following was engaged in driving teams in the great cotton State of Mississippi. Returning at the expiration of that time to Indiana, he bought 160 acres of land in Hensley township, Johnson county, as an investment. He never moved there; but settled in Needham township on the farm on which he made his home at the last. By his thrift and good management he acquired from time to time additional land, until he found himself owner of several hundred acres. In later years he sold off and gave to his children as they matured the principal part of this, keeping but eighty acres for himself.

On Aug. 27, 1846, the Rev. Mr. Duckworth was joined in marriage to Serenna Beard, daughter of Jesse and Hannah (White) Beard, and of this union seven children were born as follows: Mary Eliza, born Aug. 23, 1847; Jesse M., July 28, 1850; James N., Feb. 18, 1853; John Harvey, March 5,

1855; Hannah M., Jan. 24, 1858; Sarah M., Nov. 20, 1860; and Isaac S., March 1, 1863. Mrs. Duckworth died April 3, 1901, at the honored age of seventy-three years and six months.

The Rev. Mr. Duckworth received a common school education, all that was open to him in the place of his birth, but in years following by reading and experience accumulated a very large fund of information and knowledge. He became a licensed local preacher in the Methodist Church and ministered throughout Franklin, Johnson and Shelby counties, where he was much sought as a speaker. When the war broke out he enlisted, in 1862, in Company I, 70th Ind. V. I., and served as a private in the infantry, being detailed to drive teams, in which work he was so proficient that at the end of his three-years term of service, he had the same six mules that he started with, having preserved them in good condition throughout all the hardships of the war. Coming home he was received into the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church, and remained a member as long as he lived, being toward the close of his life on the superannuated list on account of his great age, and inability to continue active work. In his circuits and stations he took into the Church 1,208 persons, in all, and united in marriage 253 couples, each of which he presented with one of his photographs. Johnson and Shelby counties were his home for seventy-two years, and the rest of his time was spent in the war and in Mississippi.

His political faith many years ago was that of a Democrat, but he always opposed slavery in the South. In later years he generally voted the Republican ticket, feeling that the principles of this party best accorded with his beliefs. The three brothers in his family, Robert, Isaac and Housan, together, in their life work, served over one hundred years in the ministry.

Rev. Duckworth was not a man content with sermonizing to others, but instead was himself a living sermon, and throughout his long life never shirked duty nor privation. When his country needed him he quickly responded, seeking no high sounding praise nor office, but being content to serve faithfully where he was most needed. Courageous alike in the battles of war and peace, whether the trial was of conscience and denial, or the

deadly field of battle, he carried the same high estimate of right and duty, and at the last with his crown of age and infirmity he found his compensation and reward in the devoted admiration and love of all, and more than this, in his own consciousness that he fought well the good fight unto the end.

CAPT. WILLIAM A. DILLEY, one of the prominent citizens, excellent farmers and much respected residents of Morgan county, located on Section 12, in Jefferson township, is also an honored survivor of the Civil War.

Mr. Dilley was born Jan. 7, 1840, in Darke county, Ohio, a son of Arthur M. and Elizabeth (McInturf) Dilley, the latter of whom was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Jacob McInturf, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. He took part in the War of 1812. His death took place in Ohio while he was visiting one of his ten children. Arthur M. Dilley, father of Capt. Dilley, moved from Ohio in 1842 and settled in Jefferson township, Morgan county, Ind., and there bought first a tract of forty acres, to which he subsequently added until he owned 120 acres. Mr. Dilley died on a farm adjoining the old home. Although he engaged in farming he was a skilled carpenter and followed that trade through life. His widow survives and resides with her son James in Martinsville, having reached the advanced age of ninety-two years. Mr. Dilley served one term as justice of the peace. Both he and wife were members of the M. E. Church.

Although Captain William A. Dilley later became a brave and valiant soldier, his childhood and youth were spent in peaceful seclusion on his father's farm in Jefferson township. His education was obtained in the district schools, and in early manhood he worked at the carpenter's trade and operated a sawmill. Farming, however, has been his choice of occupations. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the first to enlist, in April, 1861, entering Company K, 7th Ind. V. I., and after the three months of service expired he testified to his patriotism by re-enlisting, entering Company A, 33rd Ind. V. I., Gen. John Coburn being commander as its colonel. Captain Dilley served his country over four years, entering the ranks as a private and returning to his home with the epaulets of a captain. His first promotion was as fifth sergeant; in 1863 he was made first

sergeant; on Nov. 8, 1864, he was made first lieutenant and served in that capacity until March 27, 1865, when he was commissioned captain. In the following July he was discharged at Louisville, Ky., and reached home in August. Captain Dilley fairly won his promotion, having seen hard and continuous service. Some of the battles in which he took part were: Wild Cat, Ky.; Pumpkin Vine Creek; Burnt Hickory; Kenesaw Mountain; Peach Tree Creek; Averysboro, N. C.; Bentonville; the Atlanta campaign and the March to the Sea, and he was wounded at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March, 1863, where he was captured with his regiment and taken to Libby prison.

On April 14, 1864, Captain Dilley was married to Miss Lucy A. Dane, daughter of Stephen L. and Maria (Champlin) Dane. Mr. and Mrs. Dane came to Indiana from Vermont, in 1847, and located for one year at Belleville, and then moved to Gregg township, where both died. They had four children, the two survivors being Amelia, wife of Daniel B. Kivett; and Mrs. Dilley. Mr. Kivett was also a soldier in the Civil War. The children born to Captain and Mrs. Dilley were six in number, namely: Augustus M., who died when nearly fourteen years of age; Minnie V., who married Rev. Arthur J. Cheeseman (of the M. E. Church, of English birth, and a graduate of a London college, who was drowned in July, 1901) and had children, Stanley H., Pearl L., Annie L., and Grace (the latter deceased); Effie M., who married Fred McClellan, of Indianapolis, and has two children, Mabel and Nadine; Pearl M., who married Edward Crone, of Adams township, and has children, Lula and William; Ruby, who married Oras Crews, of Gregg township, and has two children, Elmer and Muriel; and Grace, who died at the age of eight months.

Captain Dilley and wife are active members of the M. E. Church, in which he is class leader. His father was one of the early organizers of the church in his township, the family long having been leaders in this religious body. Like his father, Captain Dilley has always supported the Republican party, and he is one of the advisory board of the township. He is one of the good farmers of the locality, owning forty acres in the home place and thirty-seven in another tract. The family is held in high esteem in Jefferson township.

DR. LEWIS N. HOWARD, one of the older and more prominent physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, where his personal character, public spirit and professional skill have won him many friends, was born in Decatur county, Ind., Aug. 16, 1838, son of Edward and Clarissa (Lewis) Howard. The father was born in Ohio, and the mother in Kentucky. They had two sons, namely: Dr. Lewis N.; and William O., who died when he was about thirty years old.

Edward Howard learned the harness and saddle-making trade, when he was a young man, and followed that line of work in Cincinnati some years, when he came to Indiana, and established himself in Decatur county. There he was married and, studying medicine under his father-in-law, began a professional career at Greensburg. A few years later he removed to Knightstown, in Henry county, where he practiced until 1854. That year he made a home in Indianapolis, at that time a thriving country place of about 12,000 people. He died here in December, 1899, at the age of eighty-five years, having led a long and creditable professional career. His widow, who makes her home with her son, is now over eighty years old. Both were Presbyterians. The special line of professional work which Dr. Edward Howard followed, was the treatment of cancer, in which he was very successful, and in which he had a marked standing in several States.

George Howard, grandfather of Dr. Lewis N., was a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent. He married and settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, where he died at the age of ninety-four years. To him were born nine children. He was a farmer, and it is thought that he built the first brick house in Cincinnati.

Nathan Lewis, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Lewis N. Howard, was a native of Virginia. For a time he lived in South Carolina, and then went to Kentucky, from which he moved to Decatur county, Ind., where he practiced medicine until his death in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was the father of eight children.

Dr. Lewis N. Howard lived in Decatur county until he was about twelve years old, when he accompanied his parents to Knightstown, where he spent the ensuing four years. At the age of sixteen he came to Indianapolis, and this city has been his home to the present time. His education which began in

the common school, was continued in the old seminary that stood on what is now the University Park. In 1857 he was a graduate of Hanover College, and then he began the study of medicine and surgery under his father, and in 1859 entered Transylvania Medical College at Lexington, Ky., which at that time was ranked among the leading schools of medicine in the West. For a time he practiced with his father, and in 1873 graduated from the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College at St. Louis. While there he had an office, and devoted a part of his time to professional labors. After completing his course in that institution he returned to Indianapolis, where he has practiced to the present time, his specialty being Orthopaedic Surgery and the treatment of cancer and chronic diseases. For the past twenty years his practice has been entirely office work.

Dr. Howard was married Feb. 22, 1859, to Miss Mary, a daughter of George and Ethelinda (Keen) Keen, in Lexington, Ky. She died in 1868. Two children were born to them, both now deceased. In 1873 Dr. Howard was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Dennis and Margaret (Lancaster) McGouldrick. She died in 1877. In 1894 Dr. Howard was married to Mrs. Allie Crawford, widow of Samuel Crawford, and daughter of a Mr. Hodgins. She is a member of Howard Place Methodist Church, which was named after her. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, and his fraternal connection is with the Odd Fellows, his professional connection with the State Homeopathic Medical Society. He lives at No. 1419 East Fifteenth street, where his wife owns a comfortable home. His office is at No. 114 South Illinois street.

HON. GEORGE H. GIFFORD, formerly State Senator, of Tipton, Ind., and a leading member of the Bar of the State, is a member of one of the old and honored families of this section. Mr. Gifford was born Jan. 10, 1850, in Fayette county, Ind., son of Solomon W. and Malinda Gifford.

The Giffords were of Honfleur, Normandy, three centuries before the conquest of England by Duke William. At the battle of Hastings Sire Randolph De Gifford was a standard bearer of Duke William, and was rewarded by him with lands in Somersetshire and Cheshire, which were erected into a barony from which his descendants had

summons to Parliament. In the reign of Henry II, Sir Peter married Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Guy de Corbuchin. Sir Stephen Gifford was one of the barons accompanying Richard Coeur de Lion to the Holy war, and was killed at the siege of Jerusalem. His son, Sir Stephen, was wounded there. George Baron Gifford was made Earl of Buckingham by Henry V, but joining the House of York against that of Lancaster, and he being one of the prime favorites of Edward V, he was created Duke of Buckingham, and married to the Princess Maude Plantagenet, the King's cousin.

George Gifford, his son, being caught by Richard III in the act of correspondence with the Earl of Richmond (Henry VII), was attainted of high treason and beheaded by Richard's orders. The Duke of Buckingham left several infant children, but as they had been deprived of their lands and titles, that mercenary king, Henry VII, found it more convenient not to restore, but to leave them in their then condition; and as Humphrey Stafford, a powerful noble, had married the eldest daughter, Henry created him Duke of Buckingham. The Staffords followed the same fate as the Giffords, and the grandson of Humphrey was beheaded and the family deprived of their estates.

The Giffords in the reign of Henry VIII, put their claims before Parliament, but failed to get judgment. In the reign of James I, Sir Ambrose Gifford again put their claims before Parliament, but in the second year of Charles I's reign they were disallowed.

Walter Gifford, son of Sir Ambrose, emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, and was the American progenitor of those of that name.

George H. Gifford, of Tipton, Ind., received his preliminary education in the common schools near Falmouth, Ind., and then attended Fairview and Milroy academies in Rush county. He later spent three years at the State University at Bloomington, Ind., afterward attending the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, graduating in 1872. Mr. Gifford then began the study of law in the offices of Green & Waugh, was admitted to the bar in 1873, and immediately took up the practice of his profession, in which he has continued successfully to the present time. Mr. Gifford is a staunch Democrat, and in 1892 was elected to the State Senate, serving in that body with distinction during 1893-94-95. He was the originator

and presenter of the bill known as the Gifford Law, in regard to building and loan associations for the protection of home companies and the people, and this law is still in active force. After completing his term of office Mr. Gifford returned to Tipton, and immediately resumed his practice, serving in many of the most important cases in the county. He is a Mason, and an Elk, and in college was a Phi Delta Theta, four of his sons also belonging to that Greek fraternity. He is a close student of literature and the sciences, is a versatile conversationalist and an earnest and convincing public speaker. He is greatly interested in anthropology and is also well versed in historical matters. He is one of the most public-spirited men of Tipton, and is always one of the leading factors in any movement that will prove to be of benefit to the citizens of the community.

In Fairview, Fayette county, Ind., Senator Gifford was united in marriage with Rachel Anna Smiley, and to this union there were born children as follows: Dr. Allen W., a graduate of the State University and of the Central Medical College, Indianapolis, is now practising in Tipton, as a member of the firm of Newcomer, Dickey & Gifford; Frank H., a student of the State University, is a well-known educator of Tipton; Glen J., a graduate of the State University, is in the law office with his father; Manley R. is engaged in business in Tipton; Hanson S., a graduate of the State University and of the Central Medical College, is practising his profession in the town of Sharpsville, Tipton county, Indiana.

DANIEL H. PRUNK, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Indianapolis, Marion county, is a Virginian by birth, from Fincastle, Botetourt county, where he was born Nov. 3, 1829, son of Daniel and Catherine (Edwards) Prunk.

The Prunk family is of German origin, but the paternal grandfather's history is lost; on his mother's side Dr. Prunk comes from Virginia stock, and his grandfather died in that State. Daniel Prunk and his wife were both natives of Virginia, but in 1832 they moved West. He was a blacksmith by trade and at first settled at Hennepin, Ill., where he pursued that calling, but eventually engaged in farming at Tiskilwa, in which place his death occurred in 1862, when he was sixty-five years old. He had been a soldier in

the war of 1812. His wife survived him several years, passing away at the age of eighty-four years. They were the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of whom the following are still living: Madison, of Minnesota; Dr. Daniel H.; Rev. George E., a Baptist minister of California; Magdalene, widow of James K. Polk, now living in Ohio; Kate, wife of a Mr. Blaisdell, of Manchester, Iowa; and Mary, a widow.

Daniel H. Prunk was reared on his father's farm in Illinois and was given a good education. As a boy he attended the old fashioned subscription school, and as he grew older he was sent in turn to the seminary at Henry, Ill., to Judson College, and to Mt. Morris Seminary. For several terms he taught school and then began his studies for his life work, first in Princeton, Ill., and later at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated. Twenty years later he took a second course of study at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, and was given a degree from that institution also. In 1854 he began practising in Princeton, but later located at Carthage, Ohio, and spent two years there and at Springdale. After a brief residence in Rockford, Ill., he returned to Princeton in 1857, and was there at the breaking out of the Civil war.

When troops were called for Dr. Prunk enlisted in the 19th Indiana regiment as assistant surgeon, and later in the 20th, and until the early part of 1864 was in the army, in the contract service. After the close of his military experience, the doctor remained for a year or two in the Southern States, and started embalming establishments at Nashville, Chattanooga, Huntsville, Knoxville and Atlanta, but in the spring of 1866 he returned to the North and locating at Indianapolis, has practiced there ever since.

On March 30, 1858, Dr. Prunk was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Augusta Smith, daughter of William J. and Lavinia Smith. Their family consists of three sons, all bright, enterprising, active men and already successful in their chosen lines. Frank H., the eldest, who is married to Miss Estella Boggs, is engaged in the hardware and tin business, as is also his next brother, Harry C. Byron F. is a physician in practice with his father. His wife was Miss Pauline Shafer, and they are the parents of

four children, Byron Parvin, Harriet Augusta, Helen and Horace Willard (or "Bunnie" as he is generally called).

Dr. Daniel H. Prunk was brought up in the Methodist faith, but his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In his political views the Doctor is an ardent Republican, though his onerous professional duties leave him little time for any participation in public affairs. He has been most successful as a physician, and has a large practice which bespeaks both his skill and personal popularity. He resides at No. 716 West New York street, where he built in 1871-72, and has his office at No. 36 North Senate avenue. He is a member of the Commercial Club.

DR. HARVEY SATTERWHITE, late a prominent citizen and one of the leading capitalists of Martinsville, Ind., was born on a farm near Bedford, Trimble county, Ky., Jan. 15, 1832, son of John M. and Martha (Branch) Satterwhite, the former of whom was also born in Kentucky, and the latter in Virginia. Twelve children were born to these parents, three sons and nine daughters, the two survivors being: Mary T., wife of George M. Walker, of Washington township; and John W., of Fergus county, Montana.

John Satterwhite, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Satterwhite, was a native of Kentucky, of German ancestry, and was a blacksmith by trade. When in middle age an accident terminated his life, and he left a family of two sons and three daughters. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Satterwhite, William Branch, was a native of Virginia, and a farmer by occupation. He lost his life by drowning when advanced in years, and he left a large family of children.

John M. Satterwhite lived and died in Kentucky, where he was a well known blacksmith in Trimble county, and he passed away in 1849 at the age of fifty years. His wife died Oct. 1, 1843. She was a consistent Christian woman and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Until he was fourteen years of age Dr. Satterwhite lived in Trimble county, Ky., and there he secured his first educational training. In 1846 he came to Indiana and settled on a farm in Franklin township, Johnson county, where he remained three years. Then he embarked in a mercantile business, and worked at the tinner's trade, and he took up the study of dentistry, studying at

night. In 1856 he came to Martinsville and was engaged in active dental practice for six years. From that he went into a banking business, first opening a private bank and later organizing the First National Bank with which he was connected as president and cashier for thirty-two years. Upon retiring from the bank he lived a comparatively quiet life, in the main looking after his large estate, and he passed away Dec. 4, 1904. In politics he was a Republican, and as such represented Morgan county in the special and regular sessions of the Indiana Legislature in 1872 and 1873. For many years he was an active member of the Odd Fellows fraternity.

On May 1, 1862, Dr. Satterwhite was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Thomas, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Fitzgerald) Thomas, and two children were born to this union, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Satterwhite died March 17, 1868. On Feb. 2, 1871, Dr. Satterwhite married (second) Miss Harriet Ellen Stephens, who was born March 25, 1836, in Lebanon, Ohio, daughter of Aaron Solomon and Sarah (Hutchinson) Stephens, and one daughter was born to this marriage, Beatrice, who married, Oct. 26, 1894, Frank Steele Rudy, of Lebanon, Ohio, and is the mother of two children, Harriet C. and Josephine. Mrs. Ruby is an accomplished lady; she graduated from a school in Providence, R. I., and later from the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, pursuing a classical course in the latter institution. Dr. Satterwhite belonged to the M. E. Church, of which his wife was also a member.

On April 9, 1908, Mr. Noah J. Major wrote: "Dr. Harvey Satterwhite was born on a farm near Bedford, Trimble county, Ky., Jan. 15, 1832. His ancestors were Virginians. He came to Indiana in 1846, locating for a time in Johnson county. After studying dentistry in Franklin he came to Martinsville in 1856. He was an excellent dentist, practised five or six years, then became one of the organizers of the First National Bank in company with Parks and Hite, later president of this. He was also a stock holder in a bank in Indianapolis; was a man of fine business qualities. At various times he held office on the town board of education and corporation. His books were remarkably free from errors; he was a fine book-keeper and penman. He was elected in 1872 as representative of Morgan county. He was a member of the M. E. Church. He was a

good man of fine mind and excellent principles. He was a straight Republican."

Solomon Stephens, paternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Satterwhite, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was a personal friend of Washington. He married Mary Ann Potts. Ebenezer Stephens, son of Solomon and grandfather of Mrs. Satterwhite, was born near Morristown, N. J., and died at Abingdon, Ill. By trade he was a wheelwright and he also engaged in farming. He married Maria Phoenix, and they had two sons and two daughters.

The maternal great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Satterwhite, was Thomas P. Hutchinson, an officer on the staff of General Washington, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Silas Hutchinson, son of Thomas P., was born in Maryland, and was a pioneer of both Kentucky and Ohio, and was the first treasurer of Clermont county, Ohio. Joseph Hutchinson, son of Silas, was a farmer of Clermont county, Ohio. He married Elizabeth Rosa, and they had a family of eight children. They were devout Methodists. Aaron Solomon Stephens, son of Ebenezer and father of Mrs. Satterwhite, was born in Morristown, N. J., Dec. 2, 1810, and later migrated to Lebanon, Ohio, where he married Sarah Hutchinson, who was born June 20, 1816. They became the parents of two children: Mrs. Satterwhite; and Dr. Joseph L. Stephens, a celebrated physician who conducted a sanitarium at Lebanon, Ohio, and died in November, 1899. Mr. Stephens died May 12, 1874, aged sixty-four years, and his wife passed away Dec. 18, 1894, at the age of seventy-eight. Both were members of the Methodist Church.

MICHAEL QUILL, a retired citizen of Muncie, Delaware county, and a veteran of the Civil war, was born Sept. 29, 1840, in County Kerry, Ireland, son of Thomas and Ellen (Laughlin) Quill. Thomas Quill was a butcher by trade and followed that occupation in the town of Kilflyn. He married in Ireland, and in 1856 came to America with his wife and family of seven children. The father died near New Paris, Ohio, at the age of seventy-eight years, and the mother died the same year, aged seventy-six. Both were members of the Catholic Church. They were the parents of eight children, John, James, Mary, Ellen, Michael, Thomas, Mons, and Johanna, the last named dying in Ireland when young.

The others all reared families except Mons, and all but Michael reside in Indianapolis.

Michael Quill was sixteen years old when the family came to this country, previous to which time he had received a good common school education in his native town. The family embarked at Cork in the good ship "Janie Johnson," an old-fashioned sailing vessel, and were seven weeks on the voyage. The weather was very stormy, and Mr. Quill well remembers the trip. Landing at New Orleans, they came by steamboat up to Cincinnati, and thence proceeded to a farm in Preble county, Ohio, near Eaton, where the father bought thirty acres of improved land, with good buildings. Michael Quill worked on the farm during the summer time, and in the winter season attended the local school until 1860, thus receiving an unusually good training for his day. The school in the new home was of the old log cabin style, with puncheon seats, but it afforded him an opportunity to improve his literary knowledge, and he took advantage of it. When about nineteen years old he commenced to learn shoemaking, in Richmond, Ind., beginning in the old-fashioned way, and serving more than three years, until he became a skilled tradesman. On July 14, 1862, he enlisted at Richmond, becoming a private of Company A, 69th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. He was mustered out and honorably discharged at Mobile, Ala., July 15, 1865. He was in the Department of the Cumberland under Grant and Sherman, and saw service in Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. In the battle of Richmond, Ky., a few weeks after his enlistment, the regiment lost 275 killed and wounded. Mr. Quill was captured and paroled with others at Lexington, and was in Richmond, Ind., two weeks on furlough, being finally exchanged. The regiment was recruited and returned to the front, and Mr. Quill was in many skirmishes on the way to Vicksburg. They went down the Mississippi on steamboat, and up the Yazoo river, and fought a battle at Chickasaw Bluffs, later being engaged at Richmond, La., Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Black river. He was also in the siege of Vicksburg, forty-two days, under fire all the time. He was in a skirmish in Texas, at Matagorda Bay, at Blakeley, Ala., and in many other skirmishes. He escaped uninjured until the battle of Mobile, April 9, 1865, when a shell struck near him while he

was in a charge within thirty yards of the front. One of his comrades in Company G, same regiment, named Thomas Ford, lost a leg, and several were injured, Mr. Quill being covered with earth and picked up unconscious by his comrades. He was taken to the field hospital, where it was found that a piece of shell had struck him under his right eye, or that the eye had been injured by the sand striking it. This large shell, with several others, was strung on a telegraph wire as an obstruction, and on the charge, when the troops struck the wire, the shells exploded. Mr. Quill remained in camp at Mobile and returned to service with his regiment, but he always had trouble with that eye afterward, and for sixteen years it has been totally blind. He was always a faithful defender of his country, doing his full duty promptly and cheerfully, and was in all the campaigns, marches, battles and skirmishes of his regiment with the exception of the battle of Jackson, Miss., when he was sick, and except at Richmond, Ky., he was not in Hospital.

After the war Mr. Quill opened a shoe shop at New Paris, Ohio. On Oct. 15, 1865, he was married, in Huntington, Ind., to Ellen Kennedy, who was born in Limerick, Ireland, about 1848-50, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Collins) Kennedy. Jeremiah Kennedy came from Ireland in 1854 and settled on land in Preble county, Ohio, for a few years. Later he moved to Wells county, Ind., and bought a farm of eighty acres, where he died when eighty years of age. Michael and Ellen (Kennedy) Quill moved to Wells county, Ind., and bought a farm of fifty acres of timber land of which ten acres were cleared and upon which stood a log house. Mr. Quill finished the clearing of that tract and added fifty-three acres, in time owning 103 acres of fine farm land. He bought and sold several farms, on which he lived, in the same township, and in 1873 bought the farm of sixty acres which he at present owns, and of which but ten acres were then cleared. He cleared the balance and improved the place with good buildings, the farm at present being a valuable piece of property. Mr. Quill was elected trustee of Chester township, and served two terms in that office. In 1901 Mr. Quill moved his family to Muncie and bought the pleasant home in which he has since lived retired. As long as his health permitted he was a most industrious man, and he has always won the respect of all who knew him. The hardships

of his army life have told permanently on his constitution, however, and he has felt their effects for many years. Mr. Quill is a G. A. R. man, a charter member of Lew Daily Post, of Bluffton, a member of Johnson Post, Montpelier (Ind.), of which he served as adjutant and officer of the day, and at present affiliates with Williams Post, of Muncie. In political sentiment Mr. Quill was originally a Democrat, and he was elected trustee of Chester township on that ticket, against a Republican, receiving a good majority—fifty-six votes. He has been a Republican since the Cleveland campaign.

Mrs. Ellen (Kennedy) Quill died on the farm Feb. 5, 1879. She was the mother of children as follows: Jeremiah E., born Sept. 13, 1866, died in January, 1867. Laura Ellen, born Aug. 5, 1868, married James H. Carnes, an iron worker, and they reside in Muncie; they have had three children, Francis Hugh, Jeremiah Harvey and Ellen B., of whom the last named died in infancy. Mary Josephine, born Nov. 15, 1870, married William Walter Herbert, an oil man, of Muncie, and is deceased. Thomas William, born Jan. 8, 1872, died Jan. 30, 1872. John, born Oct. 18, 1874, died Jan. 5, 1895. Thomas William (2), born Feb. 18, 1878, died in infancy. On March 30, 1880, Mr. Quill was married, in Anderson, to Ellen R. Ryan, whose father, Thomas Ryan, was a blacksmith of Newport, County Tipperary, Ireland; he and his wife both died in that country. Mrs. Quill and her brother and sister came to America in 1864, making the ocean voyage by steamer from Cork to New York City. She was but thirteen years old at the time, and she accompanied her brother Patrick to Anderson, Ind. The other members of the Ryan family, Michael, William, Canada and Johanna, are all now deceased except Canada, who is a resident of Anderson. Two children have been born to Mr. Quill's second marriage: Hattie Blanche, born July 2, 1881, who is the wife of Stephen Edward Herbert, an iron worker in Muncie; and Thomas Francis, born May 23, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Quill are Catholics in religious faith.

HON. L. ERT. SLACK, Representative of Johnson county in the Indiana State Legislature, and formerly the junior member of the legal firm of Deupree & Slack, of Franklin (Wm. E. Deupree, now Circuit Judge), was born in Nineveh township, Johnson

county, Oct. 8, 1874, and despite his youth, is one of the leading citizens of the county in many lines. The parents of Mr. Slack were Elisha O. and Nancy A. (Teeters) Slack, the former a native of Johnson county, and the latter of Morgan county, Indiana.

The Slack family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Reason Slack, grandfather of Hon. L. Ert., was born in Ohio, in 1803, coming with his parents to the wilds of Indiana, in 1813. He assisted in clearing up a farm in Hensley township, Johnson county, and entered land for himself. He was twice married, and he reared a family of nine children. His death occurred in his home there when he was eighty-six years old. He became prominent in his county, and at one time served as commissioner.

Henry Teeters, maternal grandfather of Mr. Slack, was a pioneer in Indiana from Kentucky, coming to this State when a young man, and locating in Green township, Morgan county. He remained on the same farm the balance of his life, and died there in 1899, at the age of seventy-eight years. His children resulted from two marriages.

Elisha O. Slack, son of Reason and father of L. Ert., engaged in farming until within the past few years, at present conducting a meat market at Trafalgar. Mr. Slack has been a resident there nearly all his life, farming in Hensley township, working at the carpenter's trade, and for the past four years has been in the meat and stock business. For some four years he served as assessor of the township, and he is a well-known and leading citizen. His wife, Nancy A. (Teeters), is a member of the Christian Church, but he is not identified with any religious body. The family born to Mr. and Mrs. Slack consisted of two sons and three daughters, named as follows: Mary, the wife of Webb Hunt, of Trafalgar; Maude, now at home; Jessie, wife of Guy Clore, Union township; L. Ert.; and Henry T., who died at the age of twelve years.

Mr. L. Ert Slack was reared on the old home place at Trafalgar, and he holds a record as having attended the public schools for a period of five years without ever missing a day or being once tardy. It might be profitable to comment upon this as typical of Mr. Slack's character, the steadfastness shown in boyhood, attending his career on the larger stage of manhood. While attending school, in odd hours, he perfected himself in the

blacksmith's trade, but at the age of seventeen, he secured a position in the Central Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis, where he remained for four and one-half years. During these years, the ambitious youth persisted in the study of law, and prepared himself so well that in the fall of 1896, he was able to enter the senior year of the Indiana Law School, and was admitted to the Bar on Sept. 6, 1897, at Franklin, Ind. A partnership was immediately formed with W. E. Deupree, the firm name becoming Deupree & Slack, and on the same day, he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for Johnson county. Until Nov. 15, 1898, when he resigned, Mr. Slack performed the duties of this office with efficiency. On Dec. 4, 1899, his legal ability was recognized by his appointment as county attorney for one year, which honor was six times repeated. In the meantime, his Democratic friends could not help recognizing his fitness as a standard bearer, and on Feb. 24, 1900, he was nominated for representative of Johnson county, over John M. Dill, by a majority of 450 votes, and on Nov. 6th was elected to the position, over Eugene A. Robinson, by a majority of 528 votes. His service through the session of 1901 was so satisfactory to his constituents, on the committees of Judiciary, Education, County and Township Business, Cities and Towns and Mileage and Accounts, that he was nominated on Nov. 29, 1901, for the same office, without opposition. He was elected State Senator from Johnson and Shelby counties in 1904, and served during 1905 and 1907. During the session of 1903, he received the minority vote for speaker of the House of Representatives.

On Oct. 31, 1897, Mr. Slack was united in marriage with Miss Mary Shields, of Columbus, Ind., daughter of F. G. Shields. One child was born to this union, which died in infancy. Both Mr. Slack and wife belong to the Methodist Church, in which he has been the leader of the choir for the past four years. The pleasant family home, on South Home avenue, is one of the best appointed in the city, and is the center of much social life. Mr. Slack's interest in fraternal orders began when he was admitted to the order of Odd Fellows, and in which he is now Past Grand, in Johnson Lodge, No. 76. He also belongs to Franklin Lodge, No. 107, F. & A. M.; Franklin Chapter, No. 65, R. A. M.; Franklin Commandery, No. 23, K. T., and is

Generalissimo in the Commandery; and a member of all Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Slack also has membership in Oakleaf Camp, No. 2640, Modern Woodmen of America. Judging the future by the light of the past, Johnson county will probably hear more of her brilliant son.

HARRY L. KENWORTHY, of the firm of Witt & Kenworthy, is one of the rising young business men of Lebanon, Boone county, who has already achieved a position of wealth and influence. He was born in Lebanon, June 22, 1869, and was the only child of his parents, William A. and Sophina H. (Haun) Kenworthy.

William A. Kenworthy was born in Thorntown, Ind., May 23, 1841, and came to Lebanon in 1859. He was a soldier in the Civil war as first lieutenant in the 135th Ind. V. I. For a number of years after coming to Lebanon he was in the hardware business in partnership with Wesley Lane, then engaged in the milling business with Robert Matthews, and in his later years was connected with the old Midland railroad. He died May 28, 1893, and his wife still survives him. She, too, was born in Indiana, near Thorntown, in February, 1845. She is a Methodist, while all the Kenworthys were Quakers. The grandfather, David Kenworthy, was one of the pioneers of Indiana, and he settled on a farm east of Thorntown, where he lived until 1859. In that year he was elected county treasurer and moved to Lebanon. He died in that city May 3, 1877, aged sixty-one years. He was of English ancestry. He married Sarah Burkhalter, who was born in North Carolina in 1816, daughter of Abraham Burkhalter. The Burkhalter family moved from North Carolina to Indiana in 1833, and lived in a tent on the James Staley farm until the father could build his log cabin. Mrs. Kenworthy was married in 1837, and outlived her husband by more than twenty years. Her death took place May 29, 1904, at the age of eighty-four years, one month and three days. She was a member of the Christian Church.

The maternal grandfather of Harry L. Kenworthy married a Miss Snyder, and they were old settlers in Boone county, where they engaged in farming near Thorntown. They were the parents of twelve children, but two of whom are now living: Margaret, the widow of Abner Shepherd, of Galesburg, Ill.; and Mrs. Sophina H. Kenworthy. The mother

of this family passed away in 1850, but the father lived to a good old age.

Harry L. Kenworthy has spent his whole life in Lebanon, and there he was educated in the public schools. His business career began as a clerk in a drug store, and later he embarked in the fire insurance line. He was one of the organizers of the electric light and ice plant, and was both a stock holder in the company and the assistant secretary and treasurer for some years. Then he returned to the insurance work, but in 1899 went into partnership with Mr. R. C. Witt, and since that time has dealt in real estate under the firm name of Witt & Kenworthy. The firm do a large business and hold considerable property in farm lands and city lots. Mr. Kenworthy has not been specially active in politics, but he is a Republican in casting his vote. He is treasurer of the school board. He is interested in lodge work and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Lebanon Lodge, No. 45; Ivanhoe Company, No. 47, Uniformed Rank; the Elks, of Lebanon; Lodge No. 635; and to the Sons of Veterans.

The marriage of Mr. Kenworthy took place Sept. 30, 1890, when he was united to Miss Rose A. Dean, daughter of William and Catherine (O'Brien) Dean, natives of Ireland. They have one daughter, Mary Helen, who is a member of the Catholic Church. The family reside at No. 217 South East street, where Mr. Kenworthy owns a handsome and well appointed home.

LUTHER BEDEL, a highly esteemed citizen of Ingalls, Ind., and veteran soldier of the Rebellion, was born Aug. 4, 1841, in Jackson county, Ind., son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brooks) Bedel, and grandson of Luther and Sarah (Ramsey) Bedel.

The Bedels were an old Virginia family of English extraction, and both Luther Bedel and his brother Calvin were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, the latter being in a Virginia regiment. In later years Calvin Bedel removed to Ohio, thence to Kentucky, and from there he came to Scott county, Ind., where he died. He first took up his home under the squatter's right and attested 160 acres of land in the woods near Pigeon Roost, so called for the fact that pigeons in great numbers would come to roost in the beech woods, late in the afternoon. So vast were the flocks that Audubon, the famous naturalist, says that they

darkened the sky. In the roost their weight would be so great as to break off large branches, and sometimes whole trees were broken down in this way. The early pioneers, after night fall, would go to the roost and with long poles knock the pigeons from the branches, killing them by the hundreds and thousands. For years the pigeons were hunted without restraint, and they gradually began to disappear, although as late as 1872 they were still found plentiful in St. Joseph county, where they fed on acorns. However, they have now entirely disappeared, and this is explained variously, although not satisfactorily. Some well-informed persons believe that as the timber was cut off and hunters multiplied, they were gradually killed off, but as all others of the small game birds still exist this explanation is not accepted by others, among whom is Mr. Bedel, who thinks that they emigrated, as the beech mast and pigeon acorns, which were their principal food, were gone, and as they were closely hunted they went in search of food and peace, and were drowned in trying to cross the ocean. Some writers say that they are still to be found in other countries.

Luther Bedel, grandfather of Luther Bedel of Ingalls, was born in Virginia, and removed with the family to Kentucky, serving in a Kentucky regiment in the war of the Revolution, as well as with Daniel Boone in the trouble with the Indians. He finally settled in Jackson county, Ind., where he cleared a farm of 200 acres, built a log cabin and here reared his family. These children were: Elizabeth; Calvin, who was a soldier in the Mexican war; Hester; Mariah; James; Daniel; Luther; Phoebe; Jane; and Samuel, who was also a soldier in the Mexican war. Luther Bedel was wounded in the battle of Tippecanoe, while serving under General Harrison, and was there captured with a comrade, an Englishman named Samuel Spole, who was wounded in the hip. Later Mr. Bedel took this gentleman home to Jackson county, Ind., where he took the oath of allegiance, married and settled in the neighborhood adjoining Mr. Bedel's farm, and lived to be 102 years old, his wife dying aged eighty-nine years. Luther Bedel was a member of the Missionary Board of the Baptist Church, as was his wife, and he was an old-line Whig in politics. He died aged about seventy-two years, and was buried on the farm, as was also his wife.

Samuel Bedel, son of Luther, was born on the homestead in Jackson county, Ind., in 1813, and received a limited pioneer education, after which he engaged in farming and continued therein all of his life. He was married in Jackson county to Elizabeth Brooks, born in 1812 in Scott county, Ind., daughter of William and Nancy (Peak) Brooks, the former of Scotch descent and the latter of German stock. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks were the parents of these children: John, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Achilles, Kittie, Fannie, Nancy, Matilda, William and Paulina. William Brooks owned about 600 acres of land in Jackson county, some of which he secured with Mexican war claims. He was a substantial and well-to-do farmer and lived to be eighty-four years old, his wife passing away in her seventy-sixth year.

After marriage Samuel Bedel and his wife settled on land in Vernon township, Jackson county, where he bought 200 acres of land and built a log house and barn, these buildings still standing, relics of pioneer days. He and his first wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he was a deacon, and both died in that faith, he when seventy-seven years old, and she in her forty-ninth year. Their children were: Isaiah, Nancy, Luther, John, Sarah Jane, Calvin and Malinda. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Bedel married (second) Hannah Donald, born in Jennings county, Ind., and to them were born two children, Louetta and Mary Alice.

Luther Bedel, son of Samuel and the subject proper of this sketch, was reared among the pioneers of Jackson county, Ind., and attended school in a log school house, the punch-ions for which were hewed by his father. Mr. Bedel's first teacher was Martin McCarty, who taught school for twelve dollars per month and boarded around, and when he whipped a child he made it a rule to go home with the boy and stay over night. Luther worked on the farm and in the clearing, and at driving oxen at a breaking plow, being able to attend school only for two or three months in the winter time. Most of his education was gained at home. After his marriage in 1850, he settled in Vernon township, Jackson county. On June 22, 1862, he enlisted at Uniontown, being mustered in to the service Aug. 20th, of that year, as a private of Company G, 67th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. He was honorably dis-

charged at Galveston, Texas, July 19, 1865. He participated in the following battles and skirmishes, as written in his discharge: Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 14 to 17, 1862, where 300 Union troops were captured by the Confederates, and Mr. Bedel, with others, was paroled on the field and exchanged at Indianapolis, Ind., about two months later; Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 27 to 31, 1862; Arkansas Post, Ark., Jan. 11, 1863, and assisted in the capture of 7,000 Confederates under General Longstreet; Laurel hill Mill; Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Black River, Miss., May 17, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg, May 19 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 10 to 18, 1863; Carrion Cross, La., Nov. 3, 1863, where he was captured, remaining a prisoner until March 4, 1864; Forts Gaines and Morgan, Ala., Aug. 5 to 24, 1864; siege and charge of Fort Blakeley, Ala., April 2 to 9, 1865, and many skirmishes too numerous to mention. He campaigned in nine different States. Mr. Bedel was wounded at Arkansas Post, Ark., being shot in the left leg below the knee, and still pieces of bone are occasionally discharged from the old wound. He was not in the hospital, but remained in his tent and was treated by Dr. G. W. F. Gerrish, the surgeon of the regiment for two weeks. He received a flesh wound on the left cheek at Jackson, Miss., and was also ill for some time but did not go to the hospital, remaining with his company. He was ever an active, faithful soldier, and was respected by his officers and admired by his fellow soldiers for his gallantry in battle.

After his return to Jackson county, Mr. Bedel engaged in farming for a short time, and in 1866 removed to Riley county, Kans., settling on an eighty-acre squatter claim. Here he remained until 1869, when he sold out and returned to Indiana, where he owned 120 acres, on which he lived until 1894. In that year he moved to Madison county, where he remained until 1899, and then went to Alabama, but in 1905 he returned to Madison county, Ind., where he has since made his home, one of Ingalls' most highly esteemed citizens.

On Dec. 22, 1859, in Jennings county, Ind., Mr. Bedel married Sarah Jane Williams, born in 1844, in Ohio. To this union was born one child, Sarah Jane. Mrs. Bedel died prior to the war, and while home on parole furlough Mr. Bedel was married (second), Dec. 13, 1862, in Jennings county, Ind., by

Rev. T. B. Lewis, of the Baptist Church, to Sarah Ellen Carpenter, born June 13, 1845, in Marion township, Jennings county, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Donald) Carpenter. Samuel Carpenter was a farmer of New York, and was married in Miami county, Ohio, after which he settled in Jennings county, Ind., and there cleared up a farm of eighty acres, which he entered, having paid \$100 gold for the property. He improved this farm and made a good home, but after the Civil war removed to Missouri, buying a farm on the St. Francis river, where he died aged about seventy-five years. His wife died at the home of Mr. Bedel, when seventy six years of age, a member of the German Baptist Church, while her husband was a Missionary Baptist. Their children were: Hezekiah, Joseph, Samuel, John, Robert, Hannah, Matthias, Sarah Ellen, Samantha Catherine, Squire, Silas Benjamin, and Francis Marion. All of these children lived to maturity except Samantha, who died aged four years, and Francis, who died in infancy. The others all married except Hannah, who died in young womanhood. To Mr. and Mrs. Bedel have been born children as follows: James Edward, born April 5, 1867; Isaiah, born Sept. 7, 1869; Cora Effie, born Jan. 31, 1872, married Melvin C. McGuire, a farmer of Green township, Madison county, and has children, Mary E., Grant, Cora and Ferdinand; Victor M., born Nov. 26, 1874, married Ellen Richards, a native of Green township, and they have three children, Sarah E., Clarence and Ored; Arthur Elmore, born Feb. 25, 1876; and Maude E., born Nov. 22, 1878, married Ira G. Pherigo, a farmer of Hamilton county, and has one child, Casper.

Mr. Bedel is a member of the German Baptist Church, although formerly a Missionary Baptist, being a deacon and preacher. In earlier years he was a Republican, but through his interest in the cause of temperance has become a Prohibitionist.

REV. JOHN M. SHULSE, a retired minister of the Gospel, of the Christian Church, has been a resident of Boone county for over sixty-eight years, has seen the country develop from a wilderness of heavy timber, frequented by wild animals, to the present state of high cultivation, and has himself played no mean part in forwarding the process of civilization. He was born in Nicholas county, Ky., June 1, 1830.

The Shulse family is of German descent. Peter Shulse, grandfather of John M., lived and died in Kentucky. His trade was that of a cooper. He and his wife Elizabeth had a large family, and both lived to a good old age. Her last years were spent in Indiana, and she passed away when eighty-six years of age. The maternal grandfather was a native of Virginia. He married Susanne Dale, who bore him two daughters. She died in Boone county at the age of eighty-seven years. John G. Shulse, father of John M., like his son after him a minister of the Christian Church, went from his native State of Kentucky to Missouri, and then joined other pioneers in Boone county about 1836. He settled there, and was always busy with his ministrations to others. He died in Lebanon at the age of fifty-six years, and his wife, Elizabeth (Dale) Shulse, survived him until 1894, when she passed away in the fullness of eighty-seven years. They were the parents of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, three of whom are still living, namely: Rev. John M., Dr. William H. and Thomas J.

John M. Shulse was six years old when his parents brought him to Boone county, and he has made his home there ever since, although he spent some time in Illinois and Iowa. He grew up on a farm a mile and a half north of Lebanon, and received his first schooling in the subscription schools. Later he studied one term with Judge Keal in Lebanon. Remaining at home until he was twenty-five years of age, he began life for himself as a farmer, with a half interest in the homestead of 160 acres. In fact throughout his life and whatever his calling, he has always owned a farm. For a couple of years he was associated with his father in a drug business, in Lebanon, but since 1860 he has devoted his life to the ministry. He was ordained that year, with H. Saint Van Dake and Samuel Otterman officiating, assisted by the elders of the Central Christian Church. He began preaching at once, and until March, 1904, pursued his calling without intermission. At the time of his retirement from active work, he was pastor of the Hazelrig Church, an organization of his own founding. He also was the founder of the Old Independence Christian Church.

Rev. John M. Shulse was united to his first wife, Miss Mary Jane Bowers, Aug. 17, 1855. She was the daughter of Abram and Lavica (Hamilton) Bowers. To this first union

three children were born: William Lincoln, who married and is employed by Kingan & Co., packers of Indianapolis; Louisa J., who married Thomas Allen and lives on the old home farm; and Sarah Lavica, who married J. H. Stone, of Watseka, Ill., and has three children, John, Fred and Louise. Mrs. Mary J. Shulse died in 1866, aged twenty-eight years. She was a devout member of the Christian Church.

On Nov. 14, 1868, Mr. Shulse married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hawkins, daughter of Gregory and Elizabeth (Shulse) Hawkins. Of this union there were seven children as follows: John, who lived only six months; Bertha, who died at the age of twelve years; Elizabeth, wife of Goldsmith Hedges, of Lebanon, who has one daughter, Esther; Josephine, the wife of the late Albert Hawkermith, deceased in January, 1904, and the mother of one child, Doris; Joseph, a stenographer in Indianapolis; Harrison, at home; and Benjamin F., a stenographer in the employ of the Big Four railroad and a resident of Indianapolis.

Gregory and Elizabeth Hawkins, the parents of the second Mrs. Shulse, were natives of Kentucky. They had eleven children, six sons and five daughters: Mary J., widow of John Allen, of Thorntown; William M., of Boone county; Frances, wife of John Keys, of Boone county; Henry C., who died May 5, 1904; Abigail, wife of William Henry Pennington, of Lawton, Okla.; Susan, wife of Martin Witt, of Boone county; John W., of Olathe, Kans.; Sarah Elizabeth, Mrs. Shulse; Joseph, Samuel and Benjamin, all deceased. The father of this family was a carpenter who came to Indiana and located in Boone county in 1849. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Church, and their deaths occurred, respectively, in May, 1900, at the age of eighty-nine years, and in 1885, at the age of seventy-two years. The paternal grandfather, William Hawkins, a native of Virginia, was an early settler in Kentucky and Indiana, and died in the latter State, in Hendricks county, a farmer all his life. He married Abigail Caldwell, and had a large family. The maternal grandfather was Peter Shulse, a common ancestor of both Rev. John M. and Sarah E. Shulse.

Rev. John M. Shulse has been for years a power for good in the county, is widely known and is widely held in the highest esteem for his integrity and uprightness and for his many

good qualities. He was formerly a Republican in politics, but is now a Prohibitionist.

OSCAR T. KUHN, a veteran of the Civil war, and a man widely and favorably known as a successful farmer of Warren township, Marion county, Ind., was born in Wayne county, in the town of Centerville, Aug. 8, 1844, son of Solomon and Julia Kuhn, natives of Frederick county, Md., born in 1800 and 1810 respectively, and the latter died at the age of ninety-three years.

Solomon Kuhn was a hatter, having been apprenticed to the hat making industry at an early age. He traveled to some extent, buying furs to use in his hat making, and he frequently would relate of his visit to Indianapolis, when it was but a village of only a few log huts. His first visit was in about the year 1819 or 1820. At one time he owned a business block in Centerville, and was in comfortable circumstances, but reverses in business swept away his property. His family of five children consisted of: Mary, who married Harrison Shank, a stock dealer, and lives at Irvington; William H., who died in the Federal service while a member of Company K, 52d Ind. V. I., in 1862; Oscar T.; Calvin, who married Elizabeth Springer, and is a butcher at Irvington; Emma, who married Joseph L. Hunter, of Irvington, an ex-commissioner.

On the maternal side, grandfather David Sackett was recorder of Wayne county for thirty-four years, and was a physician all his life. Born in Scotland, he came to Wayne county and died aged ninety-three years, a most highly esteemed gentleman.

In 1871 Oscar T. Kuhn married Mary J. Askren, daughter of William and Catherine (Buchanan) Askren, the former a native of Hamilton county (mentioned elsewhere). Three children have been born of this union: Bert, married to Maggie Toon, at home; William F., at home; Victor F.

Mr. Kuhn has a war record which deserves more than passing mention. Enlisting in Company B, 117th Ind. V. I., while his brother enlisted in the 132d Ind. V. I., our subject was out for ten months, and when his term of service expired, he re-enlisted twice thereafter. Among other battles, he participated in those of Blue Springs, Bull's Gap, Reams Station, Clinch Mountain, and many skirmishes, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Returning home, he

engaged as a salesman for eight years; was also a butcher, but later began farming, and now has 160 acres of fine farming land, upon which he has an excellent brick house and many improvements. His principal product is grain, and he markets it to Indianapolis. In politics he is a Republican, as was his father before him. As an excellent farmer, thorough business man, and loyal-hearted citizen, he has few equals, and his neighbors appreciate his many sterling virtues, which have made him what he is today, his success having been attained through his own efforts, intelligently directed.

CHARLES M. GRAVIS, M. D., formerly Medical Director of the Highland Hotel Sanitarium, at Martinsville, Ind., is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Morgan county. He was born July 29, 1845, in Clermont county, Ohio, son of Sebastian and Catherine Minerva (Barker) Gravis, the former of whom was born in Erie, Pa., and the latter in Ohio.

Dr. Gravis is of German extraction, his grandfather, Peter Gravis, having been born in Germany very many years ago, and having come with his father and elder brothers to the United States. The father and two older brothers all became soldiers in the war of the Revolution, and all three were killed in the battle of Long Island, N. Y. Peter Gravis settled in Pennsylvania, and became a defender of his adopted country in the War of 1812. A sword which was presented to him on account of his bravery, by no less a person than the gallant Commodore Perry, is in the possession of Dr. Gravis and is highly prized. Peter Gravis lived to the age of eighty-seven years, and died in Erie, Pa., leaving a family of four sons and one daughter.

Sebastian Gravis, son of Peter and father of the Doctor, taught school for many years during the winter seasons and worked at bricklaying in the summers. It was a promising field for his line of work that brought him to Indianapolis in 1863, and there he followed contracting until within a few years of his death. The outbreak of the Civil war found him ready to give his services to his country, but they were declined on account of his age. Although he was not accepted, he contributed three sons to the cause, Dr. Charles M. entering the army at the age of seventeen years. The death of Mr. Gravis took place in February, 1893, when he had

almost reached his eighty-sixth birthday. He was a great admirer of Andrew Jackson and adhered to the principles of Jacksonian Democracy. He was thrice married, his last wife being the mother of Dr. Charles M. She was the daughter of a prominent citizen of Williamsburg, Ohio, a lawyer by profession, who came of Scotch ancestry, and who died at his home in Ohio, in advanced years, the father of four children. Mrs. Gravis died in 1849, a victim of the scourge of cholera then devastating the country. Both she and husband belonged to the Methodist Church. Of their four children, two survive, namely: Dr. Charles M.; and Mary, widow of Henry C. Gray, now a resident of Indianapolis.

Dr. Charles M. Gravis was reared in Clermont county, Ohio, and although but a school boy, participated in the wave of loyal enthusiasm that swept over the country, in the early days of the Civil war. Two of his brothers, Thomas F. and Sebastian, Jr., became soldiers, and he was at length successful in being accepted, although but seventeen, in Company B, 89th O. V. I., and remained in the service a period of thirty-four months, until the close of the war. He suffered greatly from imprisonment, having been confined two months at Richmond, five months at Danville, and seven months at Andersonville. He, however, survived all this terrible exposure, and also the battles in which he was actively engaged, these being: Chickamauga, where he was captured on Snodgrass Hill; Tullahoma; Bentonville; Hoover's Gap and other smaller engagements.

After the war he returned to his father's home, in Indianapolis, and completed his apprenticeship to the bricklaying trade, and worked at the same during the summer seasons and attended school, giving all the time he could spare to the study of medicine during the summers. Prior to entering the army he was a student in the high school at Williamsburg, and was within one year of graduation when he enlisted as a soldier. In 1871 he graduated in medicine at the Indiana Medical College. In 1892 he supplemented this with a post-graduate course in New York City. After graduation he began practice at Indianapolis and through Marion county, until the spring of 1882, coming at that time to Martinsville, where he has remained ever since. Since 1893 he has been particularly interested in sanitarium work, and in May, 1899, became the medical director of the

Highland Sanitarium, remaining its director almost seven years, or until February, 1906, when he resigned, and went to the Home Lawn Sanitarium as medical director and assistant manager. This he resigned October, 1907, and has since been in general practice at Martinsville. For five years he most acceptably filled the position of county coroner, in Morgan county; for three years was secretary of the county board of health; and for two years served as secretary of the Martinsville board of health. He is a member of the County and the State Medical societies. Fraternally he belongs to Blankenship Post, No. 77, G. A. R., of which he was commander one year, and he has been State medical director of the Indiana State department of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

On September 15, 1870, Dr. Gravis married Miss Sarah C. Smock, daughter of Isaac and Ann (Smock) Smock (very distantly related and descendants of Anneke Jans, the Hollander who left an immense estate in New York City), and six children were born to this union, two of whom still survive: Grace Marie, who married George W. Brown, and has three children, Raymond, Catherine and Madge; and Fred, a graduate of the high school and the Indiana Dental College, and now a dentist at Martinsville, who married Mary Lewis, and has a son, Lewis Milton. Dr. Charles M. Gravis and wife are members of the Christian Church, in which body he was a deacon four or five years until resignation of the office because of his sanitarium work, and he was also church clerk. The beautiful family home is a modern residence on the corner of Harrison and Graham streets, one of the handsomest abodes in the city. Dr. Gravis is the author of a small volume—"Reminiscences by Dr. Gravis of the Battle of Chickamauga, as Seen by a Private, and Prison Life of Andersonville." This little book is a part of the regimental history of the 89th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

JOHN G. RIDGE, a well-known resident of Muncie, Ind., who is engaged extensively in contracting and building, took an active part in the war of the Rebellion. He was born Aug. 8, 1833, in Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Ridge.

The mother died when our subject was but three weeks old, and as his father married again John G. was taken to rear by a man

named Linton, and later, when six years old, went to live with a farmer, John Emely, who had a fine farm two and one-half miles from Waynesville. Here young Ridge continued to live until sixteen years of age, his schooling consisting of three-months terms in the winter, the school house being three miles away. When sixteen years old he returned to his father's home, and began to learn the blacksmith's trade which, however, he did not follow long, the occupation proving uncongenial. He then went to Franklin, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade with his brother-in-law, Sheppard Buchanan, who had married his sister Sarah, and here he continued as an apprentice for three years and three months. He worked in Warren and Montgomery counties, then went to Crawfordsville, Ind., and in 1859 located in Muncie, where he worked at his trade, principally in building schools, until President Lincoln's first call for troops, April 18, 1861, when he enlisted as a private of Company C, 8th Ind. V. I., under Capt. Thomas J. Brady. He served until honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., in August of the same year, having served in the first battle of the war, Rich Mountain, where were killed 250 Confederates and forty-five Federals. Here Mr. Ridge saw the men buried in trenches, most of the Confederates being young students from the Southern colleges. The men, raw and unexperienced and unused to the hardships of army life, sickened quickly, and the finely-uniformed troops soon became a motley gathering of ragged, emaciated men. After his discharge Mr. Ridge returned to Muncie and re-engaged in contracting. On July 18, 1863, in Muncie, Ind., he enlisted a second time, becoming a private of Company B, 69th Ind. V. I., for one year or during the war, and was promoted to orderly sergeant one month later, and second lieutenant in September, 1863. He served at Vicksburg in 1864, his regiment being with the Department of the Gulf. At the battle of Richmond, Ky., he was taken prisoner, but was paroled three days after the fight. He had a furlough from September to November, and on the reorganization of his regiment he went to Memphis, Tenn., and participated in General Sherman's first attack on Vicksburg. He also took part in the battle of Arkansas Post, where 7,000 men were captured, then returned to Vicksburg and took part in many skirmishes, Mr. Ridge commanding the company, as the cap-

tain was ill. In 1864 Mr. Ridge enlisted for the third time, in Company E, 26th Ind. V. I., for three years or during the war, and was honorably discharged on account of the close of the war, at Vicksburg, Nov. 14, 1865. He took part in the battles of Spanish Fork and Fort Blakeley. At all times Mr. Ridge conducted himself with the greatest bravery. He was a faithful and cheerful soldier, looked up to and admired by his comrades, and thoroughly respected by his superior officers.

On Aug. 24, 1861, in Muncie, Mr. Ridge married Julia Hicks, who was born in Ohio, daughter of John Hicks. She died Feb. 9, 1865, in the faith of the Methodist Church. To this union was born one daughter, Jessie F. Mrs. Ridge died while her husband was in the army, and he was not notified of her decease until nine days after her burial. After the war Mr. Ridge returned to Muncie, and was married (second) in 1866, to Eliza J. Motes, born May 15, 1847, in Westmoreland county, Pa., daughter of John and Elizabeth Motes. One child was born to this union: Milton L., a decorator and painter, who resides at home.

Mr. Ridge is a well known carpenter and builder of Muncie, and in addition to having worked on numerous buildings in the city has built a business block for Samuel Martin on South Water street, another on the same street for Dr. Mitchell, the John Parry block on Eighth and East Main streets, and a double residence on West Main street. From 1866 to 1880 Mr. Ridge resided in Dunkirk, Jay county, Ind., and while there erected over two hundred buildings, among them churches, school houses and business blocks. In politics Mr. Ridge is a Republican, and voted for Abraham Lincoln, first term, and every Presidential candidate since that time. Mr. Ridge and his wife are members of the Universalist Church. He is a member of Williams Post, G. A. R., of which he was quartermaster for three years, and is also prominently connected with the Odd Fellows organization, belonging to Dunkirk Lodge, No. 306, the Encampment No. 120, has passed all of the chairs, including that of Noble Grand, and on two different occasions has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge of the State. He was a member of the board of Street Commissioners of Muncie for three years, and also served as deputy assessor of the city for a like period. Although he had

but few advantages in his youth, Mr. Ridge has become a substantial citizen, has many friends, and can be justly named as one of Muncie's representative men.

AMOS THORNBURGH, senior member of the Thornburgh Milling and Elevator Company, at Martinsville, Ind., has been a resident of Morgan county throughout the eighty years of his life, and has ever been counted one of its most active and useful citizens. Mr. Thornburgh was born Feb. 27, 1827, in Brown township, Morgan county, on a farm situated between Mooresville and Brooklyn, where his father, Benjamin Thornburgh, settled in 1822.

The Thornburgh family is of Scotch-Irish stock, and was founded in the United States by three brothers, one of whom settled in Tennessee, one in North Carolina and one in Ohio. The Tennessee settler was the ancestor of Amos Thornburgh, and he had a son, Amos, who was born in Tennessee and went to Kentucky as a pioneer, settling near Harrodsburg, in the Blue Grass region. In 1811 he moved to Washington county, Ind., where he made his home for many years, owning a farm near Salem. He soon became a prominent man of that section, receiving appointment as justice of the peace for Washington county April 18, 1814. Some time during the forties he removed to Clay county, Ill., where he died at an advanced age. He married Rachel Harbinson. His parents were Quakers.

Benjamin Thornburgh, father of Amos, was born in Kentucky, Sept. 25, 1797, and came to Indiana in pioneer days, the family settling at Salem in 1811. Removing to Morgan county in 1822, he took up eighty acres of land in Brown township, the patent for which bore the signature of John Quincy Adams. Soon he began to prosper and in the course of time added another eighty to the original, this patent being signed by Andrew Jackson. Mr. Thornburgh cleared the heavy timber from his land and continued to improve it during his active life, dying at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife was eighty years old when she died, in 1876. Benjamin Thornburgh married Susan Monical, a native of Virginia, and they had a family of fourteen children, five sons and nine daughters, five members still living, viz.: Peter F., of Martinsville; Rachel, widow of L. D. Moon, of Brooklyn, Ind.; Amos, of Martinsville, Ind.; Ada, widow of Daniel Woodward, of

Waukesha, Wis.; and Mary, wife of W. H. Dryden, of Martinsville, Ind. Both parents were members of the M. E. Church, in which Mr. Thornburgh was an exhorter. He was one of the volunteers who pursued and overtook the Indians after the Pigeon Roost Massacre. The Redmen fled, however, when Col. DuVall ordered his men to form in line of battle.

Rev. Peter Monical, the maternal grandfather of Amos Thornburgh, was a native of Virginia, of German descent. He was a Methodist preacher. He married Miss Hannah Yates, who came of the same family as ex-Governor Yates of Illinois, her parents belonging to the celebrated "First Families of Virginia," and they reared a family of ten children. From Virginia Rev. Peter Monical moved to Kentucky, settling at Blue Lick, where he was engaged in making salt, at Lower Blue Lick, and also carried on farming until his removal to Washington county, Ind., in 1811. In 1822 he again moved, into Morgan county, Ind., settling at Lyons Mills, near Brooklyn, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying at the age of sixty-five years.

Amos Thornburgh has spent all his life in his native country. He enjoyed unusual educational advantages for the period of his boyhood, one of the teachers in the locality having been an educated Englishman, and to his instruction Mr. Thornburgh was indebted for a more thorough knowledge of books than was generally to be gained in the country schools. In his young manhood he taught for several winters, working on the farm during the summer season, and he continued to live on the homestead place until he was about fifty years old, when he removed to Martinsville. There for the past thirty years he has been actively engaged in the milling business, where now, in association with his son Benjamin, he conducts what is known as the Union Mills and Elevator, one of the important industrial establishments of the locality.

On April 10, 1854, Mr. Thornburgh was married to Caroline E. Doughty, daughter of John and Judith (Wilcox) Doughty, and four children were born to their union, viz.: James D., who died aged thirty-seven years; Benjamin E., who married Maud Stevens and has one daughter, Mary Myla; John, who died in infancy; and Albert, now of Dawson City, in the Klondyke, who married Mrs. Belle Osterhaut. Mrs. Caroline E. (Doughty) Thornburgh died Feb. 6, 1876, in her fiftieth

year. She was a woman of education, a graduate of Troy Conference Academy, at West Poultney, Vt., where she was born and taught school until her marriage. She was a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

Mr. Thornburgh's second marriage, on Oct. 3, 1877, was to Mrs. Amanda B. Wilson, a native of Newport, N. H., widow of W. W. Wilson and daughter of James and Lona (Prentice) Perham. Mrs. Thornburgh is connected, both by birth and marriage, with some of the foremost of the early settlers of Indianapolis. Her father, James Perham, a native of Maine, was a man of great energy and ability, and exerted considerable influence upon manufacturing interests in Indianapolis in the early days. It was he who owned, shipped and established in that city its first cotton factory, which he operated for several years. The Wests, men of wealth and enterprise, came to the capital in its infancy from Massachusetts and built woolen mills, which Mr. Perham managed in connection with his cotton mill for several years. His wife, Lona Prentice (originally spelled Prentiss), was born in Massachusetts and educated in Boston. She came of aristocratic stock, and her people were rather indignant when she married a poor Westerner, but they became reconciled in after years. Her brother was a wealthy and prominent resident of Boston, and she was related to many famous representatives of the name, among them Mr. George D. Prentice, founder of the *Louisville Courier Journal*, and Colonel Prentice of Shiloh fame. A very complete history of the family has been compiled and published.

W. W. Wilson, to whom Mrs. Thornburgh was first married, was a son of William Wilson, an early pioneer of Ripley and Morgan counties, Ind., and a grandson of Isaac Wilson, who built the first mill in Indianapolis. Isaac Wilson was a Revolutionary soldier. He was twice married, first to Katy Griner, who was the mother of William Wilson, and second to Sarah Neal, of Kentucky, who became the mother of four children, two of whom were: Lorenzo Dow, and Patsy Patterson.

Mr. Thornburgh owns a fine farm of 100 acres, part of which was included in the old homestead, but his home has long been in Martinsville. A fire which occurred during 1901 destroyed his residence in that place, but it has since been replaced by the handsome modern dwelling he now occupies. In politics

Mr. Thornburgh is identified with the Republican party, but beyond serving one term as supervisor in Brown township he has not accepted any office. For forty-eight years he has belonged to the I. O. O. F., and still adheres to the principles of this fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and he is one of the trustees of the church property.

Mr. Thornburgh is statistical correspondent for the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and has been ever since the organization of that department. Few men in Morgan county are more generally known than he. His long connection with business and his interest in educational and religious movements, as well as his approval of many a measure for the public benefit, have all proved his sterling qualities and gained him the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

EZRA ILER is a respected citizen of Anderson, Ind., and a veteran of the great Civil war, and is of sturdy German stock.

John Iler, his grandfather, was a native of Germany, who came to America. He took part in the War of 1812, and was a participant in the battle of Bladensburg. He married Mary J. Fogle, in Maryland, and they both died near Woodsboro, that State, where Mr. Iler had followed distilling. They had children: Conrad, Jacob, Joseph, John, Julia and Mariah.

John Iler (2), son of John, was born Nov. 6, 1806, in Frederick county, Md., and there he received a common school education and followed shoemaking. When a young man he went to Ohio and married Elizabeth Bantz, born in Frederick county, Md., daughter of John and Elizabeth Bantz. John Bantz was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a weaver by trade, and at an early day removed to Ohio as a pioneer, settling in Preble county, where he cleared up 140 acres of land from the heavy timber. Elizabeth, when a girl of fourteen years of age, was a witness of the battle of Bladensburg. John Iler and wife were members of the Lutheran Church. In his political opinions Mr. Iler was a staunch Democrat. He and his wife were typical Ohio pioneers, and were highly respected in their community, where Mr. Iler died aged sixty-six years, Mrs. Iler surviving him some time, and dying aged eighty-eight years. Their children were: Joshua, John, Ezra, Gideon and Henry.

Ezra Iler, son of John and Elizabeth, was

born Jan. 23, 1836, on the old homestead in Preble county, Ohio. He was brought up on the homestead, and received the usual pioneer education, most of his book knowledge being acquired at home. In June, 1862, at the age of twenty-six years, he enlisted, in Cincinnati, Ohio, as a private in Capt. Koontz's Company G, 81st O. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. On June 20, 1879, Mr. Iler was married at Noblesville, to Adelia Kaufman, born Sept. 25, 1838, in Berks county, Pa., daughter of Valentine and Catherine (Wagner) Kaufman. Mrs. Iler was brought by her parents to Wayne county, Ind., in 1840. Valentine Kaufman was born in Berks county, Pa., of German descent, and settled as a pioneer in Wayne county, where he ran a potter's shop for manufacturing earthenware, which latter was his trade. He was a respected citizen and died on his farm in Wayne county, at a ripe old age. His children who lived to mature years were: Jacob, Joseph, Valentine, Sophia, Adelia, Hannah and Mary.

Ezra Iler and his wife, after marriage, settled on the farm in Wayne county, where they lived twelve years, afterward removing to Madison county, and buying land in LaFayette township. Here they remained fourteen years, and in 1890 located in Anderson, where Mr. Iler was engaged in the tin plate works for eight years, since which time he has been engaged in carpenter work. He learned this trade when he was young, when all of the timber had to be hewed out by hand, with a broad-ax, and he became an adept in hewing to the line. He has followed carpentry at different times all of his life, and in his day has built many barns in this section and throughout the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Iler are the parents of these children: Frank, Ada M. and Alice. They are all members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Iler belongs to Major May Post, G. A. R., Anderson. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Anderson, having joined that order at Centreville, Wayne county, over thirty years ago, and in which he has filled all the chairs. He has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State, of which he is a member. In his political opinions he is a stanch Jeffersonian Democrat, while on local issues he is independent of party ties.

Mr. Iler has always been an industrious man of reliable character. When his country needed his services as a soldier, he responded

to the call promptly, and always served faithfully, efficiently and cheerfully, and it is safe to say that he has been as good a citizen in the day of peace as he was a defender of his country in the time of war. He is highly respected and esteemed throughout Madison county.

FRANKLIN HAUGH, of Pike township, Marion county, a man widely and favorably known, was born in Frederick county, Md., near Frederick City, son of Peter S. and Elizabeth (Krise) Haugh, both born in Frederick county, in 1791 and 1797, respectively.

Mr. Haugh's paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, and on coming to America at an early day, he settled in Maryland, where he died at an advanced age, while peacefully sitting in his chair.

Peter S. Haugh, the father, was first married to Mary Lynn, by whom he had two children: Henry, who served in the regular army for years; and one that died in its first year. Later Mr. Haugh was united in marriage with Elizabeth Krise, daughter of Henry Krise, born in Maryland, of German descent.

By trade a blacksmith, Peter S. Haugh came to Indiana in November, 1842, settling near Augusta, on the White river, on a farm known as Claypool and Crowsnest. In the spring of 1845, he removed to Indianapolis on account of sickness, the swamp lands being too much for the family. In that metropolis Peter Haugh found immediate employment at his trade, which he followed until 1849, when he once more moved to Augusta, and there carried on his trade, until he was seventy-two years of age, when he went to live with his excellent son, Franklin, who tenderly cared for both his aged parents. The only portion of the family estate Franklin Haugh received from his parents was the old family Bible which he cherishes above all else, and would not exchange it for the best farm in the country.

First a Democrat, later his principles made Peter Haugh a Republican, and he was highly esteemed by the leaders of both parties. Few men understood or loved horses better than he, and at one time he belonged to a dragoon company. He started to enlist in the War of 1812, but through some trouble relative to the captain, the company was not mustered in. Mr. Haugh refused a commission from the

governor. All of his life Peter Haugh was a hard working man, but, being also generous and charitable, he left but little behind him, except his untarnished name and the memory of his cheery, kind-hearted, jovial manner, and excellent heart.

Franklin Haugh was married in 1872 to Mary Smelser, daughter of Peter and Phoebe (Brown) Smelser. She was born in Rush county, Ind., her father, who was born in Maryland, moving to Kentucky, and then to Rush county, Ind., where her birth occurred as before stated. Still later, in 1859, he removed to Marion county, settling near Augusta, and engaged in farming until his death in 1864. At that time he had 160 acres, but since his demise his widow has lived in Augusta, dividing her time between the homes of her son Samuel, and that of our subject, she being deeply beloved by all. Mr. Smelser was a Republican.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Haugh was Geb. Brown, a native of Virginia, who first moved to Tennessee, then to Wayne county, Ind., from there to Rush county, where he died in 1858. He was a farmer and blacksmith. His children were: Phoebe, John, George, Timothy, Samuel, Franklin, Mary, Alice, Josie and a child who died at the age of eleven years. The Browns were of German descent, while on the other side of the house the ancestors were Irish. Mrs. Smelser is a Hardshell Baptist, and a very devout and pious lady. Although Mr. and Mrs. Haugh have no children of their own, they have an adopted daughter, Josie Bracken, whom they deeply love.

Mr. Haugh has forty acres of land, nearly all of which is under the plow, although five acres are profitably set out in fruit, principally apples and pears. To earn this property he did teaming and work of a like nature in Augusta, and has earned all he owns by the hardest of work, and therefore prizes it all the more. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but will not hold office, having declined the office of justice of the peace, although elected. While not a member of the church, he is one of its supporters, and is much interested in its good work. He belongs to no lodge, and devotes himself to the improvement of his property and the development of the township.

HENRY SHIREMAN, a substantial farmer of Washington township, Morgan

county, who resides at No. 160 North Jefferson street, Martinsville, was born Nov. 13, 1849, in Washington township, son of Maxville and Sarah (Cramer) Shireman, the former of whom were born near Lincolnton, N. C., and the latter in the State of New Jersey.

Michael Shireman, grandfather of Henry, was a native of North Carolina, of German ancestry, who migrated into Indiana in 1832, where he engaged in farming. His death was occasioned by a fall from a horse, when he was seventy years of age. He left a large family in Washington township, Morgan county.

Maxville Shireman made farming his occupation through life, clearing up a farm of 187½ acres of land, in Washington township, and there he reared his family. At the time of his death he owned a large estate, comprising 317½ acres, 187½ situated three-fourths of a mile southeast of Martinsville, and 130 in Jackson township. Mr. Shireman died at the age of seventy-two years. In 1833, before his marriage, he made a trip on horseback from Morgan county, Ind., to North Carolina and return. In religious belief, he was an Episcopalian. His wife, Sarah Cramer, was a daughter of Archibald Cramer, a native of New Jersey of Holland ancestry. Mr. Cramer came to Indiana in the early settlement of the State, and bought a farm situated three miles southeast of Martinsville, and there lived until the last ten years of his life, which were passed in Martinsville. He was the father of numerous children, and died at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Shireman died Nov. 3, 1905, in the faith of the M. E. Church. To Maxville and Sarah Shireman were born ten sons and three daughters, nine of whom survive: Henry; Archibald; Lewis; Andrew; James, Robert, Edward; Mahala, wife of Scott Maxwell; and Margaret. Emeline, now deceased, married Amos Hart.

Henry Shireman was reared in Washington township, and he owns a part of the farm which his grandfather Michael Shireman settled. To his original 160 acres, he has added forty-five, now having 205 acres in the one farm, and he owns also a tract of 132 acres in Jackson township. Mr. Shireman is one of the progressive and intelligent men of his locality, his early education being obtained in the district and high schools at Martinsville, fitting him for the profession of teaching, which he followed through six winters. His

home was with his parents until at his majority he wished to begin farming for himself. For several years after marriage he operated rented land, and then he and his wife came into possession of his grandfather's old farm, which her father had bought, with the exception of twenty acres.

On Oct. 28, 1874, Mr. Shireman married Miss Margaret Bothwell, an old schoolmate, daughter of John and Martha (Hines) Bothwell, and five children were born to this union, namely: (1) John died in infancy. (2) Frederick, who served as deputy county treasurer with his father-in-law, Scott Kelley, then attended Hospital College, at Louisville, Ky., is now chief clerk of the "Seelbach Hotel" at Louisville, Ky. He married Norris Kelley, and after her death he married (second) Nancy Latta, a daughter of a well known physician and surgeon of Louisville. (3) Martha married Cortland M. Henderson, and resides in a pleasant home in Challis, Idaho, where he is county clerk, auditor and recorder of Custer county. (4) Sadie lives at home. (5) Harry died at the age of six months. Mr. and Mrs. Shireman are members of the Presbyterian Church in Martinsville. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party, and for four years was assessor of his township, and was postmaster at Martinsville for four years under the administration of President Cleveland. In addition to his farming interests in Indiana, he was concerned in zinc and lead mining in Missouri, and as he is naturally a mechanic he has also been a carpenter. Fraternally Mr. Shireman is an old and tried Odd Fellow, having been a member of the order for the past thirty years, and he belongs to the Encampment and Martinsville Lodge, No. 274.

Mrs. Shireman's parents were also early settlers in Morgan county, and her father owned about 1,000 acres of land. He lived to the age of eighty years, and the mother to the age of seventy. Of their three children who lived to maturity, David died Feb. 5, 1907; Martha is the wife of Harrison Thomas; and Margaret is Mrs. Henry Shireman. They are, most highly esteemed and take a prominent position among the township families,

JOHN C. KNIGHT (otherwise known as John King), a highly esteemed citizen of Anderson, Ind., who participated as a sailor in the U. S. service during the great Civil war, was born in Milton, County of Kent, Eng-

land, Jan. 28, 1838, son of Charles and Sarah (Rossiter) Knight, the former of whom was a captain, owning his own coasting vessel.

John C. Knight received but little education, his father and two brothers having been lost at sea when he was but ten years old, and young Knight lived with his grandfather Rossiter. At the age of twelve years he was apprenticed as a boatman on the river Thames, and served a short time, then becoming cabin boy on a coasting vessel, on which he served until going as an ordinary seaman to India in the East India trade. He visited Cape Town, Ceylon, Mauritius and Java, and in about 1856-57 sailed from London to New Orleans as an able seaman. He left the vessel and shipped to New York, where he enlisted in the winter of 1857, or early spring of 1858, in the U. S. Navy, serving on the U. S. frigate "Niagara," Capt. Hudson, one year, this ship laying the first successful Atlantic cable. Cyrus Field was aboard the vessel and on the return to New York a great reception was tendered not only Mr. Field, but the crew of the ship, who were given the freedom of the city, being given free entrance to the famous Crystal Palace and Niblo's Gardens. Mr. Knight then enlisted in the Paraguay expedition which was sent out during the trouble with that country (serving on the U. S. steamer "Caledonia," Captain Case), when the U. S. revenue cutter "Water Witch" was fired on and one man killed. This caused great excitement and war was imminent, the expedition sailing from New York under Admiral Shubrick up the river Parana for 1,500 miles, when President Lopez came to terms. They returned to New York in 1859, and Mr. Knight enlisted for three years' service as an ordinary seaman on the U. S. frigate "Sabine," Capt. Adams, and was in Central America at the outbreak of the war, and ordered to return. On their stop at Pensacola, Fla., they found the Confederate flag flying and were not allowed to enter port unless under a flag of truce. This Captain Adams refused to do. They were then ordered to blockade Pensacola, being one of the first ships to receive such orders, and Mr. Knight was a volunteer under Lieutenant Slimmer for night patrol duty in Pensacola Bay, to watch the Confederates and prevent them surprising the fort. This was dangerous service, every man being heavily armed and the oars muffled. In June, 1861, an order came for the ship to report at Portsmouth, N. H.,

where they arrived July 4th, and eight days later Mr. Knight was paid off and honorably discharged. He then enlisted at Boston, Mass., in February, 1863, as a seaman for two years, unless sooner discharged, and served with the steamer, U. S. sloop of war, "San Jacinto," Captain Rockindorf, this being the famous warship that, under Captain Wilkes, took Mason and Slidell from the British steamer "Trent." Mr. Knight was promoted to be captain's coxswain. The "San Jacinto" proceeded under sealed orders to Hampton Roads, arriving there a few days after the famous battle between the "Merri-mac" and "Monitor," this being the first battle between iron-clads recorded in history. Mr. Knight, with others of the crew of the "San Jacinto," went on board of the "Monitor" and thoroughly examined it. After bombarding Sewell's Point and the capture of Norfolk from Hampton Roads the "San Jacinto" sailed for the West Indies to try to intercept the famous pirate "Alabama," and finally found her at the French Island of Martinique, but the wary "Alabama" escaped from the harbor during the night. They then proceeded to Key West where the "San Jacinto" acted as flag-ship for Admiral Farragut, but yellow fever breaking out, they sailed for Northern waters. Two men died on board, but on reaching a colder climate the fever died out. The "San Jacinto" was then stationed at Wilmington, N. C., on the blockade for some time, after which they sailed for Cuba, but soon thereafter she broke her propeller and proceeded to New York. Shortly afterward, while at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Mr. Knight was seriously injured by falling from the hammock netting, was sent to the Brooklyn Marine Hospital and thence to the Chelsea Hospital, from which he was discharged in May, 1864. He re-enlisted in Cincinnati, in August, 1864, for three years or during the war, and was detailed for recruiting for gunboat service, being later transferred to the steamer "Lyon," at Cairo, and promoted to signal quartermaster. He was later sent to New Orleans where he was taken sick and placed in the hospital at Mound City, and was finally honorably discharged from the U. S. steamer "Red Rover," Aug. 12, 1865, having served seven years and proving himself an efficient and capable seaman. After the war he went to Newport, Ky., where he worked in an iron mill and foundry for fifteen years. There he married (first) Sarah Boden, born in Eng-

land, daughter of Major William (of the 23d Ky. Inf.) and Jane (Bostic) Boden. Six children were born to this union: Charles, who died aged four years; Blanch, who married David Sheppard, of Cincinnati; Miriam, who married Edward Ferger, of Chattanooga; Jane, now Mrs. Oscar Jones, of Anderson; Altie, who died aged five years; and William, who resides in Anderson. Mrs. Knight died in 1898, and Mr. Knight was married (second) to Mrs. Stephen Funk (nee Flemming), daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Landry) Flemming.

Mr. Knight has lived in Anderson about seventeen years, and has held the position of weighmaster in rolling mills and plate manufacturing. He is a member of Major May Post, G. A. R., Anderson. In the I. O. O. F. he has passed all the chairs, including that of Noble Grand and has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge of the State. He joined the order in Newport, Ky., and is an ancient Odd Fellow; and also belongs to the Knights of Honor. He is a member of the Christian Church, while his wife is a Presbyterian.

DAVID N. MINNICK, who for a number of years was a substantial agriculturist in Union township, Delaware county, Ind., and was a respected veteran of the Civil war, was born April 22, 1845, in Salem township, Delaware county, son of Andrew and Madeline (Cook) Minnick.

Andrew Minnick was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., and he located as a pioneer in Salem township, Delaware county, Ind., settling on a farm which he cleared from the woods, making a good home of eighty-one acres. His first home was of logs, but later he built one partly frame. He and his wife were great Bible readers and were highly respected in their vicinity. In politics Mr. Minnick was a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Minnick were the parents of the following children: George, born March 23, 1829, died in 1893; Viana, born Sept. 8, 1830, died Jan. 14, 1863; Tracie, born May 14, 1832, died April 14, 1863; Lynn, born Feb. 7, 1836; Mary Ann, born Nov. 4, 1837, died Jan. 18, 1857; Shrena, born Aug. 17, 1840, died Aug. 28, 1851; Uliah, born March 24, 1843; David N., born April 22, 1845; Uriah, born Jan. 2, 1848; and Peter, one of the older children, whose date of birth is not known. The father died Jan. 12, 1879, on his farm, and his wife Oct. 21, 1880.

David N. Minnick was reared in Salem township and received a common school education. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted at Indianapolis, Ind., and was injured in the left knee by a piece of shell in battle, which made him lame through life. He returned to Salem township after the war, and his death occurred March 11, 1905. He was a member of the G. A. R., in which he had held the office of Post Commander.

On Feb. 14, 1867, Mr. Minnick was married, in Daleville, to Lydia Ann Turner, born Oct. 26, 1844, near Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ammon) Turner, and to this union were born: Milton D., born Dec. 27, 1874, a farmer in Salem township, married Blanch Funkhouser, and has two children—Helen Marie and Irene; Cora Bell, born April 26, 1877; Clara Ellen, born Jan. 4, 1879, married Arthur Moon, a farmer of Salem township; Ida Victoria, born Sept. 11, 1884, married John Jenkins, a farmer of Salem township, and has two children—Walter Leo and Crystal May; and Gertie May, born May 24, 1886.

After marriage Mr. Minnick and his wife settled in Salem township, and rented forty acres of land, on which they resided for seven years, at the end of which time they purchased the present home of eighty acres. This farm, although little improved, had a log house on it, and in this they resided until 1884, when Mr. Minnick built a frame house. He was a very industrious, hard-working man, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a notary public for three years, and was one of the trustees of Saunders cemetery.

John Turner, father of Mrs. Minnick, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, son of Jacob Turner, whose other children were: William; Polly, who married Jacob Hipple; and Sally, who married a Shoup. John Turner was a farmer, and when young went to Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Ammon, born in the Shenandoah Valley, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Rhinehardt) Ammon, of German stock. Peter Ammon was an early settler in Champaign county, Ohio, where he cleared eighty acres. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a member of the Lutheran Church. His children were: Katie, Isaac, William, John, Lydia, Mary Ann, Jacob, David and Elizabeth. After marriage John Turner and wife settled in Champaign county,

Ohio, and moved in 1858 to Indiana, making the journey, which consumed a week, in two two-horse wagons, and they settled three and one-half miles north of Chesterfield, on eighty acres. After residing there four years they removed to Daleville, buying town property, and there the rest of their lives was spent, he passing away Aug. 12, 1865, aged sixty-two years, and his wife, in April, 1873, in Daleville. Although the greater portion of Mr. Turner's life was spent in agricultural pursuits, he also, after locating in Daleville, engaged in carpentering, and is said to have been a skilled mechanic. He and his wife were members of the Christian Church, and were highly esteemed people of their community.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Turner were born children as follows: William A.; Jacob; Lydia Ann; David; Elizabeth, who married Samuel Drennen, a soldier in the Civil war; Peter and Isaac. William A. and Jacob were both privates of Company B, 69th Ind. V. I., in the Civil war. William A. met his death by having his horse fall upon him, and he died several years later from the effects of this accident.

JAMES KENROY, late one of Anderson's highly esteemed citizens, was born Nov. 18, 1839, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kenroy's parents dying when he was an infant, he was reared by strangers, and when ten years of age he became a student at Girard College, Philadelphia, being one of the first 200 pupils to be enrolled in this famous college. Here he remained for five years, and was then bound out to learn the carriage maker's trade until twenty-one years of age. In 1861, in Indianapolis, Ind., whither he had come some three months previously, Mr. Kenroy enlisted as a private in Company A, 11th Ind. V. I., Gen. Lew Wallace commanding. He was honorably discharged at Baltimore, Md., as first sergeant of Company A, July 26, 1865, having veteranized at New Iberia, La., in December, 1863, thus having a service of four years and twenty-four days. He was promoted to orderly sergeant for meritorious conduct, and took part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Helena, Ark., and Fort Gibson. He was wounded in the thigh by a piece of shell, and was taken to Carthage, Mo., his wound healing very rapidly. He returned to camp, and was cared for by his comrades. After his service at

Vicksburg, he went to New Orleans, and was present at the capture of 600 guerrillas at Lake Tasse, La., and was in several small battles and skirmishes at Hallville, Berryville, Opequan Creek, Fisher Hill and Cedar Creek. He was always an active and faithful soldier. In his book of reminiscences Mr. Kenroy relates many interesting incidents, some of which are amusing, one of which is here given: At the battle of Shiloh, Mr. Kenroy's regiment was nearly surrounded, but the officer in command was near-sighted, and did not see the Confederates, although the soldiers kept calling to him that they were being surrounded, to which he paid no attention. Finally a boy named Dooley told the officer, who answered, "Well, if you all say so, there must be something in it. Let me put on my 'specs.'"

After the war Mr. Kenroy went to Philadelphia, where he remained until October, 1866, and at this time came to Indianapolis, and later to Anderson. In September, 1869, he married Jeanette Keely, born in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 14, 1851, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Tarkington) Keely, the former born Feb. 20, 1812, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and the latter in Butler county, Ohio. After marriage Mr. Kenroy engaged in carriage painting and manufacturing in Anderson, where he continued until the time of his death in 1907, one of the city's highly respected men. He was a member of Major May Post, G. A. R., where he had been post commander, and for fifteen years had served as adjutant. He took interest in all Grand Army matters, frequently amusing his comrades with stories of army life. In political matters he was a Democrat.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kenroy: James Edwin, born June 14, 1870; Charles L., Oct. 10, 1875; Earl, March 6, 188— (who died aged seven years); and William C., Jan. 11, 1885.

Daniel Keely, father of Mrs. Kenroy, was a son of William Keely, who moved to Indiana in 1832, and settled in Shelby county. Daniel Keely was a pioneer of Indianapolis. He later went to Decatur county, Ind., where he died Jan. 5, 1892, aged seventy-nine years, ten months, fifteen days. He was married Feb. 20, 1834, in Shelby county, to Elizabeth Tarkington.

THOMAS WILLIAM JACKSON. Shelby county is a fertile section of Indiana

especially fitted for farming purposes, and one of the men to take advantage of this fact and profit by it is Thomas William Jackson, of Addison township, who was born in that township, on the Jackson homestead, Jan. 3, 1848, son of William and Sarah (Richart) Jackson.

The paternal grandfather, Andrew Jackson, was born in Maryland in 1754. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and settled in Franklin county, Ind., in 1816, and died there. He was a son of Thomas Jackson, who in 1766 was killed in Maryland while planting corn. The maternal grandfather of Thomas W. Jackson, was Andrew Richart, who died in Kentucky. He married Phebe LeMaster, who after her husband's death came with her children and settled in Shelby county in 1824.

William Jackson, son of Andrew and father of Thomas William, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1806, and removed with his parents to Franklin county, Ind., in 1816. In 1837 he settled in Addison township, Shelby county, clearing off and improving the farm now occupied by his son, Thomas W., and there he died Feb. 16, 1885, his latter days being spent in the enjoyment of the competency won by years of hard work and economy. For two terms he served the township as trustee, and he was a man who could trust and be trusted. Mr. Jackson was twice married, his first wife being Mary Stafford, and his second, Sarah Richart, who was born March 22, 1809, in Bath county, Ky., and both were excellent women.

Thomas William Jackson grew up on the old homestead, which has always been his home, and to which he is greatly attached. He was educated in the common schools, and for seven years was a successful school teacher, although he has always been engaged in farming.

On April 20, 1873, Mr. Jackson married Martha M., daughter of Harrison and Eliza (Henry) Harrell, of Harrison, Ohio. Six children have been born to this marriage: Emma J., Grace, Edna (wife of Fred Gordon), William, Miles and Thomas.

Mr. Jackson is a member of the Christian Church, and takes an active part in its good work, in addition to giving it his generous support. In politics he is a Democrat, and takes an important part in local affairs, having served as county commissioner from 1900 to 1904, in the latter year having been re-

elected. For a year he has been justice of the peace, and is giving marked satisfaction to all who have occasion to call upon him in this office.

M. A. RUSH, M. D., is engaged in the practice of his profession at Anderson, Madison county, Indiana.

MASTEN DASHIELL, long a resident of Indianapolis, where he died May 17, 1903, was a veteran of the war for the Union and a pioneer of Marion county. He was brought to Indiana a few months before it became a State. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, May 30, 1816, son of Charles and Nancy Dashiell, the former born in Maryland, and the latter in Kentucky. They went to Greene county, Ohio, when young, and were married there in 1816, removing when their son Masten was four months old, to Indiana. They settled in Dearborn county, where the father cleared up a large farm in the wilderness. About 1855 he disposed of his possessions in that county and removed to Kankakee county, Ill., where he died in 1858. His widow later went to Indianola, Iowa, where she died at the home of her son, while on a visit. Masten Dashiell was the eldest of a family of sixteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, married and had families of their own. Five of the family are living at this writing, two sons and three daughters. Six of the sons served their country in her hour of peril, and donned the Union blue with stout hearts and strong arms.

Masten Dashiell was but four months old when his parents brought him into Indiana, so that practically his entire life was spent in this State, and he was reared to manhood in Dearborn county, where he married Leah Ann Bailey, a native of that county. Mr. Dashiell came to Marion county in 1836, and in this part of the State lived until his death. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 3d Indiana Cavalry, and in that regiment he served a full term of three years, which expired about the time of the fall of Atlanta. Coming home, he re-enlisted, in the 16th Indiana Mounted Infantry, and served in that command until the close of the war. He took part in many bloody battles, and was at the battles of Shiloh (the second day); Corinth; Iuka; Stone River, where he was captured, being confined in Libby Prison five months before he was exchanged; Chickamauga, and

in the battles around Atlanta that led up to the fall of that stronghold. Most of the period of his second enlistment was spent in Louisiana, with headquarters at New Orleans. After the war Mr. Dashiell lived in Indianapolis, and he died at the home of his youngest child, Mrs. Georgiana Hunter, at No. 318 Bright street, where he had made his home for twenty-three years.

The first wife of Mr. Dashiell died soon after the war, and he was married, in 1871, to Maria Herbert, who is still living, at the age of seventy-five. To the first union were born four children, Mahala, John, Malina and Hosea. To his second marriage came two children, Charles F. and Georgiana, the last named being Mrs. Hunter.

Mr. Dashiell belonged to George H. Chapman Post, No. 209, G. A. R. He cast his first Presidential vote for the Whig candidate, William Henry Harrison, and of later years was a Republican. In religious matters he was a devoted Methodist, and his honorable and upright life brought no blush to his churchly associations.

GUY SEATON, M. D., House Physician and Medical Director at the Colonial Sanitarium, at Martinsville, Ind., was born at Hall, Morgan county, Ind., Sept. 8, 1873, one of the four children of Dr. Grafton W. and Sarah E. (Wellman) Seaton, the other children being as follows: Harry A., of Indianapolis; Edna E., wife of G. G. Martin, postmaster at Cartersburg, Ind.; and Miss Nellie E., a resident of Clayton, Indiana.

Dr. Grafton W. Seaton was born at Hall, Ind., son of Allen R. Seaton, who was born in Jefferson county, Ky., in 1808. After teaching school in his younger days, Allen R. Seaton became a farmer, and in 1832 removed to Morgan county, Ind., where he died at the age of eighty-eight years. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, eight of whom attained mature years. The old farm which he bought in Morgan county has never passed out of the family.

Grafton W. Seaton was reared until the age of sixteen years on a farm in Gregg township, Morgan county, his time being divided between attendance at school and agricultural work. Although but a lad in years he possessed a man's patriotism, and entered the army ready for service in the Civil war, enlisting as a private in Company D, 117th Ind. V. I., but was discharged on account of ill-

ness, one year later. He then took up the study of medicine and spent one year at Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Ill., and later entered Louisville Medical College, from which he graduated in 1870. His early years of practice were passed at Hall, where he remained until 1887, when he removed to Cartersburg. Dr. Seaton practiced here until 1893, when he settled at his present home, Clayton, Ind. Dr. Seaton and wife are members of the Christian Church at Clayton. His fraternal connection is with the various Masonic bodies, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and also the G. A. R. Formerly he was identified with the Republican party, but his present attitude is favorable to the Prohibition party. Mrs. Sarah E. (Wellman) Seaton was a daughter of Capt. A. T. Wellman, a native of Kentucky, and one of the early settlers of Morgan county. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and in the Civil war was the captain of Company A, 33d Ind. V. I. He resigned on account of ill health in January, 1863, and returning home raised Company D, 117th Ind. V. I., and served until June, 1864. After the close of the war he engaged for a time in farming in Morgan county. In the seventies he went to Illinois and engaged in farming near Neoga, but in 1898 he sold his farm and removed to Mattoon, Ill., where he still resides. Captain Wellman was twice married, three children being born to each union, and the survivors are two daughters of the first marriage and two sons of the second.

Dr. Guy Seaton was reared in the village of Hall, Morgan county, where he attended the common schools. Later he entered the high school at Plainfield, Ind., still later that at Danville, Ind., and graduated from the latter in 1890. Dr. Seaton then attended a business college at Indianapolis, and in the fall of 1895, he became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Indianapolis, graduating March 28, 1898. After a short practice with his father at Clayton, he located at Hall where he practiced until March, 1901. In the following May he came to Martinsville to become medical director of the well-known Barnard Sanitarium of this city, a position which he held with great ability until July 1, 1905, when he took a post-graduate course in New York City. In June, 1906, he became Medical Director of the Colonial Sanitarium. Dr. Seaton has patients from Maine to California who come to be

benefited by the healing waters of this locality. The sanitarium under his judicious management has made wonderful records in the alleviation of rheumatism, stomach and kidney troubles and all kinds of skin diseases.

Dr. Seaton is identified with the Republican party. He is very popular in various fraternal organizations, belonging to the Masons (Martinsville Lodge), K. of P., the Elks, the Eagles, the Red Men, and the Sons of Veterans. His relations are most cordial with his brother practitioners, and he is a valued member of both the County and State Medical societies. He served as county coroner two terms, and is at present secretary of the County Board of Health of Morgan county.

AARON D. BOOTH, M. D., now a retired physician of Noblesville, Hamilton county, Ind., and one of the leading citizens of that place, is a native of the county, and both his paternal and maternal ancestors were among the pioneers of the State.

George Booth, the Doctor's grandfather, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was a pioneer in Guilford county, N. C., settling near Raleigh. He was a farmer and slave owner there. In an early day he migrated to Indiana, first locating in Parke county, and between 1842 and 1844 he moved to Hamilton county, settling in Wayne township. There he bought land and cleared up a farm upon which he passed the remainder of his life, dying at the advanced age of about ninety. His wife's maiden name was McNally.

Joseph Booth, son of George, was born in North Carolina in 1818, moved with his father to Parke county, Ind., and there married Hannah Huff, who was born in Parke county, Dec. 25, 1826, daughter of Aaron Huff. After his marriage Joseph Booth settled in Wayne township, Hamilton county, where he cleared up a farm of 320 acres, improving it with good buildings for that day. He became a substantial citizen and was one of the respected members of his community, being especially active in church affairs. He belonged to the U. B. Church, which he served as trustee, and after moving to Noblesville, in 1872, was one of the founders of the U. B. Church there. He lived to the age of over eighty, dying in March, 1900, in Noblesville, and his widow passed away June 1, 1903. They had the following named children: Aaron D., William, Priscilla, Eliza and Kate.

The Booths are of English stock, and there is a tradition in the family that they are of the same ancestry as Edwin Booth, the actor.

Aaron D. Booth was born on a farm in Wayne township, Hamilton county, and there received his early education in the district schools. Later he attended Hartsville College, and subsequently taught school before taking up the study of medicine, one term in Hamilton county and three terms in Bartholomew county. He attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and upon his graduation, in 1874, he immediately settled in Noblesville and began active practice. He soon gained a large and lucrative patronage, and continued to engage in general practice until 1901, when he retired from professional duties on account of the pressure of business affairs. His outside interests had multiplied until he felt he could not do justice to both, and though he was one of the foremost practitioners of the city and vicinity he relinquished medicine entirely. He was a member of the Hamilton County Medical Society and of the Indiana State Medical Society, and ranked well among his professional brethren.

The Doctor is a representative citizen of Noblesville, well known for his straightforward character and progressive disposition, and he has taken a public-spirited interest in all improvements and advancement in his community. He has invested rather extensively in real estate, owning valuable property in Noblesville, including his own attractive home. His residence was built in 1873, and he has since erected ten other houses in the town. In addition he owns the old homestead, where his father first settled. The Doctor is a Republican in political faith, and fraternally holds membership in the Knights of Pythias at Noblesville.

On Nov. 21, 1876, in Noblesville, Dr. Booth was united in marriage with Miss Belle Evans, a native of that place, daughter of James L. and Sarah Ann (Murnan) Evans. Both of her parents belonged to families which have been settled in Indiana from pioneer times.

Jonathan Evans, grandfather of Mrs. Booth, was born Nov. 17, 1799, in Kentucky, son of Walter and Ursula Evans, both of whom died in Kentucky at the age of eighty years, the latter's death occurring Dec. 26, 1848. Jonathan Evans learned the trade of a cooper. He was a young man when he

moved with his father to Kentucky, and settled in Fleming county. There he worked at his trade for some years, and in 1837 migrated with his family to Hancock county, Ind. He cleared a farm and prospered to such an extent that he acquired a substantial property, and became a prominent man in his community. He laid out the town of New Palestine on his farm, and after a number of years at farming became a dry goods merchant. In 1850 he moved to Hamilton county, Ind., and bought land adjoining the town of Noblesville on the north. It was well-improved then, and equipped with good buildings, but he made further improvements on the place during his ownership, and resided there until quite advanced in age, after which he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Emily S. Gray.

In Kentucky, on Oct. 3, 1822, Jonathan Evans married Susannah Barnett, born June 8, 1803, in Maysville, Ky., daughter of James and Sarah (Snodgrass) Barnett, pioneers of that State, the former born Feb. 4, 1777, died Feb. 27, 1860, and the latter born July 4, 1784, died July 20, 1871. To Jonathan and Susannah Evans were born: Sarah Ann, born Aug. 1, 1823, married March 15, 1845, J. H. Voss; James Lafayette, born March 27, 1825, is mentioned farther on; Walter N., born May 14, 1827, married Sept. 28, 1852, Nancy Potter; Mary Jane, born Feb. 18, 1829, married Levi Farley; Ursula Harriet, born Oct. 25, 1830, died unmarried May 10, 1847; Jonathan W., born Nov. 25, 1832, married Sept. 3, 1860, Almeda Nicholson, and died Dec. 20, 1878; John David, born April 19, 1835, a major in the Civil war, married Sept. 5, 1864, Sarah V. Brown, and died May 22, 1873, aged thirty-eight years, one month and three days; Orville H., born March 24, 1837, married June 22, 1860, Harriet E. Brown, a Vermont school teacher; Emily S., born April 28, 1841, married Oct. 17, 1865, Dr. John M. Gray, a surgeon of the Civil war, and long a successful practitioner in his native town, Noblesville, and she died Dec. 30, 1886; and Adolphus G., born Nov. 2, 1845, in New Palestine, Hancock county, Ind., married Sept. 4, 1870, Frances M. Becker, and died Oct. 9, 1887. Jonathan Evans died May 19, 1876, aged seventy-six years, six months and two days, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Emily S. Gray, and his wife long survived him, dying at the home of Mrs. Frances Evans, July 16, 1887. James L. Evans

was a prominent member of the Christian Church and one of the active workers, serving many years as elder. For eight years he was a member of the United States Congress.

James Lafayette Evans, son of Jonathan and father of Mrs. Booth, was born Feb. (or March) 27, 1825, in Claryville, Campbell Co., Ky., and was in his thirteenth year when he came to Indiana with his parents. He received a common school education, and his early training included experience in farm work and as clerk in his father's dry goods store. He was only twenty when he married, and he subsequently lived at New Augusta, Marion county, Ind., for five years, carrying on a mercantile business. In February, 1850, he moved to Noblesville, where he was a pioneer merchant, engaging in the dry goods business for a few years. He then embarked in farming and stock dealing, and was also engaged in the grain business with his brother Walter, the brothers building a grist and flour mill in 1856; they also put up an elevator. Mr. Evans continued in this latter business until his death, and was a prosperous and substantial man, proving very reliable in all his transactions. He had natural business qualifications, which were productive of excellent results in his management of all his affairs, and he possessed a strength of character and determination which carried him through many difficulties.

Mr. Evans was active in all that pertained to the good of his community, and was one of the most esteemed citizens of his day. During the Civil war, he was a strong Union man and supported the cause with his means, also offering his services to the government. His brother, John D., served throughout the war in the 39th Ind. V. I. Mr. Evans was a Democrat in politics. He was one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge at Noblesville, joining as early as 1852.

On Feb. 27, 1845, Mr. Evans married, in Hancock county, Ind., Sarah Ann Murnan, who was born May 15, 1822, in Rush county, this State, daughter of William and Agnes (Cones) Murnan, and granddaughter of John and Jane (Adren) Murnan. Jane Adren was a native of Wales, and the Murnans were from Scotland, those who came to America being three months crossing the ocean on a sailing vessel. John Murnan was a pioneer farmer in Campbell county, Ky. His chil-

dren were: Michael, William, George, John, James, Charles, Elizabeth and Sarah.

William Murnan was born on the home farm in Campbell county, Ky., and received such schooling as the educational institutions of that day afforded. At an early day he came to Connersville, Fayette county, Ind., when the Indians were still in that locality, and began to clear up a farm. But after living there about a year, he returned to his old home in Campbell county, Ky., because of his wife's fear of the savages, and there remained five years. He then went to Rush county, Ind., where he bought 320 acres of land, which tract was still in the woods, and which he proceeded to clear. In 1839 he moved to Hancock county, Ind., settling fourteen miles east of Indianapolis, and there he cleared up a fine farm, comprising 440 acres of land. He built a hewed log house, ceiled on the inside and weather-boarded on the outside, and all his buildings were especially good for that day. He had entered part of his land and bought the rest at second hand, and he met with unusual success in his agricultural work.

Mr. Murnan married, in Campbell county, Ky., Agnes Cones, who was born Dec. 1, 1791, daughter of Jacob and Jane (McCullough) Cones, the former a pioneer farmer of Campbell county. Both the Cones and the McCulloughs were of Scotch-Irish stock. Mrs. Murnan died Aug. 27, 1837, aged forty-five years, and after that Mr. Murnan broke up housekeeping and lived with his children, dying in Rush county, Ind., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jane Rickner, on Dec. 21, 18—, at the age of eighty-one years. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Murnan, namely: John, Aug. 25, 1819, in Kentucky; Elizabeth, born September, 1817; Jane, born Dec. 22, 1820; and Sarah Ann, born May 15, 1822. In politics Mr. Murnan was a stanch Jeffersonian Democrat, and possessed strong convictions, moving to Indiana on account of his opposition to slavery.

James L. Evans and his wife were the parents of the following named children: Melinda J., born Dec. 12, 1845, who is now in Marion county, Ind.; Clarinda H., born October, 1848, also a resident of Marion county; and Belle, born Feb. 2, 1854, wife of Dr. A. D. Booth. The father of this family passed away in Noblesville, May 28, 1893, at the age of sixty-eight. Mrs. Evans, who still survives at the age of over eighty, is a woman

of active mind and excellent memory, and is enjoying her declining years at the old homestead where so many happy days have been passed.

HON. ELISHA J. HOWLAND, an old and much respected farmer of Section 19, Center township, Marion county, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1826, son of Powell and Mahala (Thurber) Howland, both natives of New York. The American lineage of the family (which originated in Wales) is traced to John Howland, who as secretary to Governor Winthrop, came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620. John Howland married Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley, both also passengers on the "Mayflower."

Elisha Howland, grandfather of Elisha J., was of New England birth. He left Rhode Island when a boy of seventeen with a kit of carpenter's tools, and went to Saratoga county, N. Y., where he built the first barn ever put together in that neighborhood by the aid of square and rule. After his marriage he made a trip down the Ohio, stopping at the present site of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he wanted to buy land, but his wife objected to going west among the Indians, and they continued to live in New York. For many years he was a large and successful grower of fruit in Saratoga county, N. Y., where he died at the age of eighty-seven. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife, Rhoda Powell, bore him six children.

Powell Howland, son of Elisha, was born in York State, and was educated in Waterford, N. Y. In 1839 he came to Marion county, Ind., from Saratoga county, N. Y., locating in Center township, where he improved a farm of 364 acres, owning also 200 acres in Washington township, and seventy acres in Perry township. He was a farmer and surveyor, but gave most of his attention to fruit growing, testing and introducing new varieties. He was a close friend of Henry Ward Beecher, and both were active members of the Horticultural Society of Indiana, Mr. Beecher editing an horticultural paper. Mr. Howland had, probably, a more intimate knowledge of the different varieties of fruit than any other man west of the Allegheny mountains unless it was Dr. Warder, of Cincinnati, with whom he often consulted. While living in Saratoga county he was surveyor, justice of the peace, etc., and for several years

in the early days of Marion county he served as county commissioner, and was at one time township trustee (of whom there were three at that time though the law has since been changed, and now there is only one to a township). He was president of the association which built the first gravel road in Marion county, and drew up the Articles of Association, said to be one of the most perfect instruments ever filed in the recorder's office. In his youth he had begun the study of law, but the illness of his father necessitated his return home to assume the management of the home farm. He possessed an analytical mind, and could express his ideas with great clearness—an excellent talker and reasoner. While living in New York he was colonel of the militia and a member of the artillery. His son, Elisha J., has an old stiff leather stock which his father wore.

Powell Howland was twice married. His first wife was Tamma Morris, daughter of Richard Morris, whose other children were: Richard, a capitalist of Philadelphia, where he built more than one hundred brick houses; Theodore, a farmer of Saratoga county, N. Y.; Amanda, who married and moved West; and Lucy, who married and lived in Saratoga county. Mrs. Howland died, and Mr. Howland married (second) Mahala Thurber, daughter of Lawson and Dorothea (Wood) Thurber, of Saratoga county. Six children were born of this union, of whom two died in infancy. Those reaching mature years were: Pamela, wife of Oliver Johnson; Elisha J.; Charles A., a farmer in Washington township, Marion county; and Martha Frances, who married Reson Hammond, a farmer of Washington township, and died in May, 1903. Powell Howland died in 1877, aged seventy-nine years, and his wife died in 1883, aged seventy-nine years. He was a Universalist in religious faith, and she a Methodist.

Lawson Thurber, father of Mrs. Mahala (Thurber) Howland, was a native of New York, and was descended from French, Swiss, Dutch and Scotch ancestors. He followed the occupation of farmer, and he died in his native State advanced in years. He was large and raw-boned, and was capable of a large amount of work. He married Dorothea Wood, of Saratoga county, N. Y., cousin to Ferdinand Wood, of New York City. Their children were: Clara; Mahala, who became the wife of Mr. Howland; Mary, who married (first) a Mr. Rice, and (second) a Mr. Pres-

ton (her son, Henry Preston, lives in Oakland, Cal.); Julia, who married a Mr. Doty, of Schenectady, N. Y.; Jane, who married Albert P. Blood, of Ballston-Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y.; Edward, of Saratoga, N. Y.; and Richard, who died at Palm Beach, Florida.

Elisha J. Howland, son of Powell, was not quite thirteen when, in 1839, he accompanied his parents to Marion county, since then continuously his home. His education was obtained in the district and city schools, and the Marion County Seminary. His early manhood was spent in general farming, and his later years in fruit growing. Remaining at home until he had reached his majority, he built a house for himself on a part of his father's homestead, which he still occupies. Recently he disposed of 150 acres, and now has eighteen acres which surround the old home.

In politics Mr. Howland is a Democrat, and he represented his town in the Indiana Legislature of 1883. For several years he was road supervisor and established the first gravel road in Marion county. This road, which passes his place, was the result of his energy and influence, and it extended from what is now St. Mary's and Central avenue to the Washington township line. Gen. Thomas A. Morris, of Indianapolis, asked Mr. Howland to go to a meeting at Broadripple to see if a road could not be built up Central avenue (then called the Broadripple road). Mr. Howland said he could get subscribers for a road that passed his house on the other side of the creek, but Gen. Morris thought not, and Mr. Howland began at once to investigate. Going first to his father, who drew up the Articles of Association, and at the same time subscribed \$500, he then started among his neighbors, securing subscriptions as follows: Nelson Patterson, \$300; William Wimpenny, \$300; Peter Messersmith, \$200; John Brown, \$150; Thomas Johnson, \$100; Robert Duncan, \$200; and Mr. Howland himself, \$300. He then took the articles of the association to the auditor's office, and he is convinced that this road is the first as the auditor said he knew of no law requiring him to file any such instrument. Mr. Howland cited the law, and the Articles were duly recorded. Many others signed after the recording of the Articles. The signers held a meeting and elected directors. Subsequently Mr. Howland was elected a director and took

a contract to build one mile of the road—the first mile south of the Washington township line. The first directors were: George Bruce, Nelson Patterson, John Sutherland, Thomas A. Morris and Powell Howland (father of Elisha J.). The last named was elected president and served until his death. He was entitled to twenty votes because of the amount of his original subscription, and he had incorporated in the agreement that no one director or stockholder should be entitled to more than twenty votes, a safeguard to prevent monopoly.

On Jan. 15, 1851, Elisha J. Howland was married to Margaret E. Berry, daughter of Nineveh and Hannah (Pugh) Berry. To this union six children were born, of whom three are living: (1) Charles B., of Indianapolis, married Mary Wright, and has two children, Halford and Ethel. (2) Elizabeth, who became the wife of Frank P. Baker, of Indianapolis, and had one child, Roy, died in 1902. (3) James E., married Maud Jones, and lives in Indianapolis. (4) Margaret married Charles S. Wright, of Indianapolis, and had two children, Worth E. and Howland. She died in 1903. (5) Julia lives at home. (6) Alice died when three years old. Mr. and Mrs. Howland are members of the Lutheran Church.

Nineveh and Hannah (Pugh) Berry, parents of Mrs. Howland, were both born and bred in Indiana. Mr. Berry was first engaged as a merchant, and then as a farmer. When the nation called for volunteers for service in the Mexican war, he was one of the first to respond. He was very prominent in public affairs, holding at various times the offices of county recorder, county surveyor and county treasurer. His wife, Hannah Pugh, bore him three children, two of whom are deceased.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MARS (deceased) was one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Martinsville, Ind. He was born Nov. 4, 1826, on a farm six miles south of Indianapolis, son of David and Rachel (Mars) Mars, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Five children were born to these parents, three sons and two daughters, the only survivor of the family being a brother of Mr. Mars, John R. Mars, a resident of Nashville, Tennessee.

The Mars family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the grandfather of William A.

Mars, Alexander Mars, was a native of Virginia. In that State he married Nancy Steele, and they reared a large family. Mr. Mars was an agriculturist. He was an exhorter in the Methodist Church, to which religious body his family had belonged for several generations. Alexander Mars died in Virginia at the age of eighty-four years. His name appears as a member of the old State Militia.

David Mars, son of Alexander, was also born in Virginia, and came from there in 1822 as a pioneer to Marion county, Ind. Here he entered three tracts of land of eighty acres each, situated on the Three Notch road, six miles south of Indianapolis, all of which he cleared and improved. He and his wife were among the pioneer Methodists of the State, and his house was the home of the itinerant preachers and other religious workers. He donated the land and assisted in building a church upon his farm. After his children had grown to maturity and had become established in life for themselves, he retired to Franklin, and resided there until his death, in 1869, at the age of sixty-three years. For a short time he served in the War of 1812, and for two terms he was commissioner of Marion county, Ind. The mother of Mr. Mars was a daughter of John Mars, who was a native of Wythe county, Va. John Mars was a farmer by occupation. His name appears as one of the members of the old State Militia. Thus on both sides of the family William A. Mars came of fine old Virginia stock.

Mr. Mars was reared on the farm in Marion county, Ind., and was given the educational advantages afforded by the old subscription schools. Here he was sufficiently instructed to enable him to become a teacher, but after several terms he went to Indianapolis and accepted a clerical position, first with Alvord & Woodward, then with Benjamin Pottage, and later with E. J. Peck. Mr. Mars then started in business for himself, in 1849, opening a general store at Southport, where he remained three years, and then removed to Edinburg, and entered the employ of the Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Company, as ticket and freight agent. In 1858 he removed to Franklin, and for two years conducted a stove and tin shop, removing his business then to Indianapolis, and conducting it there until 1862. On Aug. 18, 1862, Mr. Mars enlisted in the 70th Indiana Infantry, Gen. Harrison's regiment, for ser-

vice in the Civil war, and served three years, being appointed by Col. Harrison as quarter master sergeant. He was honorably discharged June 8, 1865. In his capacity as quartermaster sergeant he issued all the clothing for the regiment. After the close of the war he returned to Franklin, and for three years engaged in clerking in a shoe store, leaving there to accept a position as postal clerk, and he continued in that capacity on the Big Four railroad for seventeen years, leaving the service in 1886. From 1869 his home was in Martinsville, and there he entered into a partnership with his son, William A., Jr., who had established a hardware business there three years previously. The business has prospered ever since and takes a leading position among the activities of Martinsville.

On Jan. 3, 1850, Mr. Mars was married in Oldham county, Ky., to Miss Caroline Hickman, daughter of Lawrence and Matilda (Ross) Hickman, and six children were born to this union, four sons and two daughters—Byron, Clarence, George, William A., Jr., Florence and Celestas. All of these died in infancy, with the exception of William A., Jr., the junior member of the hardware firm. He married Miss Fannie Simpson, and they have two children, Marguerite and Bruce. Mr. Mars was bereft of his estimable wife Jan. 13, 1894, the immediate cause of her death being paralysis. She had reached the age of sixty-six years, and she was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Mars passed away Aug. 25, 1903. For many years he was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and was one of the stewards therein. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. Fraternally he belonged to the Masonic order, and to Blankenship Post, G. A. R.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1850, son of Benjamin and Mary (Personette) Franklin, both natives of Ohio.

Joseph Franklin, his grandfather, was born in Ohio, but early came with his family to Henry county, Ind., where he made his home near Mechanicsburg. He was a farmer and died advanced in years, the father of a large family. His wife was a woman of strong character and extraordinary education for her day. She wielded a considerable influence on

the community. A woman of fine appearance, she was a good example of the English style of beauty.

Joseph Personette, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Franklin, was born in Ohio, and was also an early settler in Henry county, Ind., where he followed farming. In early life he was a shoemaker, and made shoes for his neighbors some years. Very expert with tools, he did a great deal of mechanical work, and made coffins for the community. When he died he was upward of eighty years of age, and had reared a numerous family.

Benjamin Franklin, son of Joseph and father of the subject proper of this sketch, was a Christian (Disciple) minister, and was the founder of the American *Christian Review*, of Cincinnati, which was widely read and very influential, and which he edited up to the time of his death, a period of between thirty and forty years. Mr. Franklin was a great worker in the reformation and restoration movement, in which Thomas and Alexander Campbell were very prominent leaders. His widow, Mary (Personette), died in 1882, at the age of seventy-two years. Both were always active in church work, and he was well and favorably known throughout the United States as a prominent preacher of the Christian Church, and an able exponent of the doctrines peculiar to that body. A self-educated and self-made man, his learning, ability and piety were alike remarkable, and in the presentation of the primitive gospel he was a powerful preacher. Of his children—four sons and five daughters—six are still living: Joseph, pastor of the Christian Church at Bedford, Ind.; James, of Cambridge, Kans.; Sarah, wife of William B. Wright, of Anderson, Ind.; Isabella, wife of George W. Rice, of Pennsylvania; Benjamin; and Alexander Campbell, a railroad man at Muncie, Indiana.

Benjamin Franklin, son of Benjamin, is a direct descendant of Wilson Franklin, brother to the celebrated Benjamin Franklin. He was reared in Cincinnati, where he attended the city schools until he was fifteen years of age. He then accompanied his parents to Anderson, Ind., and when he had reached the age of eighteen he became a student in what was then the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College. After spending three years in that institution he associated himself with the Russell Thresher Company, with which he remained for a short time, and

in 1873 entered the recorder's office of Marion county, as deputy recorder, a position he filled efficiently for many years. In 1893-94-95 he was connected with the Odd Fellows Mutual Aid Association.

Benjamin Franklin was married March 27, 1872, to Eliza A. Adams, daughter of Alexander and Vileete (Cundiff) Adams. Her father died about 1892, at the age of eighty-four years. Among his direct ancestors was a brother of John Quincy Adams, the eminent statesman and patriot of a former age. The mother of Mrs. Franklin attained the age of nearly fourscore years and ten.

Mabel Franklin, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, married William P. Connor, and is the mother of two children: George Dewey, born on the day of the battle in Manila Bay, and named in honor of the hero of that occasion; and Lucia Francelia. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin are members of the Third Christian Church, of Indianapolis, in which he is a deacon and chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Franklin is an honored member of Philoxenian Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., and is grand trustee of the grand lodge of Indiana, having passed through all the chairs. He also belongs to the Royal Arcanum, and his wife, who is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, is past representative of the Assembly. In politics Mr. Franklin is a Republican.

DR. J. W. FANCHER, one of the oldest and best known of the pioneer physicians of Sheridan, Ind., was born in Rush county, this State, Nov. 23, 1838, son of William and Elizabeth (Sims) Fancher.

The Fancher family is of French stock. John Fancher, grandfather of the Doctor, was born in France, the son of wealthy parents. He settled in New York State in an early day, and was engaged as a trader. He came in pioneer days to Indiana to invest in land, bringing with him some \$40,000. He disappeared on the banks of the Wabash river at the crossing at Attica, and it is believed that he was waylaid, murdered and robbed, although his body was never found, nor was he ever heard of afterward. So far as is known, from him are descended all of the American Fanchers.

William Fancher, son of John, was born in New York, and came, when a young man, to Fountain county, Ind., and then as early as 1830 settled in Rush county. In about 1835

or 1836 he married Elizabeth Sims, daughter of John and Nancy Sims, of Scotch-Irish stock. John Sims was a shoemaker in North Carolina, and died advanced in years; his wife Nancy lived to be ninety-eight years old.

Dr. Fancher was reared on a farm and received but a limited education in the primitive log school house of the pioneer days. The Doctor became a skilled penman, and taught many writing schools in the early days, among his pupils being many young men and women who afterward became prominent in the State, among whom may be mentioned Judge Theodore P. Davis. The Doctor also studied at home, becoming very well-informed. He learned pump making and the business of carriage and house painting. In the fall of 1862, at LaFayette, Ind., he enlisted for three years or during the war, becoming a private in Company A, 86th Ind. V. I. He served until honorably discharged in June, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., having served nearly three years. He took part in the battles of Perryville, Peach Tree Creek and LaVergne, Tenn. At the battle of Stone River he was shot in the left hand, being also wounded by a shell in the left ankle and knee cap. He was in the hospital at Louisville, and his knee stiffened so that he was unable to continue with his regiment, and was, accordingly, assigned to hospital duty, being made assistant hospital steward and assistant druggist, the last four months being under Major Fitz and Colonel Mundy, commander of the post. He then attempted to rejoin his regiment, but was seized with smallpox, and was confined in Smallpox Hospital, No. 11, Nashville, Tenn., and here his knee filled with purulent matter. The doctor recovered the use of his knee, however, and as assistant hospital steward served until the expiration of his term of service. In the hospital the Doctor learned a great deal about the use of medicine and the care of the sick. After the war he went to Boone county, Ind., where his father was living, and there he remained for a while.

Dr. Fancher married Matilda Shook, born in 1840, in Oxford, Ohio, daughter of John and Cynthia (Weston) Shook. The Shooks were of Pennsylvania-German stock, and Mrs. John Shook settled in Boone county, Ind., during the war. John Shook cleared up a farm in Butler county, Ohio, where he died before the Civil war, his sons assisting their

mother to manage the farm in Indiana. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. John Shook were: Nancy, Martha, Matilda, George (a soldier who died in the Civil war), Levi and Elizabeth.

Dr. Fancher settled on a farm in Boone county, Ind., in the woods, three and one-half miles west of Sheridan. With the assistance of his worthy wife, who was a good manager, the Doctor succeeded in acquiring a medical library and in attending the Indiana Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1875, and at which he took a special course in 1879. He began the practice of his profession at Sheridan, and soon established a good practice. The Doctor is a subscriber to the leading medical journals, owns a good medical library and keeps well abreast of the times. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Church, to which his wife belongs. Dr. Fancher is a self-made man, and owes the success he has gained entirely to his own efforts, and those of his good wife.

OLIVER HUNTER COTTINGHAM, a lifelong resident of Indiana, is a descendant of a line of Scotch-Irish ancestors, and represents a family that settled first in Delaware in Colonial days. He was born in Noblesville, Ind., Oct. 12, 1847, son of John D. and Hannah (Mull) Cottingham.

John D. Cottingham was born near Dover, Del., Dec. 31, 1805, and he received a good education for his day. He became a merchant, and decided to try his fortunes in the West, then just beginning to be more generally settled. He located in Hamilton county, Ind., one of the pioneers in Noblesville, and engaged in mercantile pursuits there for a number of years. Much of the profit of his enterprise he put into land, became the owner of several large farms, and laid out part of the town of Cicero on his land. Moving thither in 1849 or 1850, he was one of the first residents of the new town, was its leading merchant and continued in business there till his death, Feb. 10, 1875. In addition to his own private business he was active in public affairs, was one of the prominent men of his locality and served in 1842 as a justice of the peace. His docket is still preserved. In politics he was a Republican, and was proud to have had the privilege of voting for Abraham Lincoln.

In Noblesville, Mr. Cottingham was married to Hannah Mull, born in New Jersey June 4, 1815, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Mull, pioneer settlers near Shawtown. Hannah Mull had to walk the long distance through the woods to the court house at the county seat to get the deed to their land recorded. A family of seven children blessed the union of John D. and Hannah Cottingham, all born in Hamilton county, as follows: John W., Aug. 15, 1833; Hannah, Aug. 8, 1836; Emma, Sept. 25, 1838; Catherine, July 27, 1841; Calista, June 5, 1844; Oliver H., Oct. 12, 1847; and Ellen, Jan. 3, 1850. Mr. Cottingham reared his family in the Methodist faith, to which church he belonged. He was always active in its work, was a class leader and helped to found the first church of that denomination in Cicero. Mrs. Cottingham died some years before her husband, Feb. 2, 1866, at the age of fifty years and eight months.

Oliver H. Cottingham was born in Noblesville, Oct. 12, 1847, but was only about two years of age when his father removed to Cicero. There the boy grew up, attending the first school opened in the town, which was held in a little log school house. As he grew older he did farm work and clerked for his father, till the time came when he could enlist in the army. On May 11, 1864, when seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Cicero as a private in Company K, 138th Ind. V. I., for 100 days. He was sent to Tennessee on guard duty at Tullahoma, served four months and twenty days, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Sept. 30, 1864. He returned to Cicero, and then re-enlisted March 7, 1865, in Company F, 155th Ind. V. I., for one year or during the war, and was honorably discharged Aug. 4, 1865, at Dover, Del., at the close of the war. He was always in active service, never in the hospital nor in prison, and was ever prompt and cheerful in the discharge of his duty.

On returning to Cicero again Mr. Cottingham made agriculture his calling, and has followed it to this day, being very successful in his operations. On Sept. 15, 1874, he was married in Cicero to Mrs. Margaret G. (Foland) Royer, widow of George Royer, a soldier in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Cottingham have had five children, viz.: Caroline, born April 16, 1875, who died in infancy; Calvin F., March 11, 1877; Ralston B., Nov. 3, 1879, who married Miss Milton Travioli, and is a

glass blower at Terre Haute; Thomas H., April 16, 1882; and Mrs. Edward Gilbert, Dec. 20, 1884. Mr. Cottingham belongs to Post No. 207, G. A. R., at Cicero, and has held most of the offices in the Post. In politics he is a Republican. He stands high in the general esteem in Cicero, and is a much respected citizen.

Mrs. Cottingham, born March 24, 1844, in Madison county, Ind., is a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Richwine) Foland, and comes of Virginia ancestry on both sides. Henry Foland was of Dutch stock, while his wife was of German. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and on coming to Indiana, first settled in Henry county, then in Madison, where he cleared a farm from the woods. Later in life he moved to the vicinity of Carthage, Mo., and there died Feb. 1, 1872, aged seventy-five. His wife lived to the age of eighty-five years. They had four children, namely: William, who enlisted in Company B, 39th Ind. V. I., served three years in the Civil war, and died before the time of his discharge; Margaret G.; Melissa A.; and John. Margaret G. Foland was first married in Cicero, Sept. 16, 1860, to George Royer. One child was born to them, and then in 1862 Mr. Royer enlisted. He was with Sherman in his March to the Sea and suffered much from exposure. He lived to return home, however, and he and his wife moved to Carthage, Mo., with the Foland family. There Mr. Royer died from the effects of his army life, May 21, 1873. He left his widow with four children: Joel, born June 26, 1861; Sophronia C., May 9, 1866; Martha J., Aug. 31, 1868; and Clarence M., Oct. 1, 1871, the only one born in Missouri.

JOHN W. FEATHERSTON, a respected citizen of Anderson, Ind., and a veteran of the Civil war, has been engaged in farming in this section since 1873. He was born March 1, 1837, in Jefferson county, Ind., son of Charles D. and Louisa (Acres) Featherston.

Jeremiah Featherston, grandfather of John W., was a pioneer of Kentucky, and settled near Frankfort. In 1822 he located in Indiana, settling in Marion county, six miles south of Indianapolis, where he entered and bought 160 acres of land from the United States government. He afterward sold eighty acres of this land, and kept eighty acres himself, which he cleared up and converted into a good farm, and here he passed his remain-

ing days. He died in 1864 or 1865, between the ages of seventy and eight years. He married Annie Green, and their children were: Charles D., John, William E., Byrle (who died young), Lucy, James, Robert, Sarah, Jeremiah, Mary and Nancy.

Charles D. Featherston was probably born in Kentucky and was a young man when his parents moved to Marion county, Ind. His life business was farming, but he worked on the old State house in Indianapolis, when it was being erected, during the summer time for two or three years. He married Louisa Acres, born in Indiana, of Irish parentage, daughter of Finley Acres, a native of Ireland. Mr. Featherston first settled on his father's farm, later removing to a rented farm near Indianapolis, where he lived about ten years, and then located in Hamilton county, where he lived on a farm near Noblesville. He died in Augusta, nine miles north of Indianapolis, aged about seventy years. He was a member of the Christian Church, and was an upright, straight-forward man, and had many friends. His first wife, Louisa (Acres) died, the mother of one son, John W., and Mr. Featherston took for his second wife, Narcissa Eudaly, by whom he had these children: Eliza J. and Nancy E. (twins); Jeremiah; Charles; Narcissa; Margaret; Maria; Elizabeth; William; Mary; Andrew; Fran; and Melissa and Lucinda (twins), who died aged fourteen and fifteen years, respectively.

John W. Featherston received but a meager education, attending the district school not more than two months. His mother died when he was about nine years old, and he was brought up by his grandparents, Jeremiah and Annie Green Featherston. He began work at a very early age, being reared a farmer, which occupation he has always followed. He married in Marion county, Oct. 18, 1857, Malinda Johnson, born in Jefferson county, Ind., July 17, 1841, daughter of Bartimus and Malinda (Ritchie) Johnson. Bartimus Johnson was a Kentuckian who settled in Bartholomew county at an early date, and moved to Marion county in 1856. He later removed to Johnson county, where he died aged about eighty years. His children were: Mitchell, John, Nancy, Mary, James, Charles, William, Dicy and Malinda. Of these James and Charles were soldiers in the Mexican war, and Mitchell, John and William in the Civil war. John was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky.

The father of these children was a local minister of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John W. Featherston and his wife, after marriage, settled in Marion county, where he farmed until the Civil war. He enlisted at Indianapolis, in September, 1864, as a private in Company B, 29th Ind. V. I., to serve one year or during the war. He served until the time had nearly expired when he was honorably discharged, the war having closed. He was a participant of the first battle of Franklin, three days' fight; the second battle of Nashville; Decatur, Ala., in many skirmishes, as well as taking part in many forced marches. He marched from Nov. 16, 1864, until Jan. 29, 1865, on Steedman's raid to re-enforce General Thomas, following Steedman until his troops were demoralized.

When Mr. Featherston enlisted he left his wife and three little children at home, and while away his little son, Charles, aged six years, died, and Mr. Featherston was unable to get home to see him. The child died from an attack of spotted fever, twenty-three children being claimed from the school little Charles was attending—his first term. After the war Mr. Featherston returned home, and worked for a time at ordinary labor, all of his savings having been swept away through the needs of his family when he was away. Later, having accumulated a little money he rented land in Marion county, in 1873 locating in Brown county, where he bought 160 acres of land in the timber, which land he cleared and improved into a good farm, setting out an orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Featherston have had children as follows: Charles, James, Louisa, William, Albert, Calvin, Oscar and Rosetta. Mr. Featherston and his wife moved to Anderson in 1896, where they bought a pleasant residence property and there they now reside. Mrs. Featherston is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and at one time served as road supervisor. He is an honored member of Major May Post, G. A. R., of Anderson, in which he has held the office of chaplain. He was vice-commander of his Post at Bean Blossom, Brown county. Mr. Featherston has always been an industrious, hard-working man, straight-forward and honest in his dealings with his fellow men, and he is regarded as one of Anderson's representative citizens. The present independent position in which he finds

himself is entirely the result of his own efforts. Unlike many of the soldiers of the Civil war, Mr. Featherston's experiences in that struggle did not incapacitate him from hard, persistent work upon his return. On the other hand he probably at that time realized more fully than ever before the compensations of industry.

PROF. ALFRED HOUGHTON, for many years a popular and capable teacher of the piano and string and brass instruments, and the well known leader of the Houghton Military Band and Orchestra, Indianapolis, was born in London, England, Jan. 22, 1854, one of the three children of Alfred and Clara Houghton, the former born in the United States, and the latter in England.

Alfred Houghton was a lad of eight years when he went to live with his uncle, William Houghton, a sea captain, and with him he remained several years. In 1872 the young musician came to the United States and located in Buffalo, and after several years removed to Gallion, Ohio. In 1883 Prof. Houghton came to Indianapolis, and here he has made his home to the present time. His common-school education was acquired in London, but in this country he became a close student, and has gained much valuable information without the assistance of an instructor.

When Prof. Houghton was only five years old he began playing the piccolo, and later the violin. He followed along this line and gradually became familiar with other instruments, and finally a teacher of music, and this has been his profession these many years. Several bands have been taught by him, among them the Indianapolis Band, which is the band of the District Assembly, No. 106, K. of L.; and he was band master of the First Regiment, Uniform Rank, K. of P., and of the Indiana Legion, Second Regiment Infantry. His own band was known as Houghton's Military and Orchestra Band, and was composed of fraternity men of the different orders. The professor furnishes music for concerts, balls, parties, picnics, parades, funerals and other occasions where good music is desirable. Ill health has of late compelled him to give up some of his work, but music has been too much a part of his life for him to lay it aside for any great length of time, and it is safe to predict that he will return to it with added enthusiasm and love when his strength is restored.

Prof. Houghton was married Nov. 3, 1881, to Miss Alice May, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Jane (Ely) Aller, who were reared in Ohio. In the Aller family were three children, two of whom are yet living: Mrs. Houghton and Theron Webb Aller, of Chicago. Mrs. Houghton's mother died in the faith of the Baptist Church in 1877, at the age of forty-nine years, and her father died in August, 1901, at the age of eighty years. He served throughout the war of the Rebellion, twice re-enlisting. Prof. Houghton belongs to a number of social and fraternal societies, and is very popular in all. In politics he is a Democrat in principle, but aims to cast an independent vote on local issues.

SAMUEL KENNEDY, M. D., a leading practitioner of Shelbyville, Ind., and a man of great prominence in that community, was born in the city, March 16, 1867, son of Dr. Samuel A. and Eliza M. (Kennedy) Kennedy, and on both sides is of the fifth generation in descent from James Kennedy, a native of the North of Ireland, who came to America in 1743, and in connection with Lawyer Ross, of Lancaster county, Pa., bought a tract of land on the Antietam in Maryland, and established Rock Forge. This land was on the Antietam where the Monocacy Creek joins it, just above its mouth. In 1767 James Kennedy sold his business in Maryland, and being elated with the idea of a new country, removed to Pennsylvania, locating on the Susquehanna river, nine miles below Sunbury. Here he made a new purchase, which began a few miles above Thomsburg and terminated below the big island settled upon by Gov. William Dunn, before the treaty with the Indians. He remained there two years, or until the breaking out of the Indian war, when he went to New Jersey, and purchased a furnace on the Miskinickunk, where he lived several years, and then removed to Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Andrew Kennedy, son of James, was born in Maryland in 1764. He received his education at Allentown, Pa., and in 1781 was apprenticed to Mr. John Dunlap, of Philadelphia, to learn the printer's trade. With him he served his time, and afterward worked for him several years. Andrew Kennedy was married in 1789, by Bishop White, to Miss Mary Favers, who was born in Philadelphia in 1768. Her father came from Wales, and was a firm supporter of the American cause

during the Revolution, and was killed at Yorktown. Her only brother, James Favers, volunteered on board the privateer commanded by Capt. Wilson, and was either killed in action or he died aboard the prison ship "Jersey." The mother of Mrs. Kennedy had a brother, Col. Wylie, who served in the Revolution, and was killed at what was known as Harmor's defeat, in the western country, while commanding the regulars. Thus all the male relatives of Mrs. Kennedy gave up their lives in the defense of their adopted country.

After working several years in New York and Philadelphia, Andrew Kennedy purchased a printing plant, and in April, 1792, in company with Rev. John Taylor, located at Sunbury, Pa., and established the *Sunbury and Northumberland Gazette*. Soon after, at the solicitation of Dr. Priestly, he removed to Northumberland, where he published the Doctor's works, although he continued to publish his paper until 1812, when he sold a half-interest to George Sweeney, who had served his apprenticeship with Mr. Kennedy. The partnership was dissolved in 1814, Mr. Sweeney going to Danville to establish the *Watchman*. The *Gazette* was one of the foremost Federal papers in the State of Pennsylvania; had a wide circulation; was edited with ability and strict regard for the truth. Mr. Kennedy would never permit anything to be inserted in this paper which would defame private character or assail it in any way whatever. In advocating his political principles he was often severe on his adversaries, but always absolutely truthful. In his private life he was affable, warm-hearted and honest in all his dealings with men. After Mr. Sweeney sold out in 1814, Mr. Kennedy conducted the *Gazette* by himself until 1817, when his health failed, and he retired to Sunbury, where his death occurred Jan. 12, 1819. He was buried with Masonic honors and was laid to rest in the Episcopal burying ground at Northumberland. Simon Cameron was the last apprentice to serve in the printing office of Mr. Kennedy.

John Kennedy, a brother of Andrew, served on board the "Hyderally," commanded by Com. Barney, at the capture of the "General Monk," after a hard fought battle in the war of the Revolution.

Six children were born to Andrew Kennedy and wife, all of whom are now deceased: John Y.; Andrew; Maria; Samuel; Edmund and Eliza.

John Y. Kennedy, son of Andrew and maternal grandfather of Samuel, was a surgeon in the War of 1812, was a man of much intellectual force and a very successful practitioner. He came to Shelby county, Ind., in 1828, and practiced for many years. He died at Acton, Ind., in 1882, aged ninety years.

Andrew Kennedy, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Samuel, was born in Northumberland county. He married Nancy McMullen, of Pennsylvania, who bore him twelve children.

Samuel A. Kennedy, fifth child of Andrew and Nancy, was born in Northumberland county, March 20, 1835, and in his native locality his youth was passed. He was educated in the common schools, and the Lewisburg Academy. In 1853, he came to Shelby county, Ind., and began the study of medicine in the office of his uncle Dr. John Y. Kennedy. Later he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, in the winters of 1854-55-56-57, being graduated March 1, 1857. Immediately thereafter he located in Fairland, Shelby county, later removing to Shelbyville, in 1859, where he was in active and successful practice of the profession until his death. He married Eliza M., daughter of Dr. John Y. Kennedy.

Samuel Kennedy, son of Dr. Samuel A., was reared at Shelbyville, and graduated from the high school of that city in 1885, and from Purdue University at Lafayette in 1888. He studied medicine with his father, attended one course of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, and was graduated at the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis in 1891, and at once began the practice of his profession at Shelbyville, where he has been very successful.

Dr. Kennedy is a member of the Shelby County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, of which he served one term as vice-president in 1898, and he is a member of the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN J. SIMS, justice of the peace, retired farmer and respected citizen of Fortville, Vernon township, Hancock county, Ind., was born Jan. 8, 1836, in Meigs county, Ohio, son of John and Mary (Groves) Sims, and grandson of Morris Sims.

The family is of Scotch-Irish stock, and Morris Sims settled as a pioneer along the

Shade river, in Meigs county, Ohio, at an early day. His children were: John, William, Morris, Oliver, Reese, Peggy, Tenie and Frank. Tradition says that the Sims family came to Ohio from Virginia, and that Morris Sims was a soldier in the Revolution and died in Meigs county, Ohio, where his wife also passed away.

John Sims, son of Morris and father of John J., probably born in Virginia, was a blacksmith and wagon maker by trade, and was a very handy man with tools, being able to make almost any article desired by his neighbors out of iron or wood, among a large variety of other articles, making spinning wheels and looms. He was married twenty miles above Cincinnati, to Mary Groves, born in Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, who, up to her thirteenth year could speak no English. After marriage Mr. Sims and his wife settled on the Shade river, in Meigs county, Ohio, where he owned 300 acres of land. His farm, which was mostly bottom lands, was very fertile, and this he cleared, making a good home for his family. His children were: Lucinda; William; Lewis; Mary Ann, who died aged eleven years; Emeline; Eliza; John J.; and Benjamin F., all of whom with the exception of Mary A. lived to grow to maturity, and all married and reared families except Benjamin F. John Sims moved from Meigs county, Ohio, to Tupper's Plains, where he bought a small farm and built a saw-mill, and sank a salt well, but did not succeed well with these enterprises. In politics he was a Democrat, and he was a strong Union man. He and his wife had been members of the Campbellite Church, but later they joined the United Brethren Church, in the faith of which they died, he in 1852, and his wife in her ninety-sixth year, at the home of her daughter, Eliza.

John J. Sims was reared in Meigs county, and received but a limited common school education. He has since, however, educated himself thoroughly through his own efforts. He was married in Circleville, Ohio, March 20, 1862, to Hannah Morgan, born April 5, 1841, in Pickaway county, Ohio, daughter of George W. and Harriet Morgan, and granddaughter of George Morgan, who was born in Virginia in 1770, of old Colonial stock of Scotch descent. George Morgan's wife was a native of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan located in Pickaway county, in the days of its early settlement, and there

he died at the age of eighty-eight, leaving the following children: Zachariah, Ann, Keturah, Daniel, Elizabeth, Sarah, William, George, John, Benjamin and David. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren Church. He was a hardy pioneer and did a great deal of land clearing, not only for himself, but also for others. His son, George W., father of Mrs. Sims, was born Aug. 12, 1814, in Pickaway county, and received absolutely no education, being just able to write his name. He was married May 30, 1840, to Harriet Pinorton, born in September, 1820. Later in life George W. Morgan moved to the line of Ross county, where he bought a small farm near Kingston, which he later sold, moving away from that locality. He died aged about seventy years. His children were: Hannah, Mary, Samantha, Sarah E., David and Edson. He was a good citizen, and was a man trusted by the people, acting as administrator of many estates. He was a class leader in the Methodist Church for many years, and also served as school director. His wife died in Pickaway county, Ohio, at the age of forty-nine years.

After marriage John J. Sims and his wife settled first in Pickaway county, Ohio, on a farm. Mr. Sims enlisted in the Civil war in 1861, in the 32d O. V. I., but on account of his mother's ill health he was released on the intercession of his friends and neighbors. When John Morgan made his famous raid in Ohio, Mr. Sims joined the pursuit, being out thirteen days. He was at the crossing of the Muskingum river, three miles below Zanesville, where they had a skirmish with the raiders. After this he enlisted in the Home Guards, Company B, 92d O. V. I., and this company was consolidated with Company E, 155th O. V. I., and ordered to Camp Dennison, and there by vote of the regiment went into active service at the front. He was mustered into the U. S. service in May, 1864, and his services took him into Virginia and North Carolina. After a 113-days experience as a soldier he was honorably discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in August, 1864. He was in the Shenandoah Valley guarding supplies, and took part in many skirmishes, being a participant of the following battles: Cedar Creek, Martinsburg, Bunker Hill and City Point. During service in guarding provision trains on their way to Petersburg, they were repeatedly fired upon. At the battle of Petersburg, Mr. Sims was detailed with a number

of other comrades to act as nurse. For eighteen days and nights he assisted in caring for the wounded, scarcely getting a bit of sleep, and working day and night to ease the awful suffering of the wounded men. Mr. Sims was never confined to the hospital. His brothers, Frank and Lewis, were three-year veterans.

After the war Mr. Sims returned to his home, in 1865 removing to Lawrence, Ind., where he lived one year before going to Anderson. There he engaged in getting out cooper's stuff, and resided in that place for over thirty years. He then removed to one mile north of Fortville, where he located on a farm of fifty and one-half acres. Two years later, in 1898, he sold his farm and located in Fortville. Mr. and Mrs. Sims are members of the Methodist Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and also a Prohibitionist. He has been coroner of Madison county, and has been constable in both Ohio and Indiana. He is a man of excellent moral character and stands high in the opinion of the people. He is a member of Sol. D. Kempton Post, No. 228, G. A. R., of Fortville, in which he has held the office of commander.

To Mr. and Mrs. John J. Sims the following children have been born: Walter M., born Jan. 1, 1863, married Nora Groves, and they have one son, George M.; Frank E., born Feb. 28, 1864, died aged two years and six months; Clara, born Sept. 7, 1866, married Preston Brown, of Anderson, Ind., and they have an adopted son, George M.; Charles, born Oct. 27, 1868, married Rosa Carter, and they are now living in Lewisville, Ind.; John M., born Oct. 1, 1871, married Doria Bowen, and they lived in Muncie, Ind., where he died Nov. 14, 1896; Gertrude C., born Dec. 20, 1873, married Douglas Armstrong, of Donnelly, Minn., and has five children, Lyle, Besie, Arnold, Webber and Florence; Mary E., born May 9, 1878, married Charles Welchel, of Fortville, and has had one son, Everett M.; Thomas F. was born Dec. 11, 1880; Ernest E. was born Aug. 5, 1884.

RUFUS W. TERHUNE, M. D., a prominent physician, coroner and an esteemed citizen of Whiteland, Johnson county, was born in Samaria, that county, Oct. 21, 1866, son of Thomas and Caroline (Vories) Terhune, both natives of Johnson county.

Dr. Terhune comes of notable ancestry. On the paternal side, his forefathers were

French Huguenots, who fled from France to Holland in 1685, and thence to America, where they peopled the rich lands of New Jersey, and founded and promoted many of the industries of that State.

William Terhune, the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Terhune, was born in New Jersey in 1756, became a soldier in the Continental army under Gen. Washington, and endured the privations at Valley Forge.

Garrett Terhune, son of William, was born in New Jersey in 1791, and was taken to Kentucky by his father in 1793. In 1830 he came to Indiana, bought land in the vicinity of Franklin, and died near Trafalgar, in 1875, aged eighty-four years.

James Terhune, son of Garrett, and grandfather of Dr. Terhune, was born in Mercer county, Ky., and came to Indiana in 1830, where he grew to manhood and followed farming in Johnson county. His wife was Eusebia Nay, and they had seven children. He died Jan. 21, 1892, in Trafalgar, aged seventy-one years.

Thomas Terhune, son of James and father of Dr. Terhune, was for thirty years a well-known educator, at the same time a farmer, in Hensley township. He married Caroline Vories, who died July 29, 1896, aged about fifty-two years. She was a consistent member of the Christian Church, a lovable, estimable woman. Mr. Terhune favors the tenets of the Baptist Church, although he has never identified himself with it. His home is with his son, the Doctor, at Whiteland. The two children born to Mr. Terhune and wife were: Dr. Rufus W.; and Miss Violet.

On the maternal side of the family, the great-great-grandfather was Francis Vories, who was of Dutch descent, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1763. He moved to Kentucky in 1780, and died there in 1848. His son John was born in Shelby county, Ky., in 1797, and emigrated to Indiana in 1830, locating in Hensley township, Johnson county, and there he died in 1880, in his eighty-fourth year. Grandfather Hervey Vories, son of John, was born in Henry county, Ky., and moved to Indiana in 1830, locating four miles southwest of Trafalgar, in Johnson county. There he engaged in farming and lived in the same place for seventy years, still making it his home. For many years he has been one of the most highly esteemed men of his locality, serving his township as trustee, and

in many other offices. His wife was Alazannah Carter, and they had a family of eight children.

Dr. Rufus W. Terhune was reared on the home farm in Hensley township, and acquired his education in the district schools, graduating from the Trafalgar high school in 1884. The succeeding six years were spent as a teacher, his success in that line being such that if his taste had not led him to the science of medicine, he would probably have taken a very prominent place in the other profession. Ambitious, however, to obtain a medical education, he spent his vacations and employed his spare moments in medical study, and thus prepared himself for entrance to the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, which institution he entered in 1889, graduating in 1891. Since February, 1892, he has been a resident of Whiteland, where he owns an attractive home and adjoining office. As a physician, he has gained the confidence of the community, while as a citizen he fulfills every requirement.

On June 21, 1892, Dr. Terhune was united in marriage with Mrs. Lena E. Doran, widow of John T. Doran, and daughter of Bryant R. Nall. She died Oct. 15, 1898, aged thirty-six years. No children were born to this marriage, but the two sons of her former union were: Russell and John T. Doran. She was a lady of beautiful character and many Christian virtues. In her early youth she joined the Methodist Church, but later, both she and Dr. Terhune united with the Presbyterian Church in Whiteland.

Dr. Terhune has taken an active part in politics and supports the Democratic party. At present he is serving as county coroner. Fraternally he is connected with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America. In medical circles he is in fellowship with the State and county medical societies. His skill as a physician, his character as a man, and his many charitable and benevolent acts, have made him a very highly regarded resident of this prosperous town.

ALBERT B. TAYLOR, one of the leading men of Pendleton, Ind., who is well-known in business circles throughout Madison county, was born Aug. 28, 1853, in Pendleton, son of Andrew B. Taylor.

Probably there is no family in Madison county more widely known or more thoroughly respected than that of Taylor, and a

most worthy member of this family was Andrew B. Taylor, who later became so thoroughly identified with many of the successful business enterprises of this section. Coming on foot all the way from West Virginia he lived to see his signature honored all over the State, representing as it did large financial interests as well as sterling integrity. He was one of the founders of the present village of Pendleton, where he established the large milling business which has proved one of its great industries; founded a banking business and built the first bank; established one of the earliest tailor shops and was the first manufacturer of fine clothing here. He was the builder of the first large business block, which was erected at a cost of \$14,000. For many years he was at the head of the great milling and elevator business of Andrew B. Taylor & Sons, was president of a company which owned the Huntsville mills and what is known as the Lower Mills. Personally Andrew B. Taylor was a man to attract attention in any congregation, standing six feet tall, straight as an arrow and weighing over 200 pounds. After the organization of the firm of Andrew B. Taylor & Sons Mr. Taylor continued actively in the business for five years longer. His death occurred in 1880.

Albert B. Taylor was reared at Pendleton, and after completing his education in the Pendleton high school, he went into business with his father and his two brothers, Jesse B. and Ulysses Grant Taylor, under the firm name of Andrew B. Taylor & Sons. The company was organized as a milling business, but also owned grain elevators and dealt in stock. This firm became one of the very large enterprises of the town. Albert B. Taylor was but twenty years old when he became a member of the firm, and he had a fine business training. In 1895 he became interested with other capitalists in founding the Pendleton Window Glass Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, a large part of which stock Mr. Taylor owned. This was an outgrowth of the discovery of natural gas at Pendleton. There was no reason why this enterprise should not have succeeded at first, except that the initial promoters and managers were not practical glass men. The result was that the Pendleton stockholders were obliged to take charge of the business, and it was re-organized as the Pendleton Window Glass Works, with B. F.

Ammon as president. Shortly after the re-organization Mr. Taylor became president, and under his excellent management the business has been entirely successful. The stock of the company is now at par, and the demand for the glass manufactured is constantly growing.

On Jan. 1, 1880, Mr. Taylor was married to Hattie G. Gregg, at Franklin, Ohio, a member of an old Ohio family of that name. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have three children: Laverne, Alvion and Zella. In politics Mr. Taylor is a Republican, but takes no very active interest in public affairs. For the past thirty years he has been a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Lodge No. 88, Pendleton, in which he has passed all the chairs, including that of noble grand, and has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge of the State.

JAMES C. JORDAN, a respected business man of Fortville, Hancock county, a survivor of the great Civil War, and an esteemed citizen, was born Jan. 16, 1841, in Green township, Madison county, Ind., son of Addison and Sarah (Grimes) Jordan.

Addison Jordan was born in Virginia and was married there to Sarah Grimes and came to Madison county, Ind., in 1836. He bought eighty acres of land in the woods, built a log house and cleared his land. Game was very plentiful and he became a good hunter, killing many deer and wild turkeys. He had six children, of whom James C. and Mary are mentioned. The mother died when James C. was about five years old, in 1846, and the father about two years later.

James C. Jordan obtained but a limited education, attending school only nine months, in a log school house where slabs were used for benches. He was reared on his father's farm and was twenty years of age when the clouds of Civil War broke over the country. He offered his services, enlisting in April, 1861, as a private in the 12th Ind. V. I., but on account of the quota being full, this regiment was held with the 16th regiment for State service until July 23, 1861. It was accepted by the State May 5, 1861, and on July 23d was transferred to the U. S. service. Mr. Jordan served one year, and re-enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, as a private of the same organization, to serve three years or during the war, and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., June 8, 1865, this making his service nearly four years. He participated in the following battles: Richmond, Ky.; Vicksburg, Miss.;

Jackson, Miss.; Missionary Ridge; Resaca; Dallas; New Hope Church, where Mr. Jordan's head was grazed by a bullet; Kenesaw Mountain, when his regiment was the first to be engaged; Nickajack Creek; Atlanta, July 20, 21, 22 and 28; and Jonesboro. During the great Atlanta campaign, the Union troops were under fire four months. Then came these battles: Savannah, Griswoldville, Columbia, Bentonville and Raleigh. The 12th Indiana lost in killed and wounded in the campaign about Atlanta, 240 brave men, the total enlistment being 1,300. Mr. Jordan was neither wounded nor made a prisoner although he narrowly escaped capture by Kirby Smith's men at the battle of Richmond, Ky., where the greater part of his regiment was captured, but later paroled. He was sick in a hospital with trouble with his lungs for a time, but spent but a short time out of active service. He took part in all the marches, battles and skirmishes of his regiment, and was proved to be capable, loyal and prompt in the discharge of his duties. At Vicksburg he was detailed as a nurse for two months, but during this time his regiment was not engaged actively. He had the pleasure of taking part in the Grand Review at Washington, where the gallant 12th Indiana led the march.

Mr. Jordan was married July 28, 1865, in Fortville, to Sarah A. Van Zant, born May 26, 1838, in Hamilton county Ind., daughter of John and Hannah (Elston) Van Zant. The Van Zants are of Dutch ancestry, the early members of the family in America settling in New Jersey, where John Van Zant was born. His father, Isaac Van Zant, was an early settler in Clermont county, Ohio. His first wife was Amy Savage, and the children of that union were: Elbert; William; Nancy, who married William Ammerman, a soldier of the war of 1812; Rachel, who married a Mr. Bodine; and Polly, who married George Hoagland. Isaac Van Zant married (second) Elizabeth Rulifson, of German descent, and their children were: John and Sallie Ann. Isaac Van Zant was the pioneer of the family in Indiana, and he settled about 1821 in Franklin county. John Van Zant, father of Mrs. Jordan, born Oct. 12, 1812, was married in December, 1832, to Hannah Elston, born in Clermont county, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1811, daughter of Eli and Mary (Payne) Elson. One John Payne was shot by a Tory while performing his duty as a soldier in the Revolutionary war from New Jersey. Eli Elston belonged also to one of the

old Colonial families of New Jersey of Holland descent. They moved to Clermont county in 1802, where he subsequently cleared a farm from the woods. His children were as follows: Isaac, a soldier of the war of 1812; Fannie; John; William, a soldier of the war of 1812; Huldah; Eli, who died in Rush county, Ind.; Moses; Ralph; Truman; Mary F. and Hannah. The last named, the mother of Mrs. Jordan, lived to near the century mark, retaining her faculties to the last. Eli Elston died in Clermont county, Ohio, aged about fifty years.

John Van Zant, father of Mrs. Jordan, moved to Hamilton county, Ind., in 1835, and settled in the woods on a tract of 109 acres, where he built a log house and partly cleared his farm. Later he traded his land for a tract of eighty acres on Mud Creek, where he lived until 1838, when he removed to Sugar Creek. There he bought a grist and saw mill, and operated them for one and a half years, and then traded for a farm near Germantown, Ind. Later he moved to land along the Yellow river, but finally settled in Hamilton county on a tract of eighty acres lying in Hamilton and Hancock counties. Here Mr. Van Zant developed a good farm and here he died aged fifty-one years. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious belief a Methodist. He was past master of the Masonic lodge at Germantown. Mr. and Mrs. Van Zant's children were: Eli, Isaac, Sarah, Corydon, Ralph, Tilghman, Gilbert, and Woodie.

After the close of the Civil war Mr. Jordan followed farming a short time, and then settled in Fortville where he has been engaged at different occupations. At one time he was largely interested in the commission business, buying eggs and poultry, operated a farm of 160 acres in Madison county for three years, engaged in a drug business at Fortville for six years, and then embarked in the real estate business there. He is now connected with the rural mail service, and is a capable and efficient public official. He owns one of the best homes at Fortville, and is very pleasantly located.

Mrs. Jordan died the mother of children as follows: Fannie B.; Clara H., who married Louis Sutton, a conductor on the Big Four Railroad; Emma N., who is in the insurance business in New York City, a line she formerly handled in Chicago; and Eva E. In his political principles Mr. Jordan is a staunch

Republican. He is a member of Sol. D. Kempton Post, G. A. R., and has held the office of commander for two terms. He is a member of the I. O. R. M., of Fortville, and has passed the chairs, including sachen and prophet. For eighteen months he served as marshal of Fortville. He is one of the best known and most highly regarded citizens of this place.

JOHN T. RASH, who entered into rest April 14, 1906, was a native of Hancock county, born Sept. 9, 1839, son of John K. and Margaret (Fuqua) Rash. On both sides of the family he came of old Colonial Virginia stock.

The maternal grandfather, Thomas Fuqua, was of a Virginia family, who were among the pioneers in Kentucky, and he became a farmer and slave owner there. In 1833 he moved with his family to Indiana where he settled on a farm in Sugar Creek, Hancock county, and cleared 160 acres of wooded land. He added to this till he had 300 acres, all improved and with buildings that were unusually good for his day. His children were: William, who remained in Kentucky; John; Perry; Lawson; James; Richard; and Margaret, Mrs. John K. Rash, who was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Jan. 11, 1819. The first Mrs. Fuqua died after the family removed to Indiana, and Mr. Fuqua afterward married her sister, Mrs. Hopper, who was a widow with seven children. In 1865 he left his Indiana home and went to Missouri to spend his last years in the home of his son James, where he died aged ninety years. He was a member of the Christian Church.

In the paternal line the grandfather of John T. Rash was Thomas, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a Virginia pioneer in Bourbon county, Ky. Of a slave holding family he did not own any himself, but employed a few negroes to help in clearing and improving the large farm he acquired in Kentucky. He died there, leaving five children, Morris, William, John K., Susan and Nancy.

John K. Rash was born in Bourbon county, Feb. 22, 1813. After his marriage to Margaret Fuqua the young couple lived with her father, and when very soon after, in 1833, he moved to Indiana, they accompanied him. Mr. Rash also entered land in Hancock county, choosing eighty acres in the woods about two miles east of Fortville. He improved this and added to it until he was one of the large and well-to-do land owners of the section. When

his active years were past, he retired to Fortville, bought property there and lived quietly till his death in May, 1901, at the age of eighty-nine. His wife had died at the age of seventy-six, after their removal to Fortville. Both were members of the Christian Church, which Mr. Rash had helped to found in Fortville, and in which he was an elder for many years. Their children were as follows: Elizabeth, who married Jacob Shirin, a private in an Indiana infantry regiment; Mary, who married George Bowman, of the 10th I. V. I.; John T.; William; Susan, who married David T. Winn, of the 12th I. V. I.; Lawson; Benjamin; Nancy and Alfred.

John T. Rash grew up in Hancock county in its pioneer days and received his education in the old school house first built in that region. When twenty-three years of age he enlisted July 19, 1862, for three years in Company G, 12th Ind. V. I., and served till he was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., June 8, 1865, just before his term expired. He was never wounded, never in hospital, though ill in camp, and was a prisoner for only six days. With six companions he was well fed and cared for and released soon on parole. Except at the battle of Richmond, Ky., where he was detailed to drive a team, he was in all the campaigns and marches of his company, taking part in the battles of Missionary Ridge; Resaca; Big Shanty; New Hope Church; Atlanta, from July 2 to 28, when Gen. McPherson was killed the first day; Jonesboro; Bentonville; and Columbia. During the Atlanta campaign the Union troops were under for four months. Mr. Rash was in the great March to the Sea, went through the two Carolinas and was in Raleigh when the war closed. The regiment then hastened on to Washington, arriving so late that they had to march in the Grand Review with all their camp accoutrements hung to them.

Returning from the war, Mr. Rash worked on his father's farm near Fortville, till 1872, when he bought eighty acres adjoining and lived there till 1889. He then moved into Fortville, though retaining his farm, and made his home in that town, in a pleasant residence. He and his wife were members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Rash served for a period of eighteen years as elder. In politics a Democrat, he was for fifteen years assessor of Vernon township, discharging his duties with great ability. He was a member of Sol D. Kempton Post, G. A. R., and had been quar-

termaster. Mr. Rash was well known in his locality, and was regarded by every one with the highest respect.

Mr. Rash was twice married. On Jan. 13, 1861, he married Miss Verlinda Cook, who was born on a farm in Vernon township in 1837, the daughter of Jesse and Nancy Cook. Her father was of Virginia stock, but settled in Hancock county, in early days. He owned and cleared a farm there of eighty acres and made it his permanent home, where both he and his wife died, advanced in age. They had five children, William, Verlinda, Jane, Lurinda and Amanda. Mrs. Rash died April 27, 1867, leaving no offspring. On May 9, 1868, Mr. Rash married Sarah, daughter of Ephraim and Barbara (Hudson) Clark. She was born in Vernon township, Oct. 26, 1839. Four children were born to this union: (1) Jasper, Feb. 4, 1869, who died Oct. 8, 1872; (2) Walter G., July 14, 1871, deceased Aug. 24, 1872; (3) Arthur T., Oct. 26, 1873, residing on the Rash homestead, who married and has three children, Ray, Louie and Hiram; and (4) John T., July 10, 1876. The last named was educated at Danville, Ind., and in the Terre Haute Normal School, and is now a teacher in the Fortville public schools; he married Miss Robie Crosley.

The Clark family to which Mrs. Rash belongs, occupied a farm adjoining the Rash property. Her paternal grandfather, Ephraim Clark, Sr., represented an old Virginia family and settled in Kentucky in an early day. From there he moved to Wayne county, Ind., as a pioneer and cleared up a farm of some 400 acres. There he died at the age of seventy-five. His son Ephraim, by his wife Sarah, was born after the removal to Indiana. He became a farmer in Hancock county, where he settled in 1833. He married Miss Barbara Hudson, and they had a large family, Sarah, Elizabeth, Lavina, Henderson, Sanford, Monroe, Benjamin, Joseph, Martha, John and Lee. Mr. Clark was a Democrat in his political views. He died Nov. 15, 1867, aged about fifty-four years, and his wife passed away Sept. 28, 1873.

ROGER PARRY has the distinction of being Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons in the State of Indiana. A good, square, honest Welsh face makes a pleasing picture, even though the bloom of youth has vanished and been replaced by the strong lines of manhood and the whit-

ening crown which bespeaks the lapse of years. Very many of our readers will readily recognize the written portraiture, for Mr. Parry has kindly met them at the door of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery of Indiana since 1889, and it is hoped he may be there for many years to come.

Roger Parry was born Dec. 21, 1829, near Holywell, Flintshire, Wales, being the seventh son of Thomas and Ann (Mather) Parry, the former of whom was a son of John Parry, a farmer, while the latter was a daughter of John Mather, a paper-maker by vocation. The children of Thomas and Ann Parry were as follows: Jane, who died at the age of eighteen years; John, a blacksmith, now deceased; Mary, the wife of J. Davis; Thomas, who was for many years a blacksmith, but who is now engaged in farming; Ann, the wife of J. Edwards; Edward, who was a blacksmith, who died in America; Roger; Richard, who is a blacksmith, still residing in Wales; Robert, who is there engaged in farming and in the lumber business; and William, a blacksmith by trade and now a sergeant on the police force. Thomas Parry, the father, like many other members of the family in various generations, was a paper-maker by vocation, and was a man honored for his sterling character, having been a consistent member of the Established Church of England, while his wife held membership in the Wesleyan Church. Both passed their entire lives in their native land.

Roger Parry enjoyed the privileges of the common schools until he had attained the age of thirteen years, when he became an apprentice to his brother to learn the blacksmith trade, being thus engaged for a period of five years, at the expiration of which he went to the city of Liverpool, where he was employed at his trade for four years, after which, in the spring of 1849, he emigrated to America. After a tempestuous voyage of seven weeks he landed in New Orleans, on the 8th of April. He thence came up the Mississippi river to Madison, Ind., reaching his destination on the first day of May. There he was engaged in the work of his trade until September, 1852, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he shortly afterward entered the employ of the Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad, being the first blacksmith engaged in the service of this company in Indianapolis. As work in-

creased, other blacksmiths were employed and the shops were enlarged, and Mr. Parry, as a skilled and faithful artisan, was naturally promoted to the position of foreman of the shops and also of repairs and tracks, while he also served as car inspector. He was also placed in charge of all wrecks that might occur between Indianapolis and Greencastle. This very responsible position he held continuously for forty-four years, at the expiration of which, in 1896, he voluntarily resigned the place and retired from the laborious work he had so long and faithfully performed.

Mr. Parry's service with this corporation, more generally known as the Vandalia line, presents a most remarkable record. During the long period of forty-four years he never had a leave of absence for more than three days at one time, and never took more than three days off for pleasure. By his frugality he was enabled to place money at interest from time to time, and by this means he has made ample provision for his remaining years, even if far prolonged.

While residing in Madison, Ind., Mr. Parry was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Tibbs, an English lady who came to that place in 1849, and two children were born to them, a son who died in infancy, and a daughter, who is his present housekeeper. Mrs. Parry died in May, 1875, and was lovingly laid to rest by Queen Esther Chapter, No. 3, O. E. S., of which she was a valued member.

Mr. Parry was made a Mason in Marion Lodge, No. 35, in Indianapolis, being initiated on April 27, 1859; passed May 21, and raised June 18. After serving as senior deacon and senior warden he was elected worshipful master in 1863, and by successive re-elections was continued in this office until 1867, while after an interval of a score of years he was again elected to the same office in this lodge, serving as worshipful master for the years 1886, 1887 and 1889, while the records of the lodge show that during his tenure of this honorable position he presided at the initiation of eighty-nine candidates. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Indianapolis Chapter, No. 5, receiving all the capilar degrees during the months of August and September, 1859. Passing several chairs, he became high priest of the chapter on Dec. 5, 1867, and was continued in the office for three years. He has since been nine times elected to preside over the chapter, making a total of twelve years' service as high priest, and the records

credit him with having made seventy-six Royal Arch Masons. He received the order of high priesthood in 1868. On Dec. 12, 1859, he received the degrees of Royal and Select Master, in Indianapolis Council, No. 2, and in 1869 he was first elected illustrious master, in which office, by subsequent elections, he has served for a total of twelve years, while the records show that he has made seventy-two Royal and Select Masters. On April 16, 1864, Mr. Parry was knighted in Raper Commandery, No. 1, of which he became eminent commander in 1868, serving for four years, during which time he created thirty-nine Sir Knights. He was advanced to the thirty-second degree May 30, 1867. He succeeded Brother William M. Balck, deceased, as Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge, Grand Guard of the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery, in 1889, and has stood faithfully at the doors of these grand bodies since that time to the present, and it is certain that while he lives and still desires to remain at these posts there will be no change. Mr. Parry is a correct ritualist in all bodies of the York Rite, and renders his work in an impressive manner, his earnestness and sincerity, prompted by his great love for Masonry, never failing to make a proper impression on candidates. His faithful attendance at meetings and his deep interest in the success of all the bodies to which he belongs, make him a most useful member, and it is not strange that he has so often been placed in the East in the different Masonic bodies. His whole life, as a citizen and as a Mason, presents such an instance of strict and conscientious observance of duty as is rarely to be noted in the history of an individual.

WILLIAM N. SWAIN. Among the well known and highly respected citizens of Muncie, Ind., may be mentioned Mr. William N. Swain, former sheriff of Delaware county, who was born Aug. 22, 1844, on a farm near Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Hufford) Swain.

Lemuel Swain was born in Lynchburg, Va., and descended from old English stock. He became a pork merchant in Nashville, Tenn., and removed to Camden, Ohio, at an early day to take charge of a pork packing establishment. His first wife was Nancy Watts, who, tradition says, was of the same family as the noted English hymn writer. The children of the first marriage were:

Jerusha R.; Eliza; Sarah M., who married Simon Finchbaugh; and Rev. John L., a presiding elder of the M. E. Church at Germantown, Ohio. Mr. Swain was married (second) to Elizabeth Hufford, and to them were born: William N.; Lurton D.; Isaac and Edmund Watts. Mr. Swain died in West Covington, Ky., and his second wife in Camden, Ohio, in the faith of the Christian Church.

William N. Swain attended school but five months. His mother having died when he was five years old, he went to live with a farmer named Bailey, near Eaton, Ohio, with whom he continued for eleven years. He enlisted near Eaton, Sept. 10, 1861, as a drummer boy of Company E, 22nd O. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and served until honorably discharged by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability, at Cairo, in December, 1863. His services were in the Army of the West, at Benton Barracks, his enlistment having really been in Col. Thomas Morton's Western Sharpshooters. He was sent from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and at Benton barracks seven companies of Ohio troops were mustered into the 13th Missouri, under Col. Crafts J. Wright, of Cincinnati. They had not been assigned to any special regiment, and Colonel Morton was sick with typhoid fever. Mr. Swain found himself mustered in as a drummer boy in Company E, 13th Mo. V. I., and with this regiment he served until the fall of 1861. In the spring of 1862, after Shiloh, his company was consolidated with the 22nd Ohio, into the 70th Ohio, the regiment being given the name of the 22nd Ohio. Mr. Swain served as a drummer for less than one year, after which he was made a private and shouldered a musket at the battle of Fort Henry, Tenn., through all of the engagements around Fort Donelson where he was three days under fire. His regiment then went down the Mississippi and was at Nashville, Tenn., then coming back to Clarksville, Tenn., where Mr. Swain did provost duty. The regiment next went to Pittsburg Landing, arriving one week before the famous battle there. They went into this battle between four and five o'clock Sunday morning, and the Confederates retreated between eleven and twelve o'clock Monday forenoon, his regiment being a little to the center of the right wing, and his company losing seven men. He was with his regiment in taking possession of Corinth after the retreat of the Confederates, and there his com-

pany remained until Sept. 1st, taking part in the battle at that place. Becoming disabled, Mr. Swain was in the hospital at Milan City, Ill., for about six months, and about three months at Corinth, where he was honorably discharged. He was very sick, being delirious most of the time, and at one time it was feared that his life could not be saved.

After the war, in which he had served so gallantly, Mr. Swain returned to Ohio and engaged in farm work for one summer, some years being spent in Eaton in a flax mill, part of the time as foreman and part as stationary engineer. He was also baggage master at Eaton for the Panhandle railroad, later engaging with J. L. Quinn & Company, for whom, for eleven years, he was salesman of wholesale tobacco, grain, farm implements and heavy machinery. Mr. Swain believes that he visited every farm in Preble county. He then became superintendent of the Preble County Infirmary for five years, then went to Richmond, where he was engaged in the hotel business for one year, spent a short time at Covington, Ky., and in 1882 came to Muncie and engaged in the hotel business, as a clerk in the "Tremont House" for about three months. He then spent fourteen years with the "Kirby House," after which he became manager of the Delaware County Jail for three years, when he became a candidate for sheriff on the Republican ticket but was defeated at the primaries. He then engaged in a general business, and was appointed deputy under Sheriff Thomas W. Starr, serving in that position nearly four years, after which he was appointed sheriff for four months to fill out an unexpired term. In 1899 Mr. Swain was elected sheriff, at the end of his first term succeeding himself in that office, serving faithfully and to the satisfaction of all. He was an able, just official, and public-spirited in and out of office or cut has done his share to build up and make better conditions in Muncie, as well as throughout the county.

Formerly Mr. Swain was a member of the G. A. R. Post of Portland, Ind., and he now belongs to Williams Post, Muncie. He is fraternally connected with the Knights of Honor; the I. O. O. F., in which he has passed the chairs, and has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge of the State; the Red Men No. 145, Muncie, which he has represented at the Grand Lodge, also holding the office of Sachem; and is also connected with the Masonic fraternity as a Knight Templar, at Muncie.

Mr. Swain was married (first) to Ellen Vest, by whom he had one son, Charles W., of Anderson. His second marriage was to Mrs. Lyde (Daughtertry) Keeney.

WILLIAM HENRY OVERBEY, who is carrying on agricultural operations on his sixty-acre tract at Fishers Switch, Hamilton county, is an esteemed resident of that locality and a survivor of the great Civil war. He was born in Delaware township, Hamilton county, Feb. 26, 1840, son of William H. and Rhoda C. (Williams) Overbey, and grandson of Henry Overbey, who, says tradition, was captured by the Indians and scalped, but escaped after being left for dead.

William Harrison Overbey was born near Maysville, Ky., and came as a young man to Indiana with his brothers, James and Beverly, entering land in Delaware township, Hamilton county, in 1834 the deed being signed by Andrew Jackson, as is also one bearing the date 1835. In addition to this tract, which consisted of eighty acres, he purchased land until he owned in all 195 acres, which originally was covered with heavy timber. Mr. Overbey built a small log cabin, and shortly thereafter married in Delaware township, Rhoda C. Williams, born in Bracken county, Ky., daughter of Abraham and Susan (West) Williams. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Overbey located on the farm, where he built a good frame residence, and here he was just beginning to enjoy the fruits of his hard labor, when in January, 1847, his death occurred, when in his thirty-sixth year. His wife died May 6, 1877, in the faith of the Baptist Church, of which he was also a member, and their children were: William Henry, John P. and Susan Mary.

William Henry Overbey was reared among the pioneers, and his education was secured in the early log schoolhouses of his native locality. He was employed in work on his father's farm at the time of his enlistment, Sept. 12, 1862, at Indianapolis, Ind., as a private of Company I, 26th Ind. V. I., Capt. Henry H. Wheatley, for three years or during the war, and was honorably discharged at Jackson, Miss., Sept. 6, 1865, his services having been in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. He was a participant in the battles of Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862, and several skirmishes in Kentucky; the sieges of Vicksburg, Miss., and Mobile, Ala.; and other skirmishes too numerous to mention. He was wounded in the calf

of the leg at Prairie Grove, and was confined to the hospital for five months at Fayetteville, Ark., and Springfield, Mo. and convalescent in the hospital at New Orleans. On partial recovery he rejoined his regiment, although very lame. Always faithful and cheerful, Mr. Overbey was an excellent soldier, and with the exception of the time that he was in the hospital was with his regiment in every engagement, skirmish, march or foraging expedition.

After the war Mr. Overbey returned to Indiana, and, locating on the home farm built a hewed log cabin. On Nov. 19, 1867, in Delaware township, he was married to Annie Price, born in Bracken county, Ky., Oct. 19, 1844, daughter of James K. and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Price. James K. Price was born in Maryland, near Chesapeake Bay, Jan. 30, 1802, son of William and Jemima (Williams) Price. James K. Price operated a farm in Kentucky, about forty miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, and was also a river man, making frequent trips in his boat to New Orleans. In 1854 he removed with his family to Marion county, and later to Hamilton county, Ind., where he died in October, 1875, his wife passing away in September, 1873. Their children were: Margaret, Jeremiah, Francis, Samuel, Zeralda, Eliza and Annie, all born and reared in Bracken county, Kentucky.

Mr. Overbey, after marriage, settled on the farm which his father had cleared from the timber, and there he resided until 1894, when he located on his present sixty-acre farm, although he still owns twenty-four acres of the old homestead. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Fisher's Switch, and a Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Friends Church, of which he is a trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Overbey have had children as follows: (1) James married Belle Gresh, daughter of Henry Gresh, postmaster and merchant at Broad Ripple, and they have had children: Bernice, Imo, Ruth, Dorothy, Denzel and James. (2) Zerelda married Charles Roberts, an iron moulder of Madison county, and had five children: Grace, Hugh and Herbert (twins), Virgil and Charlotte. (3) Francis Eugene married Pearl Eskew, daughter of Alexandria Eskew, a farmer of Marion county, and has children: Neva, Francis and Lillian. (4) Elizabeth Maude married John W. Tate, son of Alexandria Tate, a farmer of Marion county, and has three children: Henry E., Ferold W. and

Clifford C. (5) Beatrix A. C. married Dr. Vinton G. Black, son of George H. Black, a farmer of Hamilton county, and has two children, Victor and Junius O. (6) Carl H., a veteran of the Spanish-American war, is a carpenter and still resides at home unmarried.

WILLIAM H. TRAUB, residing at his attractive home at No. 1935 West Vermont street, Indianapolis, is a man of large enterprises, who has achieved success in two special fields of labor—small gardening and the real estate business.

Mr. Traub comes of sturdy German stock. His paternal grandparents were hard working, honest people, who for the most part passed their lives in Germany. Of their children, five came to this country: Israel; Conrad; Jacob, who is mentioned below; Molly, who married a Mr. Webber and resides on Noble street, Indianapolis; and Margaret, who married the Rev. Settlemier.

Jacob Traub, father of William H., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. He early acquired habits of industry and self-reliance of much value to him in later years. A love of freedom and a desire to improve his prospects in life decided him as a young man to come to America. After a tedious and perilous ocean voyage lasting seventy-one days on board a sailing vessel, he landed in Philadelphia. A moneyless stranger, but possessed of energy and determination, he soon secured work as a shoemaker, and, giving good satisfaction, retained his position for a long time. Cheap living and steady work enabled him to save money, and after some years he made a visit to his native land. After his return to Philadelphia he embarked in the boot and shoe business upon a larger scale than ever, and deriving from it a good income continued it for some time. About this period Mr. Traub married Frederika Stroble, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. She had a brother and a sister who came to this country: John, died leaving two children; Mary, who never married, made her home with her sister, Mrs. Traub (she is now deceased). Mrs. Traub died in January, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Eight children, seven of whom are now living, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Traub: John, who is now engaged in farming; William H., who is mentioned below; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Phipps (both he and she are now deceased); Carrie, who married a Mr. Workman; George, who

is a prominent druggist in Indianapolis; Alfred; Maggie, who married Dan Fatoot; and Charles, also a druggist in Indianapolis.

The rapid growth of the Middle West decided Mr. Traub soon after marriage to seek that region, and, moving to Louisville, Ky., he there remained for a short period. Later, however, finding a better business opening in Charlestown, Ind., he moved to that place and began the manufacture of boots and shoes. Giving employment to a large number of working people, he carried on a flourishing business, and turned out a highly satisfactory grade of goods. In addition to this branch of business he also opened a large store in the place where he retailed boots and shoes for many years, becoming in time one of the wealthy citizens of the place. While still engaged in business in Charlestown, foreseeing the growth of a large city at Indianapolis, he purchased about thirty-five acres of partly improved land there on what is now West Washington street, east of the Asylum, and in 1847 he moved to that city. After a short residence in the place, while making his log cabin habitable, he settled upon his land and there engaged in gardening, at which he proved remarkably successful. Gradually he cut off the heavier timber, which encumbered part of the tract—marketing it for stove wood—and in time opened all his land to his industry. A man of energy, he found a good market for his products in the eastern cities, and yearly sent large quantities of vegetables there, upon which he made good profits. In time he sold a portion of his land to his son William, and later the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad claimed the right of way there. The rest has since been laid out in streets and city lots, and much of it is now occupied by pleasant residences. In addition to gardening Mr. Traub worked for some time at his trade evenings, making shoes for the early settlers of Indianapolis. As fast as he made money he improved his land, and a splendid two-story brick residence, surrounded by well trimmed fruit and shade trees, stands as a monument to his industry. He became in time one of the wealthy citizens of the place. His death occurred in June, 1881, when in his seventy-second year.

Mr. Traub was a strong man physically and intellectually, and one by nature well fitted for large achievements. Public spirited, he was especially active in everything pertaining to the city's welfare, and was one of the prime

movers in securing the erection of the iron bridge across the White River, collecting subscriptions to the amount of ten thousand dollars for the purpose. As an acknowledgment of his services he was given the honor of being the first person to drive across the bridge after its completion. In religious work he had also been active, and as a substantial member of the Methodist Episcopal Church had erected two churches for that denomination on Prospect street. Straightforward, honest and convincing, he exerted a strong influence for good wherever he was known. He was a man of brilliant intellect, fertile in resources, and when on his first trip to America, while the crew were nearly famishing for water, he devised a means of catching rain water in sails, much to the gratification and relief of his friends. The same practical common sense came to his aid in many another hard place in life, and was one of the strong promoters of his rare success in life.

William H. Traub was born at Charlestown, Clark county, Ind., July 2, 1843, and was only about four years old when his parents moved to Indianapolis. In the public schools of that locality he procured a good common school education, and while still a boy began assisting his father at gardening. A taste for the work and inherent ability in that line led him to continue on the home place until he was twenty-two years old, and during the last year of his stay there he received regular man's wages. About this period he married Joanna Hardin, who was born on her father's farm in Marion county, Ind., Aug. 17, 1847, and of this union there have been two children: Henrietta, who married H. L. Shafer, of Pittsburg, a salesman for Kingan & Co.; and Emma F., who married J. Brewer, and resides in Indianapolis.

After marriage Mr. Traub settled upon a tract of land near the family homestead and entered into partnership with his father in the gardening business, shipping products of all kinds to eastern markets. Encouraged by results he later rented a large garden and fruit farm near by, where, branching out extensively in his industry, he continued for five years. Having in the meantime purchased ten acres of his father's garden farm, at the end of this period he returned to the place near the old homestead, and again engaged in gardening, carrying on both his ten-acre tract and an adjoining garden farm, which he rented of Dr. Alton. Energetic and success-

ful in pushing his affairs, he never lacked for a market for his goods, and yearly derived a large income from his business. As fast as he has made money he has improved his land, and has invested his savings to good advantage. In 1876 he erected upon his land an attractive two-story residence, where he has since made his home. He has beautified his grounds with fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and rare plants, and now has one of the pleasantest places in the vicinity. About 1884 he began turning his attention to the real estate business, plating his old garden, which is now known as the W. H. Traub Addition. Here he at once erected attractive residences, which he has long rented to good advantage. Making well out of his business he has continued it steadily, and in addition to renting houses he has engaged in buying and selling lots, houses, etc. A wise financier and a careful manager, he is one of the prosperous citizens of Indianapolis, owning twenty-two houses and two business blocks—the latter being located on the east side of the river—all of which he rents to good advantage.

Mr. Traub is essentially a business man, and one who commands the confidence of all. During the Civil war he received a government appointment to ship live stock from Louisville, Ky., to southern points, a business which he conducted very satisfactorily. He is a man of broad views, well informed upon all topics. In politics he affiliated with the Democrats until the Benjamin Harrison campaign, since which time he has cast his vote with the Republicans. He is interested in all good works, and his wife is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Isaac Hardin, grandfather of Mrs. Traub, passed his early life in New Jersey. At an early date, impressed with the excellent agricultural resources of the Middle West, he came to Marion county, Ind., and took up large tracts of land, which he improved and made into an excellent farm for himself. He passed his last days in that section and died there. By his marriage there were seven children: James T., mentioned below; Martha, who married Peter Stout; Americus, who married John Swofford; Elliott, who is now deceased; Letha, who married M. Miller; Cannon, who has never married and resides at Greenfield; and Sarah, who married a Mr. Faucett. The father of these was a typical pioneer and endured all the hardships which

fall to the lot of settlers in a new region. He prospered and became one of the solid men of the county.

James T. Hardin, father of Mrs. Traub, was born in Marion county, and from boyhood battled with pioneer life. In early life he came into possession of a large tract of land, where, upon reaching manhood, he settled and made a home for himself. Later he sold this place and purchased a more desirable farm near the city of Indianapolis. This he improved and added to its area until he in time became possessed of one of the largest and most valuable farms in his locality. He made a specialty of stock raising, and being gifted in applying successfully the latest scientific methods to his farming, won a leading place among agriculturalists. He died on his farm in 1892. He married Frances Stout, whose people were among the early settlers of Marion county, and who were prominent in their day. She has, since the death of her first husband, married William Gladden, and they now reside in California. To Mr. and Mrs. Hardin were born ten children: Joanna, who is mentioned above; Monroe, deceased; George, a prominent agriculturist of Marion county; Charles, who follows farming in Hendricks county; Laura, who died unmarried; Indiana, who married William Carter; Cora, the wife of Alonzo Dunn; Ella, who married A. Smith; Joseph; and Lewis. Mr. Hardin was a man of influence in his community and as a Democrat was active in local politics. He and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. WILLIAM JOHN HENRY BOETCKER, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, at present devoting himself to educational work among working men at Shelbyville, Ind., was born in Altona (Elbe), Germany, July 17, 1873, son of William M. E. and Wilhelmine (Christlieb) Boetcker. His education was acquired in the German Gymnasium, Royal Christianeum, in Altona; the Theological Seminary, Brecklum, Germany; the Chicago Theological Seminary; the Theological Seminary at Bloomfield, N. J.; and he took a post-graduate course at the New York University. During his student days in Germany he was supported by Count Waldersee, who also supplied him with the funds necessary to get to this country. The Rev. Mr. Boetcker has shown himself

worthy the profession he adopted, and his efforts in the Master's cause have brought forth good fruit.

He was married, Nov. 6, 1899, to Anna Emilie Albrecht, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Albrecht, and three children have blessed this union, namely: Lydia Wilhelmine Helene, Marie Margaretha Sophia and Wilhelmine Margaretha.

Mr. Boetcker has wielded his pen to advantage, and is the author of several books. His first work, "Raetselshatz" (German), a book of 500 pages, was published when he was but sixteen years old. He has also published a "Sermon and Text Register," and recently he has gotten out numerous little books, under the title "Mental Antidote," written under the nom de plume "T. I. A. Nutshell," taken from the motto "Truth in a Nutshell." He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, K. O. T. M., T. B. H. and N. U.

JESSE MARTIN, pharmacist and proprietor of a drug business in Paragon, Ind., comes of old pioneer stock of the State. He was born Oct. 29, 1855, in Tippecanoe county, Ind., near Romney, son of Mitchell and Abby (Burroughs) Martin, natives of Ohio, who were the parents of eleven children, three sons and eight daughters. Of these eleven children, seven are still living, as follows: Jarvis, a resident of White county, Ind., near Brookston; Kate, wife of W. P. Howerton, of Judyville, Ind.; Hannah, wife of Dr. Figg, of Spencer, Ind.; Sarah, wife of Jerry Redding, of Brookston, Ind.; Jesse; Hattie, wife of Whitcomb Talbott, of near Buffalo, Ind.; and Clara, wife of Thomas Hedrick, of Monticello, Indiana.

Mitchell Martin was an early pioneer from Ohio to Tippecanoe county, Ind., and lived there many years engaged in farming, and then moved to White county, where he purchased 300 acres of land, near Brookston, and there he died in 1879, aged sixty-three years. His wife, Abby Burroughs, survived until Dec. 23, 1901, when she, too, passed away at the age of seventy-eight years. They were devout members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Martin was a daughter of Job Burroughs, a native of Ohio and an early settler in Tippecanoe county, Ind., where, at death, he left a numerous family.

Jesse Martin was reared in White county, Ind., from the age of eight years, and attended the district and high schools at Brooks-

ton, where, at the age of twenty-three, he began clerking in a drug store, and has been interested in the same line ever since. In January, 1881, he embarked in the business for himself, at Brookston, where he continued for three years, and then moved to Spencer, and there was in the employ of Dr. Wiles for eight months, returning then for the two following years to operate the home farm for his mother. Later, after clerking for a time for Dr. Figg in Spencer, he bought a store at Eminence, Ind., and remained there for ten years. In March, 1901, he came to Paragon and erected a residence and a store building, and established himself in the drug business.

On Feb. 24, 1879, Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Miss Viola J. Warren, daughter of Calvin Wilson and Jerusha (Littell) Warren. They both are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Martin belongs to Morgan Lodge, No. 431, Knights of Pythias, while in politics he is identified with the Republican party.

The family of Mrs. Martin, in both paternal and maternal lines, belongs to the early pioneers of the State. Her paternal grandfather was Zachariah Langston Warren, a native of Kentucky, who came as a pioneer to Indiana and conducted a dry-goods store at Orleans. Later, with his second wife, he removed to Missouri, where he died at a very great age. By his first marriage he had seven sons and one daughter, and by his second one daughter, all now deceased. Calvin Wilson Warren, the father, was born in Kentucky and came at an early day to Indiana, settling in Morgan county. The father died in 1861, aged twenty-nine years. One of his sisters became the wife of Alfred Parrish, and they had three children who are residents of Orleans, Ind. The mother of Mrs. Martin, Jerusha Littell, was born near Gosport, Ind., and still survives and resides at Paragon. She married (second) Christopher Smith, a native of England, who died in 1890, in Clark county. Of the three children of her first marriage, Mrs. Martin is the only survivor. The father of Mrs. Smith was Abraham Littell, son of Absalom Littell, who was born in Pennsylvania and was a pioneer in Clark county, Ind., where he died in old age. Abraham Littell had two brothers, Absalom and Thompson, who were pioneer preachers in the Christian Church, in Indiana. Abraham Littell, the grandfather of Mrs. Martin, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana with his

parents and six other children. Later he moved into Owen county where he carried on farming and blacksmithing, and also ran a mill on Indian Creek, where he sawed lumber and floated it down to New Orleans on flat boats. He died in Morgan county in 1862, aged seventy-five years. His wife, Elizabeth Buskirk, was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Michael and Jerusha (Littell) Buskirk, and her brother John was a Revolutionary War soldier. Mrs. Smith was the last survivor of eleven children, and she died about four years ago.

IRWIN HIBBS, M. D. An experienced and skilled physician and surgeon, of Martinsville, Ind., is Dr. Irwin Hibbs, whose professional life covers a period of more than fifty eventful years. The efforts of the greater part of this time have been devoted to the State of Indiana, in which he has gained eminence and accumulated ample means.

Dr. Hibbs comes of Scotch-English ancestry. Joseph Hibbs, his paternal grandfather, came to America from Scotland, and settled in Virginia, where he died in advanced years, leaving a family of five sons and two daughters. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Linthacum, was a native of Maryland, of English descent, a farmer by occupation, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His death occurred in the State of Kentucky, when he was aged ninety-seven years, and the father of a large family.

Dr. Hibbs was born in Nelson county, Ky., July 29, 1828, son of William and Ann (Linthacum) Hibbs, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, and a farmer by occupation during his earlier years, but at the time of his death, in August, 1830, at the age of forty-two years, he was operating a saw-mill at Bardstown, Ky. His first marriage resulted in the birth of two sons and two daughters. His second marriage was to Ann Linthacum, and the children of this union were: Jeanette, widow of Thomas Tucker, of Nineveh township, Johnson county, Ind.; and Dr. Irwin.

Mrs. Ann (Linthacum) Hibbs survived her first husband many years. Later she married George Miller, who, like Mr. Hibbs, had been a soldier in the War of 1812. To this union five children were born as follows: James, of Kirksville, Mo.; William, of Missouri near the Iowa line; Elizabeth, the widow of Ambrose Hibbs; and two deceased. In her

early youth Dr. Hibbs' mother was of frail constitution, her friends fearing an early death from tuberculosis, but she lived to see almost all of her girlhood companions pass away, and if a terrible accident had not brought about her death, in all probability she would have rounded out the century. She was one of the victims of the terrible tornado and cyclone which devastated Kirksville, Mo., in April, 1897. She was at that time within two days of ninety-seven years. Both she and husband had been consistent members of the Baptist Church, but after her second marriage she identified herself with the Christian Church, in which faith she died.

Dr. Irwin Hibbs was reared in Nineveh township from the age of five years, and worked through boyhood on the farm, receiving the schooling afforded at the time in the local subscription schools, and attended the graded school at Nineveh, Ind. His early inclinations toward the science of medicine led to the beginning of the study as soon as he reached his eighteenth year, and he was one of the graduates of the Kentucky Medical School in Louisville, in 1849. Soon after, Dr. Hibbs settled for practice at Edinburg, Ind., where he continued three years, and then moved to Nashville, Ind., and removed from there, April 1, 1860, to Greenwood, Ind., finding there a satisfactory practice for the succeeding six years. In February, 1866, he located at Decatur, Ill., but seven years later, in March, 1873, he returned to his old friends and patients at Edinburg. Since September, 1900, he has been one of the valued and highly esteemed practitioners and citizens of Martinsville.

On Jan. 1, 1854, Dr. Hibbs was married to Miss Melvina Hart, daughter of Dr. John R. and Elizabeth (McDonald) Hart, the former of whom was born in Virginia, son of Patrick Hart, a native of Ireland, who came to the American Colonies in 1774, while the latter was a native of Ohio, and she was of pioneer Methodist parentage, who migrated from Maryland, in the early Colonial days. Dr. and Mrs. Hart had a family of five sons and three daughters, the survivors being, Mrs. Dr. Hibbs; and Ann, wife of Henry S. Runyan, of Indianapolis. The six children born to Dr. Hibbs and wife were: John W., who resides in Indianapolis, married Elizabeth Anna Wengerter, and they have had children, Merlin Walter, Harry A. (deceased), Lillie L. and

J. Irwin; Elizabeth Ann died at the age of six years; James I., for fourteen years a minister in the Methodist Church, has since practiced medicine at Indianapolis, Ind.; Vallandigham died at the age of three years; Clarence E., a graduate of De Pauw University, resides at Pomona, Cal., where he is a mail carrier, and he married Estella Hills, of Pomona, and has one child, Truman; Elmer E., born Nov. 2, 1871, residing at Danville, Ill., married Alice Long, of Danville, and has two children, Russell L. and Leo.

Since the age of thirteen years, Dr. Hibbs has been a member of the Christian Church, while Mrs. Hibbs belongs to the Roberts Park M. E. Church of Indianapolis. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat. Dr. Hibbs is connected with the Masonic order and is one of the charter members of Nineveh Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and a much valued member of both the Johnson County and Indiana State Medical Societies.

Despite his seventy-nine years, Dr. Hibbs is still vigorous of mind and body. During the early years of his practice, he saw hard service, hastening to the call of pain and sickness, in all kinds of weather, over hills and through valleys where the highways were often dangerous, sometimes having to almost make a road for himself. In those early times no profession was so wearing as that of the physician, while no sight was more welcome to the lonely farmhouses and woodland cottages than was the "sulky" of the good doctor, whose cheery words and deft hands did as much to cure as his pills and potions. Dr. Hibbs has many pleasant recollections of his past, and in advanced years can feel that he has borne a very useful part in the great economy of life, faithfully following his noble profession. In Martinsville he still continues in practice, loath to turn aside those who seek his aid, and they are many, his name being a prominent one in the profession.

WILLIAM J. KNOX, a most highly esteemed citizen of Martinsville, Ind., where he has made his home since 1899, was born Feb. 23, 1832, in Clinton county, Ohio, son of Isaac and Katherine (Brunnemer) Knox, to whom a family of seven children was born, the five still surviving being: William J.; Elisha C., of Johnson county, Ind.; Sophronia, widow of George Bloom, of Greenwood, Ind.; Rebecca C., wife of Henry Greenwood, of Morgan

county; and Sarah D., wife of Jasper Kidwell, of Morgan county.

Elisha Knox, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia, of Scotch ancestry, born Oct. 27, 1779. He was a farmer and a Methodist preacher, one of that band of faithful Christian workers who contributed so largely to the betterment of the early settlers. On June 3, 1801, he married Agnes Parker, and they reared a large family, one daughter, Comfort D., surviving until Sept. 9, 1892, when she died at Jonesboro, Ind. Another daughter still survives, Mary W., the wife of Robert Wiley, of Jonesboro, who is in her eighty-fourth year. The great-grandfather of William J. Knox, also named Elisha Knox, was a native of Virginia, and died in advanced age, Aug. 6, 1828.

On the maternal side, the ancestry came from Germany, although Conrad Brunnemer, the grandfather, was born in Virginia. He was a son of Anthony, who was a son of Peter, who was born in Baden, Germany. Conrad Brunnemer took part in the War of 1812, and later came west and settled in White River township, Johnson county, Ind., where he entered land from the government, and died at an old age. He married (first) a Miss Dressler, and they had two children born to them. His second marriage was to a Miss Hartman, and they had two sons and four daughters. One of the latter, Mrs. Christina Persinger, lived to be ninety-two years of age.

Isaac Knox, father of William J., came to Indiana in the fall of 1832, and settled in Johnson county, where he entered government land and lived for seven years. One winter was spent back in Virginia, but in the spring succeeding, Mr. Knox returned to Indiana, settling in Morgan county, in Harrison township, his new home being just across the line from his former one in Johnson county. This farm Mr. Knox improved and lived upon until 1862, when he removed to Clay township, near Brooklyn, buying there a small farm of forty acres, and here he died in 1870, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Knox was a man of exemplary character, and for twenty-five years was a class leader in the Methodist Church. His widow survived him many years, dying at the age of eighty. She had been a consistent member of the Methodist Church since girlhood.

William J. Knox was reared in both Johnson and Morgan counties and, although called

upon to do much hard work on the farm, he had the advantages of a good home and the counsels of a pious father and mother. In those days, as now, industry was a necessary adjunct to success, and until he married, he gave his assistance to his father in clearing up the pioneer farm. His education was the best that could be secured in the local subscription schools. Until the outbreak of the Rebellion, he continued to farm, but when the call came for defenders of his country, Mr. Knox was one of the early volunteers in 1861. He enrolled his name in Company C, 33d Ind. V. I., Capt. Charles Day, commanding, entering as a private and after a service of three years, returning home a sergeant. Sergeant Knox met with many of the hardships of war during his term. At the battle of London, Ky., he was wounded in the hip, and while on his way returning to his regiment, after the expiration of his furlough, he was captured with a number of his comrades, by the advance guard of 2,500 of Gen. Kirby Smith's men. With the others he was paroled and sent home, remaining until he was exchanged, when he immediately rejoined his regiment, at Danville, Ky. Later he was recaptured, at Thompson's Station, and was then incarcerated for thirty days in Libby Prison. His exchange took place at City Point, Va. Sergeant Knox took part in many of the leading battles of the Civil War, and on all occasions proved himself a brave and gallant soldier. His list of battles includes Kingston, Dallas Woods, New Hope Church, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, and he was mustered out in the latter city. This list does not include a great number of smaller engagements.

After the war, Mr. Knox returned to farming and later engaged in teaching music and selling organs and pianos. In 1873 he moved to Indianapolis and lived in that city for ten years, and then bought a farm of 150 acres near Brooklyn, which he still owns and upon which he lived until 1899, with the exception of two years spent in Bloomington, where he resided in order to give his daughters educational advantages. Since 1899 the family has resided in Martinsville, where Mr. Knox bought a home and made of it a beautiful modern residence.

On June 8, 1854, Mr. Knox was married to Miss Martha M. Bromwell, and nine children have been born to this union, namely: Melville C., who lives in Indianapolis, mar-

ried Clara Johnson, and they have children, Ray and Irene; Elzora L. married J. M. Julian, of Indianapolis, and has one son, James; Wilbur N. died aged three years, ten months; Addie M. died aged seven months; Ada Belle married John F. Richardson of Martinsville, and they have children, William Knox and Atwood Richardson; Miss Arda S. is a graduate of the State University at Bloomington, and is now principal of the Bedford high school; Rosa K. married Carl Minton, an attorney at Martinsville, and they have one son, Ralph; Charlotte B. married Harlan P. Perill, a naval lieutenant; and Meda G.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Knox are active members of the Methodist Church in which he is local preacher and steward. In 1900 he was sent as a delegate to the General Conference at Chicago. In politics he is a Republican, and in fraternal connection a member of the G. A. R.

The parents of Mrs. Knox were early settlers in this part of Indiana. Her father, Rev. Jacob L. Bromwell, was a son of Jeremiah Bromwell, a native of Maryland. Rev. Jacob L. was born on the eastern shore in 1792, and was reared in Baltimore. He served in the War of 1812, and was a mechanic by trade. He was twice married, no record being at hand concerning his first union. Later he became a faithful minister of the Methodist Church and it was while traveling his Virginia circuit that he met Charlotte Brunner, born in 1810, daughter of John Brunner, who was a native of Virginia. John Brunner married Christina Kisling and they moved to Indiana in 1832. Rev. Jacob L. Bromwell and wife had seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, who died March 12, 1900; John B., who died between Christmas and New Year's Day, in 1864; one that died in infancy; Martha M., Mrs. Knox; Jeremiah F., of near Kansas City, Kans.; Susan, wife of Henry Wright, of Harrison township; and Melissa, wife of Isaac Freeman, of Rex, Ohio. During his residence in Virginia the Rev. Mr. Bromwell traveled a circuit over the mountains which sometimes were so steep as to compel him to dismount and have his faithful horse pilot the way while he held to its tail. He was very popular with the mountaineers, and probably solemnized more marriages than did any other minister of his day. Mr. Bromwell and wife were early settlers in Harrison township, Morgan county, where he took up government land and reared his family. His

death took place in Waverly, to which village he had retired after leaving his farm. After about seventy-eight useful years he passed away, March 9, 1871, his widow surviving him only until November, 1872, when she died aged sixty-three years and eight days.

MADISON H. HARRELL, M. D., one of the leading physicians and representatives of Noblesville, is a strenuous supporter of the homeopathic school of medicine, and his ability and skill in the healing of wounds has been widely recognized in Shelby county. He was born in that county, Dec. 27, 1866, son of Judge Wick and Loudema (Drake) Harrell.

The Harrells are of English origin and are one of the old Colonial families of Virginia. Rev. Benjamin Harrell, the grandfather of Dr. Madison, was born in that State, and remained there until after his marriage, but about 1816 he joined the pioneers who were beginning to settle Indiana, and made his home in that section which he afterward helped to organize into Shelby county. He settled on a tract of forest land, where he cleared up a fine farm of 200 acres, and put up buildings which were remarkably good ones for that day. He was a minister in what was known as the New Light Church, and in the early days went through the region round about his home preaching in many places. His wife bore him the following children: William H.; Greenville L.; Henderson Sidney; a son, who died young; and Judge Wick. Rev. Benjamin Harrell lived to be seventy-six years old, passing away on his farm. He was a man of great force of character and a well known pioneer.

Judge Wick Harrell was born in Shelby county, July 25, 1840, and attended the public schools of that place. He chose farming as his occupation and was very successful in it, farming on the old homestead and caring for his parents in their old age. He still owns the old place, which is one of the finest farms in the State, and has added thereto 160 acres adjoining. He also owns considerable valuable residence property and other real estate in Greenfield, Hancock county. He is now living in Greenfield, retired from active business interests, and is quite prominent in politics. He is a strong Democrat, but very independent in his views. In Shelby county, he served as county commissioner for six years, and is now a member of the board of education of Greenfield, where he does every-

thing in his power to promote the cause of good schools. While in his early life Mr. Harrell was a member of the New Light Church, for some years past he has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and therein continues his life-long activity in church work. He is not only a liberal supporter in a financial way, but is a licensed exhorter, class leader and trustee.

Mr. Harrell has been married three times. His first wife, Miss Loudema Drake, was born in Virginia, a member of one of the old families of that State. To this union were born: William H., George B., Madison H., William T., Charles, Elizabeth, Lide and Jennie. Mrs. Harrell died at the age of thirty-seven, and Mr. Harrell married (second) Miss Josephine Day, who lived but two years. His third wife was Miss Mary Jenkins, and they have a daughter and a son, Vernice and Esta.

Dr. Madison H. Harrell grew to manhood on the farm in Shelby county. He was given a good common school education and then sent for further study to the Acton Normal School in Marion county, from which institution he was graduated in 1887. The next five years were spent teaching in his home township, and then the young man entered upon his professional training at the Hahnemann Medical College, at St. Louis. He received his degree in 1900, and returning to Indiana, at once established himself at Noblesville, where he has been unusually fortunate in rapidly building up a large practice. He keeps well abreast of the times in recent scientific medical discoveries, takes a number of the leading medical periodicals, and is continually adding to his already excellent professional library. Dr. Harrell is a popular member of the American Homeopathic Association and the Indiana State Medical Association. He is connected with a number of fraternal organizations as medical examiner, among them the I. O. O. F., Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of the Maccabees, Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Royal Neighbors. In politics he is a strong Jeffersonian Democrat, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. Dr. Harrell is a man of the best standing in Hamilton county, has always maintained a high standard of both professional and personal conduct, and has many warm friends.

On Feb. 15, 1888, in Shelby county, Dr. Harrell was united in marriage with Miss Theodosia Huffman, and they became the parents of two children, Augusta M. and Ora L.

Mrs. Harrell passed away Jan. 19, 1897. In 1906 Dr. Harrell married (second) Margaret P. Presser, a prominent school teacher of Noblesville, Indiana.

JACOB P. ELLIS, a well-known retired contractor and patriotic citizen of Anderson, Ind., was born in Anderson township, Madison county, May 7, 1835, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wright) Ellis.

Both the Wright and Ellis families were old Colonial settlers of East Tennessee, the former from England and the latter from Wales. The families are of Quaker stock, and several members of each have been Quaker preachers. Thomas Ellis, the father of Jacob P., settled in Anderson township in 1833, with his wife and three children: Nancy Ann, Jesse W., and Ellis (who served in the 1st Colored regiment, in the Civil war). The remaining children of this family were: Sarah Jane, Jemima, Thomas and Jacob P. Mr. Ellis' first wife died, and he married (second) Elizabeth McCoy, by whom he had children: Rhoda Ellen, Robert G. and William R., the last named dying young. Mr. Ellis settled on what is now called Fall Creek Pike, three and one-half miles from Anderson, where he entered eighty acres and cleared a farm. In 1858 he settled in Marion county, Ind., where he died.

Jacob P. Ellis received a common school education, attending three months during the winter for several years. He was reared a farmer, and he also learned the carpenter's trade, serving a four-years' apprenticeship, after he was twenty-one years old. He was married June 18, 1861, in Anderson, Ind., to Maria C. Longaker, born Dec. 29, 1835, in Anderson township, Madison county, daughter of Anderson and Susan (Hobaugh) Longaker. The Longakers were from Tennessee and the Hobaughs from Pennsylvania, being of German stock. Anderson Longaker settled in Anderson township, where he entered his land, made a good farm, and died in middle life. Mr. Longaker was twice married, having by his first wife one child, Elizabeth. His second wife was Susan, daughter of Philip Hobaugh, whose brother was a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis had six children: Thomas, Georgia, Anna, Myrtle, John and Robert. Mrs. Ellis died March 2, 1907, leaving many friends to mourn her loss.

Jacob P. Ellis enlisted in Anderson, in December, 1863, as a private of Company B,

130th Ind. V. I., to serve three years, or during the war. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., the war having closed Sept. 13, 1865. The battles participated in by him were: Resaca, Ga.; Rocky Face Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, and Kenesaw Mountain. In the latter battle, in June, 1864, Mr. Ellis was shot in the left lung, was in the field hospital for a time and was then sent to Knoxville, Tenn., reaching there late in the evening of July 1st. He had made the journey via Cumberland to Big Shanty, Ga., in ambulances, there to be transferred to a box car, three days being consumed on the trip, during which time the wound had received no attention, after its first dressing by T. N. Jones, M. D., U. S. army surgeon. A friend, in signing the application for a pension, said that he could hear the air coming from the wound like the hissing of a goose. Mr. Ellis was in the hospital at Knoxville from July 1st to February 1st of the following year, a term of seven months, and then returned to duty at Fortress Monroe, Va., but being attacked by a hemorrhage he was confined in the Hampton hospital for two months, at the end of this time rejoining his regiment at Greensboro, N. C., where he reported for duty. He was detailed to the hospital for Confederate soldiers at Charlotte, N. C., where he took charge of the wounded for about two months, the hospital at this time being discontinued. He was sent home, having been promoted to corporal for meritorious services. Mr. Ellis was a brave and active soldier and served his country gallantly and faithfully. He was examined in 1901, on his own account, with the X rays in Indianapolis, and the minie ball could be distinctly seen in the photograph.

After the war Mr. Ellis resumed his trade of carpenter and then engaged in contract building. He erected the residences of John R. Page, Albert Buck, the "Kauffman House," and many others. While a foreman he drove the last nail in the "Doxey House." He also built the old Odd Fellows' Hall, and did much outside work, building many fine houses in the country. He built a pleasant residence for himself in 1891, where he still resides, having retired from active work.

Mr. Ellis was general manager for the People's Gas Works for nine years, serving also in the capacity of superintendent. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1860, and has passed all the chairs, including the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment. He

is one of the charter members of Major May Post, G. A. R., Anderson, in which he has taken an active interest and held a number of offices. He and his wife are both members of the First Methodist Church, and are now among the oldest members living. He is an original Republican, having voted for John C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Ellis was a pioneer teacher, and taught school in Anderson township in 1852, and among her former pupils may be mentioned Quincy Van Winkle, general superintendent of the Big Four railroad, and Wilson Cory, a prominent business man. John J. Ellis, the son of our subject, inherited his father's soldierly qualities and was a soldier in the Spanish-American war, serving with Company L, 160th U. S. V., as quartermaster, and seeing service in Cuba.

JOHN EDWARD FORSYTHE, formerly a prominent real estate dealer and insurance agent of Franklin, Ind., but now in the loan business at Kansas City, Mo., was born Jan. 21, 1866, in Flora, Ill., son of David P. and Mary L. (Logan) Forsythe, natives of Indiana and Kentucky.

David Forsythe, grandfather of John Edward, removed from Kentucky to Johnson county, Ind., and settled in Nineveh township, where he took up government land, dying there in 1869, aged eighty-seven years. He was twice married and was the father of a large family. John Logan, maternal grandfather of John E. Forsythe, was a native of Ireland, but came to America, settling first in Kentucky. He came to Indiana at an early day, locating in Johnson county, first in Nineveh and later in Union township, and in the latter place he died when eighty-four years of age. In his early manhood, he was a plasterer, and always engaged in farming. During the War of 1812, he served as a soldier. His family consisted of four daughters and two sons.

David P. Forsythe has always been engaged in farming, and resided in Johnson county, where he was born, in Nineveh township in 1828. His marriage was celebrated at old Bethel Church, and on March 5, 1901, he and his wife had the pleasure of celebrating their golden anniversary, which occasion gave opportunity for pleasant greetings and congratulations. Mrs. Forsythe is a member of the Methodist Church, and while Mr. Forsythe

is not connected with any denomination, he is a firm believer in Christianity. Ten children have been born to them, four sons and six daughters: Sarah, wife of W. D. Terhune, of Hensley township, now deceased; David T., deceased; Martha Ann, wife of A. C. Deer, of Union township; Flora, wife of J. F. Chambers, of Hendricks county; Oscar D., of Odin, Ind.; Josie, wife of N. F. Houston, of Topeka, Kans.; John E., of Kansas City, Mo.; Maggie, wife of W. M. Deer, of Union township; Ernest E., of Washington, Ind.; Gussie, wife of J. H. Deer, of Morgantown, Indiana.

John E. Forsythe was reared on his father's farm in Johnson county, attending the district school and the high school of Nineveh, from which he was graduated. Remaining at home until he attained his majority, he went West and entered the employ of the Rock Island Railroad Company, at Herington, Kans., becoming train baggageman and messenger, serving in that capacity for six years, running from Kansas City to Colorado Springs. At that time he was appointed cashier for the United States Express Company at Colorado Springs, but was afterward transferred to Kansas City, where he remained until July, 1901, when he returned to Franklin, Ind., and embarked in the real estate and insurance business.

On Jan. 11, 1894, Mr. Forsythe married Miss Margaret Charlton, daughter of Judge John Charlton of Lawrence, Kans., and Martha (Curtis) Charlton. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe, Edwin Charlton Forsythe. They are both members of the Christian Church, in which they are both active workers. Fraternally Mr. Forsythe is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat, and is loyal in the support of his party's candidates. Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe now reside in a pleasant home on East Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo., where they dispense a warm hospitality to their many friends.

The parents of Mrs. Forsythe were born in England, whence Mr. Charlton came to America when but eighteen years of age, while his wife was brought here when only three years old. Both grew to maturity in the State of New York. Mr. Charlton was a carpet weaver by trade, which calling he pursued when a young man, but later he located at Princeton, Ill., and for a few years engaged

in the drug business. He then moved to Lawrence, Kans., and embarked in the insurance business, becoming very successful in that line. While there he served as justice of the peace for ten years, and it was there that he died, Feb. 27, 1899, aged seventy-two years. His wife still survives, and both were identified with the Congregational Church for a number of years. From the time he was twenty-one year of age Judge Charlton was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and took an active part in its workings, he being a Past Grand Master and Past Grand Representative of the State of Kansas. In addition he stood very high in the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar. A man of attainments himself, he took a deep interest in educational matters, and served as president of the school board for several years. Nine children were born to Judge and Mrs. Charlton, three sons and six daughters, six of whom are now living: Emma J.; Mary, wife of I. D. Stewart, of San Diego, Cal.; Ada, wife of E. B. Good, of Topeka, Kans.; Katie, wife of T. B. Ewing, of Decatur, Ill.; Edward, of Lawrence, Kans.; Margaret, wife of John E. Forsythe.

Joseph Charlton, the father of Judge Charlton, was a native of England and a minister in the Independent Church in England, who came to America and resided for some years in New York and Philadelphia, but died in Topeka, Kans., at the age of eighty-four years. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Forsythe, Daniel Curtis, was a native of England, and he also came to America, settling in the East; he was twice married.

JOHN A. HALL, postmaster at Cicero, Hamilton county, Ind., has spent all his life in that region, having been born in Jackson township, that county, one and a half miles northwest of Cicero.

This branch of the Hall family is of Scotch-Irish stock, and the tradition is that three brothers came from England to America and settled in Virginia in Colonial times. Edward Hall, grandfather of John A. Hall, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., where his father was a pioneer, and he himself became a pioneer of Hamilton county, Ind., in 1836, making the journey thither with horses and wagons. He settled one and a half miles northwest of Cicero, in the thick woods on Little Cicero creek, where he was one of the first settlers. He built a log house and purchased land until he finally owned over 400 acres, clearing a

fine farm and becoming one of the most substantial citizens of the region. He was a highly respected man and trusted by his neighbors, and he served as one of the commissioners of Hamilton county. He was an old-line Whig originally, becoming a Republican on the organization of the new party and supporting John C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln. During the war of 1812 he served sixty days at Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. Hall died on his farm when about eighty years old, and his wife died at the age of eighty years. He was a member of the Christian Church, and one of the founders of the church in his neighborhood. His children were: William, Bailey, Carey, Ellis, Perry, Elizabeth, Nancy, Hannah and Nellie.

Carey Hall, father of John A. Hall, was born in Fayette county, Ind., where his father first settled on coming to this State, living there eight years before he came to Hamilton county. He received a rather limited education in the vicinity of his boyhood home, attending the first log schoolhouse built at Cicero, and fitted with puncheon floor and benches like the average schoolhouse of the day. He was reared among pioneer conditions, and was brought up to farming, after marriage living on part of the estate entered by Edward Hall until he retired, about twelve years ago. He owns 130 acres of good land. Mr. Hall married Mary Sourwine, who was born in Rockingham county, Va., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bowman) Sourwine, both of whom were of Virginia Dutch stock. John Sourwine moved from Virginia to Wayne county, Ind., in pioneer days, settling at Centerville. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, but he finally moved to Cicero and settled on a farm adjoining that of Edward Hall, the Redman place. He had eighty acres, buying more until he owned 160, which he cleared, making a good home. He was an old-line Whig in politics, and a Lutheran in religion. His children, Mary (Mrs. Hall) and William, lived to maturity. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall were born two children, John A. and Edith, the latter marrying Marcus Bauchert. Mr. Hall is a member of the Christian Church, and he was originally an old-line Whig in political opinion, later becoming a Republican.

John A. Hall was born Dec. 1, 1856, in the old log house on the farm. His father built a frame dwelling in 1864. He received a district school education, attending the local schools until he was eighteen, after which

he took a course at a commercial college. He worked on a farm for years, after his marriage settling on the Sourwine farm, where he continued to live until August, 1889. Besides receiving a thorough training to farm work, he had learned the carpenter's trade at home, and did considerable work in that line. In May, 1889, Mr. Hall received the appointment of postmaster of Cicero, under President Harrison, and he moved to the town in that year, holding the office for four years. For two years afterward he was in the carpentry business, until he received severe injuries by being thrown from a bridge, his back being so badly hurt that it was two years before he was able to resume his ordinary life. He has never fully recovered. In 1897 he was again appointed to the postmastership, under President McKinley, and he has been retained in the position ever since, by re-appointment from Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. Mr. Hall has seen conditions vastly improved since first he took the office. He himself has been active in introducing the rural free delivery system in his district, and mainly through his efforts three rural routes have been established from Cicero. Mr. Hall is a public-spirited and straightforward man, and he has proved an excellent and efficient incumbent of the position which he has held for so many years.

On Dec. 25, 1877, Mr. Hall was married, three miles northwest of Cicero, to Virginia E. Tucker, who was born Dec. 1, 1858, in Clinton county, Ind., daughter of Robert and Mary A. C. (Drum) Tucker. Mr. Hall in fraternal matters affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, being one of the seventeen charter members who on Oct. 6, 1887, organized Goodwill Lodge, No. 175, Knights of Pythias, at Cicero, Ind., in which he has held many offices including those of chancellor commander, and he was a representative of his lodge to the Grand Lodge held in Indianapolis, Ind., in October, 1903, that body voting to build the magnificent castle hall in Indianapolis, which now stands and will stand for generations to come a monument to Pythianism in Indiana. Mr. Hall was at one time captain of a company of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, serving three years in that capacity, after which he was placed on the Colonel's staff of the First Ind. Reg. U. R. K. of P., serving as regimental chaplain for two years, was promoted to the rank of Major and is now serving as an aid on Brig. Gen.

Merrill E. Wilson's staff. He is a Republican in political sentiment.

TUCKER. The Tucker family to which Mrs. Hall belongs, is of Irish descent. Robert Tucker, her father, was a native of Kentucky, born Dec. 22, 1803. He was an early settler in Indianapolis, when that thriving city was but a small village. He was a cabinet maker by trade. On April 19, 1835, he was married in Indianapolis to Elizabeth C. Reed, who died Aug. 16, 1848. To this union were born: Archibald C. R., Corydon A., Caroline L., Albert R. and Alice A. On Dec. 24, 1850, Robert Tucker married (second) Mary A. C. Drum, of Indianapolis, Ind. After this marriage Mr. Tucker purchased a farm about three miles northeast of Colfax, Ind., whither he moved with his family, retiring from his trade as a cabinet maker. To this second marriage were born three children: George Vinton, Robert Luther and Virginia Eve. Mrs. Mary A. C. (Drum) Tucker died Feb. 11, 1859. On Oct. 23, 1860, Mr. Tucker was again united in marriage, his third wife being Mariah Matthews, of Clinton county, Ind., who survived him. He died Aug. 17, 1872, on his farm in Clinton county. The only living child of the second marriage, Virginia Eve, was but thirteen years old at the time of her father's death. Being without father or mother she made her home with her half-sister by the first marriage of her father, three miles northwest of Cicero, Ind., until her marriage to John A. Hall, as above stated.

WACHTELL. The Wachtell family, originally from Germany, where the name, spelled Vactel, is a very numerous one, is one of the old and honored families of this country, and members thereof have been prominent in every walk of life. Theodore Wachtel, one of the world's greatest tenors, who was a member of this family, was born March 10, 1823, in Hamburg, Germany, and died in Berlin, Nov. 14, 1893. His first important appearance outside of his own country occurred in London in 1862, after which he made many successful tours. He first appeared in the United States at the New York Stadt theatre in 1871, and again in 1875. He possessed a voice of remarkable volume and range, which owing to the perfection of the methods of his training permitted the most exacting demands made upon it.

By those best informed on the subject it is believed that the founder of the Wachtell

family came to America in early Colonial times, and first settled in Pennsylvania. Jonathan Wachtell, the first of the name of whom we have an authentic record, was born March 5, 1797, in Pennsylvania, the son of a farmer, and it is known that in this family there were two sons and several daughters who married. Jonathan Wachtell was first an agriculturist, and settled on land near Hagerstown, Md. He married Jan. 10, 1826, in that State, Permelia Baxter, born in Maryland, Sept. 29, 1805, and here they resided for several years. Between 1833 and 1835 Jonathan Wachtell removed to Ohio with his family, which then consisted of his wife and four children. His daughter, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Walling, remembers that when she was a little girl she heard her mother say that "Jonathan was not satisfied with farming in Maryland, and thought that money grew on the trees in Ohio, but found no more there than in Maryland." Mrs. Walling does not remember the journey to Ohio, as she was born in 1832, in Maryland, her brother Henry being born in July, 1835, in Ohio, but her mother afterward told her "she cried when a stop was made and wanted to ride further." The journey was made with horses and wagons, the family being six weeks on the way. Mr. Wachtell bought a partly improved farm near Springfield, Ohio, to which city Mrs. Walling remembers being taken for treatment during sickness when a child. When she was seven years old, in 1839, the family removed to Muncie, the journey being made with a two-horse wagon and stops being made at the homes of the settlers on the way. On arrival in Muncie the family settled temporarily in a log house on Washington street, near High, in which they lived but a few days, Mr. Wachtell buying a new brick, one-story house on Main and Cherry streets, which was erected by Minus Turner in 1836, and a photograph of which is still preserved. Here Mr. Wachtell resided until his death, March 18, 1850. Jonathan Wachtell was a chair manufacturer in Muncie for some years and became a substantial citizen, investing his means in real estate in Muncie, among his properties being ten acres of land on the southwest side of the old town of Muncie which is now within the corporation. He also owned the lot on Main street where the Merchant's Bank now stands. He was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Church in Muncie and one of its first deacons, holding that office many years. In political

opinions he was an old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democrat. He was a man of high character and much respected as a citizen of the city. He was one of the pioneers and early manufacturers of the old town, was a very reliable man and reared an excellent family. He died March 18, 1850, aged fifty-three years, thirteen days; and his wife died Jan. 17, 1892, aged eighty-six years, three months, nineteen days. The following are correct records from the family Bible:

To Jonathan Wachtell and his wife, Permelia Baxter, were born the following children: Eveline, born Oct. 29, 1826; John Adam, May 16, 1828; Andrew Jackson, Feb. 27, 1830; Elizabeth, Feb. 27, 1832, in Maryland; Henry, born July 10, 1835, in Ohio, died Oct. 3, 1866, aged thirty-one years, two months, twenty-three days; Calvin, Dec. 1, 1837, near Springfield, Ohio. Eveline Wachtell married William Barnes, Jan. 6, 1842, and died March 1, 1903, aged seventy-six years, four months; Elizabeth J. married Joseph Walling, Sept. 19, 1848; John A. married Nov. 7, 1848, Chalista A. Sayre; and Andrew Jackson married Eliza M. Neely, Nov. 10, 1856, and died May 11, 1905, aged seventy-five years, two months, thirteen days.

The Christian name of the father of Permelia Baxter is not known to this branch of the family, but his wife is remembered by Mrs. Joseph Walling to have been Jane Kelley. Permelia Baxter had three brothers and one sister: James, George, Samuel and Harriet, the latter of whom married a Mr. Peterman. Samuel Baxter settled in Lima, Ohio, and is now deceased, his sons being: Alfred and Dr. Samuel, the latter a prominent physician of Lima. The surname Baxter is from Baxter, Middle English; Bakster, Anglo-Saxon; Baecestre, baker. Among the Baxters of distinction were Andrew Baxter, born at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1686, died at Whittingham, near Edinburgh, April 23, 1750, a Scotch metaphysician; Richard Baxter, born at Bowton, Shropshire, England, Nov. 12, 1615, died in London, Dec. 8, 1691, a noted English non-conformist divine, who in 1645 became chaplain of Cromwell's army. He was the author of several well-known religious works, among which was the famous "The Saint's Everlasting Rest." Allibone in his "Dictionary of Authors," gives fifteen of the name; the name has been given to five postoffices in the United States, and six Baxters had graduated from Harvard College by 1815. The Baxters are

a numerous and powerful family in the United States, whither they came on the foundation of the New England Colonies, as well as the Maryland Colony and those of Virginia and Carolina. The earliest record is of Gregory Baxter, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., 1630, from whom a prominent family descends. Another line descends from Daniel Baxter, of Salem, Mass., 1639.

Richard Baxter was a settler at Hingham, Mass., in 1638, and the records of the Newberry Library, Chicago, show that ten Baxters had settled in New England prior to 1675. The founder of the Maryland branch of the family, A. Baxter, fled from Ireland to Maryland for safety, having participated in a Rebellion there. His wife, with her son Arthur, followed him later. Rev. Richard Baxter, author of "Baxter's Call," was of this family. The founder of the North Carolina branch was William Baxter, of Ireland, who emigrated in 1789. Nathan Baxter, of Delaware county, N. Y., was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as was Elihu Baxter. Charles Baxter, born in New York City in 1813, was a soldier in the Mexican war. Baxter street, New York City, was named for him. George H. Baxter, born in 1771, who died in 1841, was the eighth president of Hampton and Sidney College, Virginia.

Calvin S. Wachtell, one of the respected citizens and substantial business men of Muncie, was born Dec. 1, 1837, in Springfield, Ohio, and was but two years old when he was brought by his parents to Muncie. He attended the common schools until he reached his twelfth year, and his father dying, when thirteen he became a clerk in the store of his brother John. He remained with his brother until he was about twenty years old, and then learned the harness maker's trade in Muncie, which he followed until 1874, one year of which time, in 1862, he worked in Chicago, making harness for the United States Government. He was married May 6, 1862, in Muncie, to Susan L. Anderson, daughter of William Wallace and Jannetta S. (Murray) Anderson, and to this union there was born one son, Frank L., July 5, 1863. Frank L. Wachtell was educated in the high school at Muncie, from which he was graduated and then took a business course in a commercial college in the city, later becoming a bookkeeper in the mercantile establishment of Charles Winters at Hartford City, Ind. For many years, however, he has been connected with his

father in business. He married Leonora Deitch of Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Col. Philip and Jane (Johnson) Deitch, the former an officer in the Civil war, and for many years chief of police of Cincinnati.

Calvin S. Wachtell was elected city clerk of Muncie in 1874, and held this office until 1886. In 1879 he engaged in the harness business in company with Cyrus Tyner, under the firm name of Wachtell & Tyner, and two years later bought out his partner's interest, taking his son, Frank L., into the firm. This firm has prospered greatly, and some years since established a general business, now conducting a regular department store. Mr. Calvin S. Wachtell has invested largely in real estate, building a pleasant residence of modern style of architecture on Washington street, and the business block where his enterprise is located. He has also built and owns twenty dwellings in Muncie, and has done his share in the building up of the city. In political faith he is a staunch Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and for every Republican candidate for the Presidency since that time. He was one of the founders of the People's Bank, in which he is a large stockholder, and some years ago was largely interested in zinc mines in Southwest Missouri, being president of the Big Circle Mine Company, which was a very successful enterprise. Fraternally Mr. Wachtell is connected with the I. O. O. F.

William Wallace Anderson, father of Mrs. Wachtell, was a farmer of Augusta county, Va., owning a farm which he sold for \$4,000. This farm had been originally settled by his father, and the old two-story brick house, built by the latter and in which he died, still stands. Mrs. Wachtell left the old home when she was between seven and eight years old. Her grandmother Anderson was then living with her son, George Anderson, but came with her son William W. to Indiana. George Anderson was a slaveholder, but William W. did not believe in that institution. The journey to Indiana was made in a big, covered Conestoga wagon, drawn by three horses, while the family rode in a one-horse carriage, although when tired the children would change to the wagon. The bedding and cooking utensils, carpets, etc., were carried in the wagon, and at night the family camped by the roadside, or, when the friendly hospitality of the settlers was received, in some shelter. They crossed the Ohio river near the mouth

of the Miami on a ferry boat, and made their way in a leisurely manner to Indiana. The following records are from the family Bible of William Wallace Anderson, and are correct:

* William Wallace Anderson, born Feb. 21, 1813, in Augusta county, Va., five miles from Staunton; Jannetta S. (Murray) Anderson, wife of William Wallace, was born June 12, 1816; Esther Frances Anderson, born July 16, 1837; Susan L., born Feb. 14, 1840; Alexander H., born March 14, 1842; Dorcas V., born June 19, 1844; and Martha Ann W., born in 1848. William Wallace Anderson and Jannetta S. Murray were married April 21, 1836. William Wallace Anderson died March 4, 1848, aged thirty-five years, twelve days; Esther Frances Anderson, daughter of William W., died Sept. 27, 1856, aged nineteen years, two months, eleven days; Jannetta S. (Murray) Anderson died May 25, 1876, in Muncie.

HENRY STIVER. In considering the subject of this sketch we find a respected citizen and a substantial farmer who is, also, a survivor of the dangers and hardships of the great Civil war. Mr. Stiver was born in 1840, at Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, son of William and Margaret (Oran) Stiver.

William Stiver was born in Pennsylvania, coming from an old Pennsylvania Dutch family. The Orans were of Scotch stock, and the mother was born near Steubenville, Ohio, where her father was a farmer. William Stiver worked at his trade of carpenter for a number of years, a hard-working, industrious man. He was a worthy member of the German Lutheran Church. He was twice married, and his children were of the first union, as follows: Lizzie, who died young; Jennie, who married and moved to Springfield, Ill., about 1864, and later visited Europe with her husband, all subsequent knowledge of her being lost; Henry; and Frank. The mother of these children died about 1844. Mr. Stiver lived to be about seventy-five years of age, dying near Dayton, Ohio.

Henry Stiver lost his mother when he was a child of four years and was reared by Joseph Jones, a farmer living near Bloomingdale, Jefferson county, Ohio, with whom he remained until he enlisted for service in the Civil war. He had few educational advantages, his portion being hard work on the farm from the time his strength permitted. On Sept. 19, 1861, he enlisted, and was en-

rolled Oct. 7, 1861, in Steubenville, for three years or during the war, as a private in Company H, Capt. Benj. L. Prentice, 1st O. V. I., and he served until honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1865. Mr. Stiver participated in the following battles: Shiloh; luka Springs; Stone River; Liberty Gap; Lavergne, Tenn.; and Chickamauga, where Sept. 19, 1863, he was taken prisoner with many of his companions, being taken to Belle Isle, the infamous annex to the doubly infamous Libby Prison, where the private soldiers were confined. Belle Isle was a desolate sand bar in the James river, and that winter the river froze from bank to bank. As Mr. Stiver had been captured in battle, he had neither blanket nor overcoat, and the Confederate authorities furnished no kind of shelter for the privates on Belle Isle. Libby Prison, which originally was an old tobacco warehouse, bad as it was, was far better as a prison, as it gave shelter from the cold. There was no wood on the island to make fires, and the prisoners suffered terribly from the cold and exposure. Many of these poor soldier boys had come from indifferent homes but there was not one who did not look longingly back to the comparative comforts they had left behind them when they offered to serve their country in her hour of need. The rations were very poor, and totally inadequate, consisting of a quarter pint, sometimes a whole pint, of black-eyed pea soup in which maggots and black bugs floated, the peas having been old and musty. This, with a small piece of the commonest kind of rusty pork, was the whole bill of fare and quite often the pork was absent. Afterward, Mr. Stiver was taken to the Smith building, a brick tobacco warehouse opposite Libby Prison, which was owned by a man named Smith. This man was secretly friendly to the Union soldiers and he gave the men quite a deal of tobacco, and thus alleviated their distress a little. Mr. Stiver remained here until he was taken to Danville. The Danville prison was also an old tobacco warehouse and here as before, no accommodations were provided for the poor prisoners. They slept on the floor as best they could. From Danville Mr. Stiver was taken to the prison pen at Andersonville, Ga., and was confined there until he, with others, was taken to Charleston, S. C., and there placed in the penitentiary as hostages, the aim being to prevent Gen. Gilmore bombarding the city. This did not save the city, however, but the Union generals were very careful in

throwing their shells, to avoid the places where they knew Federal prisoners were held. Mr. Stiver was next taken to the encampment on the Charleston race course, and three weeks later was taken to the stockade prison at Florence, S. C. He was finally exchanged at Charleston, Oct. 9, 1864.

In recalling these horrible experiences, Mr. Stiver finds Andersonville prison to have been the very worst. He suffered here through the hot summer of 1864, having no shelter from the fierce sun except a mud hut he and several of his companions built. Their clothing hung in rags and tatters, and he was bare-headed and shoeless. He had also contracted scurvy from the poor diet from which he suffered horribly, finding relief only by burying his legs in the sand. No medicine was issued by the Confederates, but the sand cure proved a good method of treatment. It is a pitiful thought for the present generation to recall the condition of the nation's defenders, sick, weak and starved. Such was the state of Mr. Stiver, when, a mere skeleton, he was finally exchanged. In addition to his prison sufferings, he was twice wounded, once by being shot in the right side of his head so that his skull was depressed, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and again he was struck by a piece of exploding shell, on his right arm. Notwithstanding these injuries he did not go into the hospital, but bravely and faithfully took part in every march and battle of his regiment until captured. His record is one of which he has just cause to be proud, for it reflects honor upon him as a soldier and as a man.

From this terrible experience Mr. Stiver has never fully recovered. For nearly a year after his return he was not able to work at all. He returned to the Jones homestead after his discharge and assisted as best he could until September, 1869, when he came to Indianapolis. He lived at a hotel for one year with friends, working for his board, but on March 13, 1870, he began to work for Isaiah Applegate, a farmer of Broad Ripple, Ind., when prosperity shone upon him, and here he remained six years.

On June 12, 1876, Mr. Stiver married Marietta Applegate, who was born Jan. 13, 1857, in Hamilton county, Ind., daughter of Isaiah and Charlotte (Esery) Applegate, Isaiah Applegate was born Nov. 11, 1836, at Urbana, Ohio, son of Ebenezer and Rachel (Richardson) Applegate. Ebenezer Apple-

gate was born in New Jersey, but went while young to Urbana, Ohio, where he married Rachel Richardson. He then moved to Hamilton county, Ind., where he cleared up a large farm and became a substantial farmer, dying an aged man. His children were: Isaiah, Darius, James, Jefferson, Sarah, Ellen, Martha, Mary Jane and Delila. He was a worthy member of the M. E. Church and was a citizen in good standing. Isaiah Applegate, father of Mrs. Stiver, was a boy when he came with his parents to Indiana, and for his day, became a well educated man. He was married at Allisonville, Marion county, to Charlotte Esery, born Dec. 27, 1835, in Allisonville, daughter of John and Sophia (Mickley) Esery. John Esery was a farmer from North Carolina who came to Indianapolis as one of the pioneer settlers on Pogue's Run. He was a school teacher and taught many years in Marion county. After marriage, Isaiah Applegate and wife settled on a part of the old Applegate homestead, and he cleared up eighty acres which his father gave him, bought more land and later moved to an adjoining farm and still later to a farm near Carmel in Hamilton county. This farm of 160 acres he operated for a number of years, and then sold it and bought 130 acres in Hamilton county, east of Noblesville. He died in 1902, at Allisonville, near where he was married. His children were: Amanda, Marietta, Evaline, Victoria, Noah, Maggie and Walter. Mrs. Applegate died aged sixty-four years, at Noblesville, Oct. 8, 1899. The Applegates were Scotch with a French admixture. Mr. and Mrs. Applegate were most worthy members of the M. E. Church, in which he was an exhorter, always taking an active interest in church matters. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a member for a long period of the Masonic lodge at Carmel, in which he served as chaplain.

After their marriage, Henry Stiver and wife settled on the Applegate farm near Carmel, where they lived two years. They subsequently rented other farms, living for ten years on the Trippito farm in Fall Creek township, which consisted of 300 acres. In 1904 they moved to their present farm in the vicinity of McCordsville, where they have everything very comfortable around them. In spite of the many hardships and injuries that Mr. Stiver received during his Civil war experience, he has always been a good farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Stiver have had these children born to them: Jennie, who married Henry

Fisher, a farmer near Noblesville, and has one child, Ruth; Golda, who married Nola Day, and lives on the home farm; Minnie, who married John Combs, a farmer near Oaklandon; Maud, who married Edgar Van Zant, a telegraph operator at McCordsville; and Emma.

Mr. Stiver belongs to Burnt Hickory Post, G. A. R., at Fisher's Switch, Ind., of which he is past commander. He is also a member of the K. of P. at Carmel. In politics he is an independent, voting for the man he thinks best fitted for office. Both he and wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church. He is an industrious, straightforward citizen, a man known to be reliable in all his dealings.

THOMAS F. HOLADAY, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Monrovia, Morgan county, Ind., and a man widely and favorably known in his portion of the State, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1835, son of Robert and Hannah (Andrew) Holaday, the former born in Ohio, and the latter in Guilford county, North Carolina.

(I) John Holaday, grandfather of Thomas F., was born in North Carolina, but moved West to Ohio in early life, settling in Clinton county. By working hard and devoting himself earnestly to his business, he became quite successful, and he lived in Clinton county until his death.

(II) Robert Holaday, son of John, and father of Thomas F., was born in Ohio, where he lived and died. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends, and were very active in promoting the work of their denomination. A family of twelve children were born to them, of whom Thomas F. is the eldest. Ten of them lived to maturity, and have families of their own.

(III) After receiving a common school education, Dr. Holaday, deciding to become a physician, entered the medical college at Cincinnati, and there studied during 1859 and 1860. For a short time he practiced, then returned to college, from which he was graduated in 1864. The following four years were spent in practicing, when he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. In 1860 Dr. Holaday located at Westboro, Ohio, and remained there nine years, and from there he went to Pittsfield, Ill., but after three years, in the spring of 1872, he came to Monrovia, where he practiced until 1892. At that time he went to Mooresville, Ind., there remaining

until 1902, when he returned to Monrovia, and has since remained. His practice is a very large one and he makes a specialty of eczema, and his fame has so spread, that he has numerous cases from Indianapolis.

On Nov. 15, 1877, Dr. Holaday was united in marriage with Sally A. Johnson, born in Morgan county, daughter of Thomas A. and Elizabeth Johnson, both of North Carolina, who came to Indiana at a very early day in its settlement. Four children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Holaday: Ethel married Charles A. Kenley, a railroad conductor in California; Edna married Vernon D. Macey, a farmer of Morgan county; Laura married Harvey Hutton, and resides at Indianapolis, where he is in the employ of a railroad; Chester A. is a clerk for Lefler's wholesale hats. All the family have been well educated.

The Doctor and his family are Quakers and most excellent people. He is a Republican, but has never sought public office. They are highly respected in the community, where they have many friends.

JOHN W. TRUITT is a member of a pioneer family of Liberty township, Delaware county, which has been settled in this section for many years, his grandfather, James Truitt, having come hither in the early days, probably from Pennsylvania. The Truitts are of old Pennsylvania Dutch stock.

James Truitt was a farmer by occupation, and he settled in Liberty township along the White river, one and a half miles west of Smithfield, clearing a tract of 200 acres. His first buildings were of logs, and later, as he prospered, he erected a two-story frame house—the first one in that section, and it is still standing. Mr. Truitt made a comfortable home for his family and developed a good farm from its primitive state, and in his later years, about 1853, he retired from active labors, removing to Muncie. He died at the age of about seventy, on the farm, where his son Jesse was living at the time. He was a large, strong man, a typical product of pioneer times, physically active and possessed of rugged intelligence. He was liberal in his religious views, and in politics an old-line Whig, and later a Republican, taking considerable interest in the affairs of his day. He was elected councilman. James Truitt was twice married, and by the first union had the following named children: Milton, Joseph, Jesse, Fannie, and a daughter who mar-

ried and settled in Indianapolis. To the second marriage was born James C., who settled one and a half miles west of Smithfield.

Milton Truitt, son of James and father of John W., was born on the old farm on the White river. He received such education as the common schools of the period afforded, attending the old log school-house in the neighborhood, and later learned the blacksmith's trade, though farming was his principal occupation throughout life. He was married in Liberty township to Louise Smith, who was born in the neighborhood in 1832, daughter of John and Harriet (Preston) Smith, the former a native of Vermont. The young couple settled on the farm now occupied by their son, John W. Truitt, in about 1850, Mr. Truitt buying 160 acres, mostly in the timber, and they made their home in a log house, which he weather-boarded and plastered. In time he was able to put up a frame house. He worked steadily at clearing and improving his farm, and also bought more land, acquiring in all 260 acres, all as a result of well-directed industry and intelligent management of his interests. He was a respected, substantial citizen, and reared his family well. Mr. and Mrs. Truitt had four sons born to them, namely: John W., James M., Jesse D. and Haskell M. They were members of the Methodist Church, though Mr. Truitt did not feel himself bound by creed, and in politics he was a Republican, supporting Lincoln for the Presidency. He belonged to the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Selma.

John W. Truitt was born Aug. 2, 1851, on the farm where he now lives, in the old hewed log house first occupied by his parents upon their settlement there. He attended school in a frame building which formerly stood in the driveway on his present residence, pursuing his studies for three months in the winter time and working on the farm in summer. When eleven years old he went to the district school in Selma, and later, when he was eighteen, attended a select school at that place. He continued to live at home until he was twenty-one, at which time he married, for two years after which event he and his young wife lived in the old log house in which he was born. Then they moved to the frame house on the farm adjoining, remaining there until they went to California in 1875. Mr. Truitt engaged in farming in that State, having a large ranch, upon which

he lived for two years. At the end of that time he moved to Sedalia, Mo., where he began a connection with railroad work which continued for over twenty years. He was baggagemaster at Sedalia for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, was afterward freight conductor for this company one year, and then went to Denison, Texas, where he was also conductor on a freight train for a year. His next move was to Marshall, Texas. In 1881 he became a passenger conductor on the Texas, Pacific, New Orleans & Louisiana road, and held that position about eight years, after which he was stationed at Little Rock, Ark., as trainmaster on the Iron Mountain road, for three years. Following that experience he became a passenger conductor on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, between Parsons, Kans., and Denison, Texas, for about nine years. In 1899 he returned to the old Truitt homestead, where he has since remained. His mother had died in 1898, and he undertook the settlement of the estate, buying out the other heirs in the property, which now comprises 260 acres of excellent land. He has since devoted himself to the cultivation and development of the property. Oil was struck on his land in 1903, and five wells have been driven, two of which are in active operation. Mr. Truitt is a practical business man, and though so many years of his life have been passed away from the farm he seems to have retained his knowledge of matters agricultural to a degree that enables him to make a decided success of his work. He built his present residence in 1899.

On Sept. 17, 1872, Mr. Truitt married Martha Ellen Moore, who was born April 28, 1853, two miles north of Selma, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Thorp) Moore, and to this union has come one child, Louisa, born Nov. 7, 1889, in New Orleans, La. She is attending the St. Francis Sisters School at Oldenburg, Ind. Mr. Truitt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having gone through the York Rite at Parsons, Kans., and the Scottish Rite at Topeka, Kans. He is a Republican in political sentiment.

Samuel Moore, father of Mrs. Truitt, was born in Xenia, Ohio, son of James Moore, who died in that State. He was twice married, the first time in Ohio, to Martha Winters, by whom he had five children, viz.: Nancy, James, William, Elizabeth, and one that died in infancy. There were also five children by

his second union to Nancy Thorp, two of these dying in infancy, and Marrietta at the age of eight years. The others were: Jemima and Martha Ellen (Mrs. Truitt). The Thorp family, to which Mrs. Nancy (Thorp) Moore belonged, was from Virginia.

When Samuel Moore settled in Delaware county, Ind., he built a log house for his family, afterward erecting a substantial two-story frame dwelling. He cleared a farm of 160 acres from the woods, and spent most of his active years in its improvement, in 1861 moving to Selma, where he engaged in business. He died there in 1870, his wife's death occurring the same year, some six months later. Mr. Moore was first an old-school Presbyterian in religion, and later a member of the Methodist Church. He had two sons in the Civil war, James and William, both members of Indiana infantry regiments, the former dying in hospital while in the service.

JOHN W. COLLINS, one of the respected citizens of Cicero, Ind., and an honored veteran of the Civil war, was born near Union, Randolph county, N. C., April 4, 1845, son of William and Louisa (Winters) Collins.

The Collinses are of Irish stock. John Collins, grandfather of John W., was a farmer in North Carolina, and there both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Jackson, died.

William Collins, son of John and father of John W., was born in North Carolina, probably in Orange county, Feb. 28, 1809. There he married Louisa Winters, born in North Carolina, daughter of Solomon and Nancy (Hill) Winters, the former of Scotch stock and a soldier in the war of 1812, after which he located in Indiana and died in Rush county. William Collins came from Randolph county, N. C., to Indiana in 1856, and settled near Deming, removing later to Rush county, and thence to Hamilton county, settling in Carmel, where he died, aged eighty-five years. His widow, now aged eighty-six, still survives. Their children were: Wiley, P. M., John W., Mary J., James M., Harriet D. and Jesse W.

John W. Collins was reared a farmer. He came with his parents, when eleven years old, to Washington township, Hamilton county, where he attended the district schools. In the spring of 1862 he went to Rush county to work for his uncle, Riley Winters, and he enlisted in July, 1862, near Manilla, as a private of Company C, 16th Ind. V. I., serving

with that regiment until the close of the war, and taking part in many engagements. Mr. Collins participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., which was fought within two weeks of his leaving Indianapolis. Here the Federal troops were defeated, and a large number of them, Mr. Collins included, were captured. He was paroled with the others in a few days, as the Confederates could not feed their prisoners. Later he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment. He was on an expedition called the "Castor Oil" expedition, along the Mississippi river to Memphis, and was in an engagement at Chickasaw Bluffs, near Vicksburg. He then went with his regiment to Arkansas Post, which they captured Jan. 11, 1863. In this battle Mr. Collins was struck in the right hip with a piece of shell, which imbedded itself in the hip. This injury necessitated his absence from duty for a time, but he remained with his regiment, and would not go to the hospital. Until the spring of 1863, Mr. Collins' regiment remained at Young's Point, then going to Grand Gulf and Kane Creek. No serious fighting was encountered until Champion Hill, which was a hard fought battle, the struggle lasting from about 9 o'clock in the morning until dark. The next day they fought at Black River Bridge, and then moved on to Vicksburg, arriving in time to assist in driving the Confederates back in their fortifications, May 19, 1863. Here Mr. Collins was struck by a spent ball on the left leg. On the 22d of May he rejoined his regiment, and participated in the engagement of that day, in which action he was wounded in the right shoulder by a Confederate officer who fired at him with a revolver. He was in the regiment hospital to get this wound cared for, but would not remain long, rejoining his company after a short period. He served through the siege of Vicksburg, participating in its surrender. He was then with his regiment at the battle of Jackson, Miss., July 4, 1863, and went down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, where the regiment was mounted. The regiment served as cavalry on several scouting expeditions in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Mr. Collins then took part in the Red river campaign from beginning to end, taking part in twenty-six fights, among them being Pleasant Hill, Mansfield and Alexandria. The regiment then returned to New Orleans, where they remained some time, and were then transferred to southwest Louisiana, where they remained on duty until the close of the war.

After the war, Mr. Collins returned to Indiana, settling in Carmel. In 1897 he bought land at the edge of Carmel, but later sold it and bought forty acres five miles northwest of Noblesville, where he lived a short time. He then bought property near Cicero, where he has a pleasant home.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. John W. Collins was married to Martha J. Stephens, born in Tennessee, daughter of John and Hannah (Keys) Stephens. To Mr. and Mrs. Collins were born these children: Adella Leona married Jesse Fields, a farmer of Deming, and has children, Dessie, Mattie, Bernice, Dennis, Fred and Carrie; Nora married Henry Leonard, a farmer, and has three children, Alma, Marie and Edna; Martha Luella married Samuel Macey, a farmer of Marion county, and they have one son, Curtis; and William D., a farmer, married Fannie Becker, and has two children, Gertrude and Ozoro. After his marriage Mr. Collins settled on land near Sheridan, in Boone county, where he remained two years. He then removed to Iowa and lived in Hardin and Marshall counties. His wife died in Mills county, Iowa, in 1878. He married (second), Sept. 2, 1880, near Carmel, in Hamilton county, Ind., Mary J. Hiatt, born Jan. 3, 1849, daughter of William and Mary (Moon) Hiatt. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have had one child, Zella M., born April 16, 1882, who married Charles Macey, of Marion county, and has a son, Russell R. Mrs. Collins is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps. Mr. Collins is connected with the G. A. R. of Cicero, in which he is junior vice-commander. He is also connected with the Masons of Cicero.

HIATT. The Hiatts were of English stock, and early settlers of North Carolina. Stephen Hiatt was a farmer in Randolph county, N. C., and came as an early settler to Indiana, finally settling near Carmel, where he bought land and cleared it from the woods. He had a good farm of eighty acres, and there his wife, Rachel, died aged eighty-nine years. Stephen Hiatt and wife had children as follows: John, Elizabeth, Eliel, Christopher (who died young), Solomon, William, Jemima and Rebecca. The Hiatts had been Quakers for several generations.

William Hiatt was born in Randolph county, N. C., Feb. 22, 1813, son of Stephen, and was but a boy when his father moved to Indiana. He had a common school education, and was reared to farming. At Westfield

he married Mary Moon, born in North Carolina, Sept. 20, 1810, daughter of Simon and Hannah (Stout) Moon, the former a pioneer farmer and Quaker in Hamilton county, Ind. William Hiatt settled on land that he entered northeast of Westfield, and this he cleared up, sold and then moved to Montgomery county, later going to Tippecanoe county, and finally in 1863 to Hamilton county on land west of Carmel. He died April 25, 1901, and his son John died at Westfield the same day. His wife had passed away July 4, 1862. Their children were: Sabina, Elizabeth, William, John and Mary J. They were all reared in the Friends' faith. In politics Mr. Hiatt was a Republican and Prohibitionist, and he was a hard-working and highly esteemed man in his community.

GEORGE H. PALMER, a leading and representative citizen of Sheridan, Hamilton county, Ind., who is extensively engaged in the lumber business, was born Dec. 2, 1859, in Switzerland county, Ind., son of Osmer and Susan (Davis) Palmer.

George Palmer, grandfather of George H., who was a pioneer of Switzerland county, cleared a farm from the woods and became a substantial citizen and leading agriculturalist of his section. He married Phoebe Jones, and to them were born these children: Thomas, Osmer, Emma, Harvey and Alvira. George Palmer lived to be ninety-six years of age, dying in February, 1901, and his widow survived him two days, being ninety-two years old at the time of her death. Osmer K. Palmer was born Oct. 25, 1831, near Patriot, Switzerland county, and received a common school education, being reared to the life of a farmer. He married in Switzerland county, Susan Davis, born near Big Bone Spring, Boone county, Ky., daughter of Henderson and Elizabeth (Mason) Davis. Osmer Palmer first settled in Switzerland county, where he remained ten years, then removing to Jennings county, Ind., where he purchased and improved a farm of eighty acres, on which the rest of his life was spent, his death occurring Feb. 28, 1876. In politics he was a Republican. He and his wife had these children: Osmer K., Fannie, Florence, Ernestine and George H.

George H. Palmer received a common school education, and was reared on his father's farm. When a young man he engaged as a traveling salesman for different

concerns, and in 1883 embarked in the lumber business in company with W. H. Guirl, remaining at Fishersburg, Ind., for three months. In July, 1883, he came to Sheridan, where he purchased an interest in the business of A. M. Jenkins, the firm continuing until 1888, when it was dissolved and Mr. Palmer took over the business on his own account. The old firm built a saw mill, and in 1890 Mr. Palmer erected a planing mill, he now carrying a large stock of hard and soft lumber, sash, doors and blinds, builders' hardware, paints, oils, colors, etc., and his business averaging \$100,000 per annum. He also carries a large stock of red cedar posts from North Carolina. He is considered one of the enterprising business men of Sheridan, and has an honestly earned reputation for integrity.

On April 30, 1889, Mr. Palmer was married, in Sheridan, to Maude Jackson, born in Hamilton County, Ind., daughter of Joel P. and Eunice (Davis) Jackson. Joel P. Jackson was born in Albion county, and removed prior to the Civil war to Hamilton county, settling on a farm. He married Eunice Davis, born in Hamilton county, Ind., Jan. 18, 1833. After marriage they settled on her father's farm, where they resided two years, then lived for fourteen years two miles east of Westfield, and later removed to Sheridan, where Mr. Jackson engaged in business, and where he died Dec. 5, 1902. He was a man of kindly disposition. He was a strong Abolitionist, and at one time was mobbed, with others, while trying to secure a house in which Fred Douglass was to speak. He was a Republican in politics, casting his vote for Lincoln, and was assessor of his township for three terms. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Fraternally he was connected with the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Honor. His children were: Lucretia, born in Hamilton county, July 20, 1851; Lucretia (2), who died at the age of twenty-one years; Viola A., born Sept. 11, 1853; Charles M., born June 25, 1857; Julius A., born July 14, 1863; John Franklin, born Aug. 3, 1867; and Lulu Maude, born May 26, 1872.

Henderson Davis, the maternal grandfather of George H. Palmer, was born in 1806, in Maryland, son of Elkana and Susan (Johnson) Davis. Elkana Davis was a teacher, and died in 1806, when his son, Henderson, was but three months old. After the death of her husband Mrs. Davis went to her father's farm in Boone county, Ky., where young

Henderson Davis was reared to manhood, receiving but limited educational advantages. He was married in Boone county, Ky., to Elizabeth Mason, born in Boone county, daughter of John and Nancy (Jack) Mason. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Davis settled on the Johnson farm, but later purchased a place on the Orion, in Boone county, upon which, however, they did not settle, removing instead to the village of Hamilton where Mr. Davis conducted a hotel. The children of Henderson and Elizabeth (Mason) Davis were: Nancy, Elkana, Susan, Mary, Lucinda, Elizabeth, Elwood and Samuel. Mr. Davis was an old-line Whig, and was a highly esteemed citizen of his day, and at his death, in his fiftieth year, he left many warm friends. His wife was about eighty years of age at the time of her death.

ELMER E. KELSO, M. D. The town of Eminence, Adams township, Morgan County, Ind., is rapidly growing into a place of prominence, and numbers among its residents men of ability and research in their several professions. Such a one is Dr. Elmer E. Kelso, who was born in Morgan county, Ind., June 30, 1863, son of John J. and Harriet (Anderson) Kelso, and grandson of Alexander Kelso.

(I) Alexander Kelso was born in Tennessee, and came of Scotch descent, the Kelso family originating in the town of that name in Scotland. By trade he was a bootmaker, but later in life—late in the twenties—he came to Indiana and located at Morgantown, Morgan county, where he took up 900 acres of land, and clearing off his property, lived there until his death.

(II) John J. Kelso, born in Indiana, became a merchant and farmer at Morgantown, and was a successful man, residing at Morgantown until his death which took place in 1891. His widow survives, and makes her home with her son Elmer E. In religious views, John J. Kelso was a Methodist, while in political faith he was a Republican. The mother is a Baptist. Nine children were born to John J. and Harriet Kelso, of whom Elmer E. is fifth in the order of birth. All grew to maturity, receiving a good education, but four are now deceased.

(III) Dr. Elmer E. Kelso, after completing a common school education, in 1889, went to the Indianapolis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1891. He then

came to Eminence, where he has since resided. In 1895, he took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Post-Graduate College, and in 1898, took a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic Post-Graduate College of New York City. He carries on a general practice, and takes a great interest in his work, keeping fully abreast of modern research. His residence is separate from his office.

On Sept. 24, 1891, Dr. Kelso was married to Eva Hunt, of Johnson county, Ind., daughter of James G. Hunt, a farmer. Dr. Kelso is a thoroughly self-made man, having worked his way through college, and his success is the result of his own efforts. In politics he is a Democrat. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Red Men, and he is very popular socially as well as professionally. Mrs. Kelso is a Methodist, and popular in her church, towards the support of which Dr. Kelso is a liberal contributor.

FRANCIS WILBY ANDERTON, one of the reliable citizens of Muncie, Ind., and a survivor of the Civil war, was born April 28, 1830, in Schenectady, N. Y., son of James and Frances (Wilby) Anderton.

James Anderton, who was born in Lancashire, England, had two brothers, Francis and John, and two sisters, whose names are not recalled, who kept an inn in Lancashire. Francis was an officer in the English army, serving under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo (his pair of flint pistols have been preserved by Francis W. Anderton), and while he was in England in 1845, he purchased commissions for his two sons.

James Anderton, eldest son of his father, learned the business of manufacturing cloth in England. He came to America when a young man, and in New York married Frances Wilby, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1800, daughter of Francis Wilby, who came from the mother country and settled in New York City. He was a wealthy wool manufacturer in Yorkshire, and came to America when his daughter was a young lady. On reaching the dock at New York City, he slipped and fell, injuring himself so severely that he died in a short time. One of his sons, Francis, became an extensive cloth manufacturer and was in partnership with Francis Anderton at Blockly, Mass., and Manayunk, Pa. In 1832 James Anderton made a trip on horseback from Philadelphia to Dayton, Ohio, on his way to Richmond, Ind., and on leaving his

hotel at Dayton, on a Sunday morning, to continue his journey, was stopped and turned back for traveling on the Sabbath day. After this journey he returned to Philadelphia, but in about 1835 returned to the West and bought a mill for the manufacture of woolen cloth, in company with another man, this firm, however, meeting with disaster. Mr. Anderton went next to Connersville, Ind., where he remained a short time and then went to Cincinnati, and in 1838 to Dayton, opening a dyeing and scouring establishment, which he conducted for many years with much success. He was one of the pioneers of Dayton. His children were: Francis Wilby, born April 28, 1830; James, in 1832; John, in 1834; William, in 1836, and Charles, the present treasurer of Montgomery county, Ohio, where he was sheriff for four years.

James Anderton was a Mason, and his apron is yet preserved by his son, Francis Wilby. He and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church, he being one of the founders of the first church of that denomination in Dayton. Mr. Anderton was the heir to large estates in England, as the eldest son of his father, this being the old home of the Andertons, located in Lancashire. About 1845 Mr. Anderton returned to England, and was absent about one year, his first attempt being frustrated by shipwreck. He had proof of his claim to his father's estate in the shape of letters from such distinguished men in America as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams, being endorsed by men of wealth in Philadelphia and Dayton. His claim was so good that he was offered a large amount for it, but refused. Shortly after his return to America he died, and his papers were destroyed by his wife, who decided that the family had been caused enough trouble by the matter already. Mr. Anderton died in Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1849, his wife attaining the remarkable age of ninety-four years, and passing away in Dayton in 1894.

Francis Wilby Anderton was eight years of age when his father removed to Dayton, and he attended the public schools and worked with his father in the business. Later he was apprenticed to the printing firm of Wilson & McCracken of the old *Dayton Transcript*, for three years, and remained until the firm dissolved, and afterward was with Mr. Wilson. He then went to Cincinnati and worked for the old Cincinnati *Chronicle*, but returned to Mr. Wilson's employ, continuing with

him some time. He attempted to enlist in the Mexican war, but on account of the solicitation of his mother and the advice of old Commodore Schenk, he did not go. About this time he joined the Junior Artillery, Dayton, and later was a member of the Dayton Light Guards, Colonel King's company, until the Civil war. This famous command furnished many soldiers for the Civil war, including Col. King, who was killed in battle. On Feb. 6, 1850, in Dayton, Mr. Anderton married Mary E. Casterline, born Feb. 7, 1830, in Springdale, near Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Silas and Mary (Miller) Casterline. In the winter of 1855 Mr. Anderton located in Indianapolis, Ind., and worked in the printing office of the old *Sentinel*, and later, with Frederick Emerick, Martin Schrick and Charles Crowler, established the *Daily City Item*, which he assisted in conducting seven months. At this time he sold out and engaged in the fruit and oyster business, wholesale and retail, after which he engaged with the United Brethren Publishing House, of Dayton, of about two years. Later he embarked in the fruit and oyster business.

In August, 1862, Mr. Anderton enlisted, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company I, 11th Ohio V. I., by Governor Todd. He contracted rheumatism on the march from Somerville to Loop Creek, W. Va., on the way to Nashville, Tenn., in December. It was a very wet season, and continual sleeping on the ground and being exposed to the rain caused rheumatism. Later he became ill and was disabled and unfit for military service, being sent to Nashville, although he did not go to the hospital. He remained in that city for about one month under medical attendance, and at the request of his colonel he was excused from further military duty in March, 1863. His service was in West Virginia and Tennessee, and while a soldier he did his full duty, being brave and faithful.

After his discharge Mr. Anderton returned to Dayton and engaged in the fruit business, but in 1875 he located in Muncie, where until 1905 he was engaged in a flourishing restaurant business. Mr. Anderton is a member of the Blue Lodge, Masons, of Dayton, which he joined in 1870, is a member of the Council and Chapter of Dayton and of the K. T. Commandery, of Muncie. He was connected with the I. O. O. F., Dayton, which he joined in 1851, and in which he has passed all of the chairs. He joined the Red Men in Dayton in 1855, and has passed all the

chairs and represented his lodge in the Council of the United States. He is now a member of De Ember Tribe, Muncie. In politics Mr. Anderton is a Republican, voted for Wierfield Scott in 1852 for President and later for John C. Fremont. He and his wife had one daughter, Laura W., who married Watts Thomas, and resides in Muncie.

Silas Casterline, father of Mrs. Anderton, was of Scotch stock, was born in New Jersey, and was early left an orphan. He went to Springdale, near Cincinnati, Ohio, with his uncle, Riddle, a wealthy man. Silas Casterline became a brickmaker by trade and was a substantial citizen and he lived to an advanced age. He and his wife had one son, William, in the Civil war, who was accidentally killed while purchasing a revolver in Cincinnati. Mrs. Anderton's mother married three times. After Mr. Casterline's death she became the wife of Peter Durdle, and they had a family of four children; Jeremiah, one who died in infancy; Joseph, a soldier in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war, who died from the effects of army life; and Mary. Mrs. Durdle was married the third time to Calvin Francisco, and to this union were born William and Harriet. Mrs. Francisco died in Winchester, Ohio, at the age of seventy-six years.

Mrs. Anderton was reared by her grandfather, James Miller, a well-to-do farmer near Yellow Springs, Ohio, and his wife, Elizabeth Miller. James Miller was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish stock, his grandfather having come from the Emerald Isle. He served in the war of 1812, and was the father of Harriet, Elizabeth, William, Mary, Sarah, Jane and Philena.

DR. WILLIAM BRADEN GRAHAM, one of the oldest physicians and surgeons of Noblesville, Ind., where he settled in 1865, and who gave his professional services to his country during the great Civil war, was born in North Hope, Butler county, Pa., Oct. 22, 1835, son of William M. and Amanda H. (Kerr) Graham.

The Grahams were of Scotch descent, but Edward Graham, the great-grandfather of Dr. William B., came from the North of Ireland to Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Sloan.

William Graham, son of Edward and Mary, settled on a farm in Butler county, Pa., which farm is still in the possession of the family. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife, Jane McIlvain, also of Scotch

stock, bore him the following children: Thomas, born in 1810, became a Methodist preacher at Pittsburg, Pa., married Nancy Jack, and died at the age of seventy-five years; Mary, born in 1812, married Robert Smith, a farmer of Butler county, and they moved to Iowa, where she died; William M., born in 1814; Robert, born in 1816, became a lawyer and died at Lake Providence, La., about 1853; and Edward, born in 1818, was first a tailor, later an attorney, finally becoming, in 1860, judge of the Circuit Court, and died from the effects of an accident in DeWitt, Clinton county, Iowa.

William M. Graham was born in North Hope on the farm which was cleared from the woods by his father. He received a common school education, and remained on the home farm, which consisted of 120 acres, throughout his active life. Some time before his death he retired and lived in North Hope until called away in 1888, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a member of the Methodist Church, a class leader, and for thirty years led the singing, and he was greatly respected by all who knew him. He was a justice of the peace for thirty years, and a member of the State Legislature for two terms, at the time of the beginning of the Civil war, and at an extra session called about that time by Governor Curtin. At the age of twenty, Mr. Graham married, in Butler county, Amanda Hubbard Kerr, born in 1815, in that county, daughter of Joseph Kerr, a farmer who died in middle life, and whose wife was a Hubbard. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr were: James, John, Zachariah, Parks, Joseph, Harvey, Eliza, Lucy and Amanda H. To Mr. and Mrs. Graham were born the following children: William Braden; Jane; Ann Eliza; Mary; Erastus, who died aged three years; Joseph K., who died aged forty years; and Robert, an attorney at Cripple Creek, Colo. Mr. Graham was married a second time, but there were no children by the last marriage.

Dr. William Braden Graham received his education by attendance at the district schools and, for two terms, at the high school at West Sunbury, Butler county (1855-56). In the fall of 1856 he located in Marion county, Ind., near Bridgeport, and there studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Kerr for four months, later locating in Broad Ripple, where he studied with his uncle, Dr. Harvey Kerr, during vacations, for four years. The winter of 1857-

58 he studied in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, whence he was graduated in 1861. Going to Clarksville, Hamilton county, Ind., he at once began the practice of his profession, remaining one and one-half years, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 101st Ind. V. I., Feb. 18, 1863. He was promoted to and commissioned surgeon with the rank of major, of the same regiment, Jan. 1, 1864, and he served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis June 24, 1865. He served in the field hospital, and in every battle and skirmish in which his regiment took part, until captured at Chickamauga, among the battles being Resaca, Jonesboro, Atlanta and Kingston. He was captured at Chickamauga with other physicians and 10,000 wounded, in the general hospital for the entire army, located at Crawfish Springs, Ga. The following is a copy of Dr. Graham's parole, his capture following a chance to escape which he refused to take as he knew the wounded would need his care: "Sept. 22, 1863. I, W. B. Graham, assistant surgeon of the United States army, captured at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, solemnly swear: I will not bear arms against or give any information detrimental to the government of the Confederate States in any service whatever, until exchanged as a prisoner of war, and as I am only paroled to attend the sick and wounded prisoners, from the United States army, as soon as I am relieved from that duty, I will report to the commandant of the post at Atlanta, Ga., this to cease and be void when the cartel of exchange is observed toward Confederate surgeons. Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Crawfish Springs, Sept. 26, 1863. Signed: Alex McKinstry, Col. and Prov. Mar. Gen. of Georgia, and W. B. Graham, assistant surgeon 101st Regiment Indiana Volunteers."

Dr. Graham's parole was given him with permission to care for Union wounded. He reported at the expiration of twelve days at Ringgold, Ga., to Confederate forces, and was taken to Atlanta, thence to Richmond, as a prisoner of war, and was incarcerated in Libby prison until Nov. 24, 1863, when he was taken to Fortress Monroe and sent to Annapolis, Md., being given twenty days to report to his regiment. Libby prison, at that time, contained 1,000 Union officers. It was

divided into nine rooms, 40 x 100 feet, and each had no accommodations whatever. The meager rations, served once a day, were mouldy and worm infested, and consisted of corn bread, rice soup, and once in a while a piece of beef or pork. The Doctor having a strong constitution kept his health well, but many a poor fellow died.

After the war Dr. Graham returned to Indiana and settled in Noblesville in 1865, where he began the practice of medicine, a calling he has since carried on successfully. On July 25, 1865, in Noblesville, he married Clara P. Darrow, who was born Dec. 17, 1842, in Noblesville, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Passwater) Darrow. To this union have been born the following children, all of whom are well educated: Alice, who married Charles J. Smith, a shoe salesman at Noblesville, and has a son, Graham Braden; Edith, who is studying music in Berlin, Germany; William Darrow, D. D. S.; Robert K., who married Minnie Banchert, and is with the Noblesville Milling Company; Mary, at home; and Donald, attending the University of Illinois.

Doctor and Mrs. Graham are members of the Methodist Church, in which he is steward and a trustee. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons and of the I. O. O. F., in which latter he has passed all of the chairs, including Noble Grand. In politics he is a Republican, and his first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, but while he has been active in politics, he has never aspired for office. He is one of the few surgeons who participated in the Civil war who are still practicing, and he is pension examiner for the United States Government. He has achieved success in his profession, and is well and favorably known among the medical men of Indiana.

JAMES DARROW, father of Mrs. Graham, was born in Kentucky, son of William and Peggie (Sadler) Darrow, who were married in Delaware, and who moved to Indiana, and settled in Hamilton county in the woods about five miles east of Noblesville. He cleared up a farm there, and died leaving children: James, Jane, William, Isaac and John. James Darrow was but a boy when he came with his parents to Indiana, where he received a pioneer education. In Hamilton county, Ind., at the age of twenty, he married Elizabeth Passwater, daughter of Robert and Rachel (Webb) Passwater, the former of whom was one of the pioneers who bought land direct

from the Indians. Mr. Darrow settled for a time in the home neighborhood, and then became keeper of the Hamilton County Farm, a position he held at the time of his death—the result of typhoid fever. Both Mr. and Mrs. Darrow were active in the Methodist Church, and he was the choir leader at the time of his death. Their children were: Clara P., Amanda Melvina, Allen Marsee (who died in his fiftieth year) and Elizabeth Ann.

ELI PHILLIPS, a representative agriculturist of Tipton, Ind., who is a member of the old English Colonial family of Phillips, was a member of the Union army during the Civil war, in which great struggle he bore a prominent part. Mr. Phillips was born Nov. 25, 1839, in Washington county, Pa., son of Isaac and Mary (Wilkins) Phillips, the latter of German stock.

Isaac Phillips was a son of Henry Phillips. He married Mary Wilkins, daughter of George Wilkins, and to them were born thirteen children, all of whom grew to maturity except one: Henry, Elizabeth, George W., Sarah, Rebecca, Mary and Alice (twins), Eli, Matilda, Ruth, Martha and Jane. Isaac Phillips removed to Indiana in 1842, and settled on rented land in Franklin county, where he died aged eighty years, his wife passing away about the same time, both in the faith of the Christian Church. Mr. Phillips was a Republican in politics, and a staunch Union man, two of his sons, Eli and George W., being in the Civil war. The latter, who as a member of the 18th Indiana and later the 123d Indiana participated in a number of battles, returned home safely, and is now a resident of Rush county.

Eli Phillips was three years old when brought by his parents to Franklin county, Ind., and was reared on the farm, until fifteen years of age, attending school about two months each winter in the old pioneer schoolhouse, learning to read and write. At the age of nineteen years, in Buena Vista, Franklin county, he enlisted in the Union army, being enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, as a private of Company B, 37th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and veteranized Jan. 29, 1864, under Capt. P. M. Goodwin, serving until honorably discharged, July 24, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., the war having closed. His service was in Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina and Maryland, and among his battles

were: Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; Tullahoma, Tenn., June 27, 1863; Dug Gap, Sept. 11, 1863; Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 27, 1863; Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 8, 1864; Buzzard's Roost, May 9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 21, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864; Savannah, Ga., Dec. 21, 1864; Aversyboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; and Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865. He was in the great Atlanta campaign, when the Union troops were under fire for four months, his regiment being under fire for seventeen days and nights without being out of the line of battle. He was on Sherman's great March to the Sea and the march to Washington, but could not participate in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C.; as he had no shoes, so marched up Pennsylvania avenue on the sidewalk barefooted. He was never wounded, was never sick in the hospital, nor was he a prisoner, but was an ever faithful soldier, performing his duties efficiently and cheerfully. Few men who participated in the great struggle with the Union army can boast of having participated in so many of the large battles, marches and smaller engagements as can Mr. Phillips, and his long and full record speaks for itself and should go down through the generations as an example of patriotism.

After the war Mr. Phillips returned to Indiana, and was married in Franklin county, Sept. 21, 1866, to Sarah E. Evans, born in that county in January, 1843, daughter of James and Lydia (Weston) Evans, and granddaughter of William and Sarah Evans. James Evans was born in January, 1816, and was a farmer of Franklin county, where he owned 160 acres of good land, and where he died May 27, 1885, his wife passing away Sept. 8, 1894. He was an elder in the Christian Church for twenty years, being one of the founders of that church in his community. His children were: Francis M., born Jan. 23, 1841; Sarah Emeline, January, 1843; Mary Ann, Dec. 9, 1845; Susan, April 9, 1848; Joseph William, May 20, 1849; Nancy A., March 15, 1852; Deborah Jane, Aug. 28, 1855; Rachel Emily, March 17, 185—; and Stephen, Nov. 17, 1860. Francis M. Evans was a member of Company F, 18th Ind. V. I., holding the rank of corporal, and was in a

number of battles and died at Syracuse, Mo., of typhoid fever.

After his marriage Eli Phillips settled on land in Indiana, and six years later removed to Decatur where he carried on farming, also engaging at carpenter work, a trade that he had partly learned prior to the outbreak of the war. In about 1885 he located in Tipton, on his present place, which had little cleared. Here Mr. Phillips has made a fine home, erecting a handsome residence, and good substantial barns and outbuildings, presenting a much different appearance to what it was when he first located, it then resembling a sugar camp more than anything else. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican, his first vote being cast for Grant, and he is a member of the G. A. R., at Tipton.

To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were born these children: Deborah Jane, born Aug. 9, 1867, married W. T. Boring, a farmer of Nevada township, Tipton county, Ind., and they have two children, Leroy and Jesse; Henrietta, born March 14, 1874, married Ashley W. Shaw, a farmer, and they have seven children, John E., Mabel Fay, Myrtle, George Dewey, Mollie, Clarissa and Bonnie; and Lydia Ann, born March 20, 1877, married George W. Boring, a farmer of Nevada township, Tipton county, and they have three children, Della, Rachel and Edith. The three children of Eli Phillips were born in Franklin county, Indiana.

NATHAN NEY SPENCE, a well-known lawyer of Muncie, Ind., and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Sussex county, Del., May 10, 1837, son of Isaac and Ellen (Reede) Spence.

The Spence family was identified with the Colony of Delaware from the earliest days of that settlement, when one John Spence came thither from England. According to a tradition cited by Peter T. Spence, of La Fontaine, Wabash county, Ind., who is one of the oldest members of the family, now aged eighty-seven years, there were three brothers who came over together, John, James and Abel. They all settled in Delaware, and their descendants in various parts of the State were numerous. The name of John Spence's wife is not known, but she bore him five children, viz.: Nathan; Enoch; Tamsy, who married Philip Bosman, and settled in Delaware county, Ind., on a farm and lived to be eighty-

five; Louie, who married a Hollis, and remained in Delaware; and one whose name is forgotten. It is believed that John Spence was a soldier in the Revolution.

Nathan Spence was born about 1769, in Sussex county, the northernmost division of Delaware. He was a farmer and owned a large tract of land in that State, and it is believed he was also a slave-holder, but that he freed his slaves. There is good reason to assume that he was a lieutenant in the army, and saw service in the war of 1812. His wife was Elizabeth Morris, a native of Sussex county. They had four children: John, Isaac, Sarah Ann and Deborah. Nathan Spence died in 1829.

Isaac Spence, born in March, 1815, in Sussex county, became a farmer like his father. He received in his youth a very limited education, but learned to read and write. About 1836 he married and a year later, in August, removed to Lancaster county, Ohio, but after six months left that region for Ross county. Six months afterward he moved from there, to Indiana, arriving in Delaware county, Oct. 6, 1838. He stopped at first at Goldsmith Gilbert's Tavern, in Muncie Town, where Henry Wysox's residence now stands. The journey had been made in a one-horse wagon, and as his wife made the trip with him, carrying their only child in her arms, it was a hard and trying experience. Mr. Spence decided to settle in Niles township, and entered a tract of forty acres, the last unoccupied piece on the market. He built a log house with a stick chimney, plastered with "cat and clay" (as they called the mixture of straw and clay), and started in to clear his land. This he speedily accomplished, and in time bought eighty acres more, not adjoining but in the same locality.

Although Mr. Spence remained in Indiana till 1851, he moved several times during that period. In that year he turned to pioneer life again, going to Iowa where he bought eighty acres of prairie and timber land and made his home on it for one year, after which he returned to Indiana, bought a small farm, and later he moved to Granville and there spent his remaining years. He died Oct. 27, 1874, aged fifty-nine years, seven months and twenty-four days. In religious belief he was a Methodist and a devout member of that church, with a quiet, peaceful disposition that made him a good exemplar of Christian living. Physically he was a man of unusual prowess, weighing 320 pounds, and strong enough to

handle two ordinary men. Though in early life a Democrat, he voted for Fremont and every succeeding Republican candidate till his death.

On July 4, 1836, in Sussex county, Del., Mr. Spence was joined in marriage to Miss Ellen Reede, who was a native of that county, born July 9, 1817. She was one of five children, Sylvester, Daniel, William, Ellen and Levina, born to William and ——— (Hopkins) Reede. Her father was a large land owner and farmer in that section, and lived to the age of sixty-five or seventy years. Children were born to Isaac and Ellen Spence as follows: Nathan Ney; Elizabeth, July 6, 1839; William H., June 16, 1842; Sarah Ann, in 1844 (died at the age of twelve); John H., Oct. 31, 1846 (who died in Eaton, Ind.); James G., April, 1851; Isaac Wesley, 1854; and Minerva, 1856. Mrs. Spence died in February, 1868, and Mr. Spence later married a widow, but there were no children of this second union.

Nathan Ney Spence was only an infant fifteen months old when his parents moved to Indiana, and his whole childhood was associated with the frontier. His school days were spent in the old log school-house, to which the children of that region found their way by blazed trails, coming sometimes more than three miles through the woods. The Stover, Maitland, Berry, Blakeley, Thornberg and Wroughton families were among those represented. The school-house was of logs, with one cut out and panes of glass inserted in order to admit the light, while the floor was of sawed boards. There was an enormous fireplace, the wood for which was brought in by the boys each night. The teacher in charge in our subject's time was a noted master in those pioneer days, one David Bell, bald-headed and wearing old-fashioned iron-rimmed spectacles. He was a famous athlete, and quick as a cat in his movements. Kindly by nature and always mild towards a good pupil, he was yet a strict disciplinarian and a terror to evil-doers. Hanging on a hook near him were always kept well-dressed hickory rods, small ones for the little boys and larger for the older youths, and these were not infrequently used. No interference was brooked, and when on one occasion John Blakeley objected strenuously because his son Andrew had been whipped for sneezing loudly, Mr. Bell told him that if he came there and swore he, too, would receive a whipping. For six winters and one summer Mr. Spence

studied under Mr. Bell and like all his pupils was turned out a good reader and speller, and was well versed also in arithmetic. He attended other schools too until he was sixteen, though meantime he also did a good deal of clearing on the farm and helped in all the work. At eighteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and followed it in Delaware county till the war broke out, although after his marriage in 1860, he also operated a small farm in Niles township, on which he and his wife had settled.

With his new domestic responsibilities upon him, Mr. Spence did not respond to the first call for arms in the Civil war, but Aug. 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 84th Ind. V. I., under Capt. John H. Ellis, to serve three years or during the war. He was discharged June 14, 1865, at Camp Harker, Tenn., five miles from Nashville, and was mustered out at Indianapolis, July 1, 1865. Except for a short hospital record, he shared in all the experiences of his regiment, was never a prisoner and was wounded only once, in the right shoulder. He was in the Atlanta campaign, with its four months of constant fighting, and in the battles of Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Rocky Face Ridge and Resaca. He was injured by lifting a dead tree out the path for a charge, was disabled for ten days, and also contracted a chronic disease so that he was sent to the rear and lay in a field hospital in Nashville three weeks. He was then detailed to a convalescent camp in Murfreesboro, Tenn., next to build block houses for the Chattanooga and Nashville railroad, for six weeks, and then to guard his regiment at Nashville, remaining there till his discharge.

After the war, Mr. Spence returned to Delaware county and built the toll house on the Granville pike. In the spring of 1866 he moved to Pontiac, Livingston county, Ill., where he followed his trade for more than two years. In the fall of 1868 he went to Bloomington, Ill., and engaged as a carpenter and contractor till 1872, when he went to Chicago to become foreman for a contracting company. This was a brief episode, however, as in the spring of the next year he went to Hartford City, Ind., and six months later returned to his early home in Niles township. There he resumed his old work of building, put up the school-house at Granville, three in Niles township, two in Union, the Methodist Church at Black's Mills, a square bank

barn for William Cox, the largest barn in Delaware county, at that time, 60 x 80 feet, and a number of fine residences.

While Mr. Spence was highly successful in his building operations, he had always had a natural inclination towards legal subjects, together with marked power as a speaker, and finally he resolved to give up contracting entirely and read for the Bar. He studied with Judge Ryan and Judge Lotz, and was admitted to the practice of his profession in September, 1886, on the motion of Hon. R. S. Gregory. Although at that time forty-nine years old, Mr. Spence began with all the enthusiasm of a younger man, and was remarkably successful in speedily establishing a good practice. For four years he was in partnership with Hon. Ozro Cranor. Of late years he has been applied to as special judge to try many cases and has made quite a name for himself. Of a strong personality, he shows special force in addressing a jury, and has great influence over them. An active politician, Mr. Spence was till 1896 a strong Republican, but in that year became a Democrat. He has made many speeches and is a potent factor in a campaign.

In 1871 Mr. Spence became a Mason, during his residence in Illinois, and is a member of Lodge No. 433, F. & A. M. He has long been prominent, too, in G. A. R. work, and as a member of Williams Post, No. 78, has been adjutant three times, commander one term and chaplain one term. He was an organizer of John Brandt Post, No. 56, of Eaton, Ind., and suggested naming it for a member of his company, who was mortally wounded at Chickamauga and carried off the field at night by Mr. Spence and others.

The first marriage contracted by Mr. Spence occurred in Delaware county, Feb. 27, 1860, when he was twenty-three years of age. His bride was Miss Ellen Cunningham, born in Huntingdon county, Pa., July 4, 1835, daughter of Robinson Cunningham (her mother's maiden name was Myton), of Scotch-Irish stock. Mr. Cunningham, a farmer, who died in 1866, had six other children, all now deceased, John, Robinson, Jr., Mary, Eliza, Esther and Annie. Mrs. Spence being the youngest. She died in December, 1876, the mother of six children, namely: John C., born Jan. 15, 1861; Frank T., Jan. 5, 1863; Isaac W., June 16, 1866; Robert N. April 4, 1871 (who died aged two years); Charles D., May 4, 1869; and Georgia H. June 13, 1873 (who died aged five years)

After Mrs. Spence's death in Eaton, Mr. Spence was married to Miss Amanda Harn, who died in 1882. His third wife was Miss Martha Anderson, by whom he has had one daughter, Austa, born in April, 1883. Miss Spence has received a good education, attending the public, grammar and high schools, and has also been well-trained in music, for which she has much natural talent.

VALENTINE APPLE, one of the reliable citizens of Warren township, Marion county, Ind., where he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, deserves consideration as a survivor of the Civil war, in which he held official position. He was born on his father's farm in Marion county, Nov. 29, 1840, son of Andrew and Catherine Apple.

John Apple, grandfather of Valentine, was born in Pennsylvania, and in young manhood accompanied his father to Hamilton county, Ohio. He married Sarah Ann Mitchell, daughter of John Mitchell, a Revolutionary soldier who settled in Marion county, and is buried in the McVey graveyard, where his tombstone can still be found. Valentine Apple remembers leading around his great-grandfather, who was nearly blind, and of being interested in his many thrilling tales of the Revolutionary war. John Apple moved with his family to Marion county about 1827 or 1828, settling in Warren township, one and one-half miles northeast of Irvington. He entered eighty acres of land, which he cleared, and lived in his log cabin on this farm until his death. He is buried in Anderson cemetery, one mile northeast of Irvington. Both he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. Their children were: Solomon, Elias, John, Michael, Andrew, Judith and Polly.

Andrew Apple was born Nov. 30, 1817, either in Pennsylvania or Ohio. On Dec. 1, 1836, in Marion county, he married Catherine Shearer, born in Hamilton county, Ohio, daughter of Andrew and Mary Magdalena Shearer, the former of whom was a Pennsylvania German who settled first in Hamilton county, but later was a pioneer in Marion county, Ind. He entered land in Warren township, and was a neighbor of John Apple. Andrew Apple cleared up an eighty-acre farm, built a log house and barn, and resided in Marion county until his death, Feb. 3, 1899. Before his marriage he had entered forty acres, later entering another forty, and afterward adding to his land until he had 160 acres. The hewed log house still stands on

the same spot where he placed it. Both he and his wife were respected citizens, and were leading members of the Methodist Church, in which he was a class leader and steward. Andrew Apple was one of the founders and builders of the old log church at Bethel, which preceded the present one, and also the church at Lawrence. His children were: James Marion, born Feb. 8, 1838; Valentine, Nov. 29, 1840; Andrew, Oct. 30, 1860; Sarah Ann, Nov. 14, 1843; and Elzina, April 21, 1847. The mother of these children died March 18, 1899.

Valentine Apple was reared amid pioneer surroundings, and his early education was obtained in a subscription school held in an old log school-house with very primitive furnishings. During the summers he was expected to work on the farm, and was kept at home whenever it was thought necessary, and occasionally there was too much snow, or he had no shoes, and thus was not able to attend school very regularly. The shoes of the family were made by his father from leather tanned from the hide taken to a neighboring tannery. When twenty-one years of age he remembers assisting to raise a frame barn on Solomon Kuhn's farm, for that was a very memorable day to him, as on that same evening he enlisted for service in the Civil war. On Nov. 29, 1861, he was sworn in at Indianapolis, as a private of Company K, 52d Ind. V. I., for three years or during the war, which contract he kept until honorably discharged at Canton, Miss., when he immediately re-enlisted in the same organization for three years. He was elected by his comrades and promoted to be duty sergeant in 1862, and to be orderly sergeant when his regiment was consolidated with the 50th Ind. Inf. Later he was commissioned second lieutenant, but refused to accept this honor as the war was then over. He served with his regiment, marching in Missouri and Kansas after Price, for forty-one days, covering 750 miles from and returning to St. Louis. His army experiences were in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Alabama and Georgia. His battles were: Siege of Fort Donelson, siege of Corinth, Fort Pillow, Nashville, Fort Blakeley, Tupelo, River Lake, Durhamville, Tenn., Jackson, Miss., and small battles and skirmishes too numerous to mention. His nearest danger to death was when a ball grazed the right side of his head, close enough to smart the skin, and when he was attacked with swamp fever when he was

obliged to be in a hospital six weeks. His record is that of an active soldier and faithful officer, one who took part in all the fights that his regiment was in, and also in dangerous small ones while out with squads.

After the war Mr. Apple returned to his father's farm, and was married in Warren township, Marion county, Aug. 22, 1867, to Ann Clark, born near Irvington, Ind., March 18, 1840, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Askren) Clark. Their children were as follows: Lena and Sanora, twins, born Oct. 16, 1868; Claretta Anice, July 21, 1878; Maggie Esmer, Jan. 4, 1881; Elsie Jane, Aug. 27, 1884; Byron P., Jan. 3, 1870; Austin Ora, Jan. 25, 1873; Henry M., April 27, 1876; Andrew Clark, Aug. 2, 1883 (died Aug. 16, 1883). Lena married Albert J. Newhouse, farmer on the home place, and their children are: Andrew Valentine, Morris Byron and Omer Austin. Sanora married James Grove, a farmer in Warren township, and their children were: Walter (deceased), Celestia and Everett. Claretta Anice married Oscar J. Kuhn, a farmer in Iowa, and their children are: Vernie, Gladys, Fay and Kennett. Austin Ora married Carrie Willman, is a farmer in Warren township, and his children are: Gertrude, Mabel, Leona and Julia Ann. Maggie Esmer died Jan. 14, 1888.

Mrs. Apple is a daughter of Joseph Clark, born in Pennsylvania and married in Hamilton county, Ohio, where he went with his father in boyhood. Elizabeth Askren, his second wife, was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas and Helena (Mundell) Askren. Both families were among pioneers in Hamilton county. Joseph Clark moved to Marion county, Ind., after the birth of two children to his second union, namely: Nancy, born Sept. 9, 1824; and Sarah, born April 12, 1827, then a babe in arms, who died in Marion county aged twenty-one years. This removal was in 1827, and they came in a wagon, and settled five miles east of Indianapolis, where Mr. Clark entered 160 acres of land, paying \$1.25 per acre, and they lived in a log cabin which had been built by his brother Caleb. It had neither floor, door nor windows, and wolves would howl around it at night and hundreds of Indians would call on them, passing along the old National road. It was necessary to keep big fires at night in order to frighten away the wild animals. All the clearing that had yet been done was represented by five brush heaps. Mr. Clark had

been a soldier in the war of 1812, and had a land warrant for eighty acres, subsequently purchasing the rest of his property. He succeeded in clearing up this farm, and lived on it until his death at the age of sixty-three years. In politics he was a Democrat. Both he and wife belonged to the Baptist Church. Their children were: Nancy, born Sept. 9 or 10, 1824; Sarah, April 12, 1827; Eleanor, Aug. 9, 1830; Margaret, Dec. 23, 1832; Henry, April 2, 1834; George W., May 2, 1837; Ann, March 18, 1840; James H., Jan. 24, 1843; Thomas Jefferson, Feb. 12, 1845.

Joseph Clark died from the effects of an accident. His first wife had been Mary Parker, and bore him two children: one that died in infancy, and Mary. His second wife, Elizabeth, died in December, 1864. Two of Joseph Clark's sons were soldiers in the Civil war; George W., in the 79th Indiana, of which he was second lieutenant, and James H., who was orderly sergeant of the 70th Indiana, and both were killed in the service.

Mr. Valentine Apple bought eighty partly-cleared acres of his present farm, "Fortwood," on which stood a house and barn, and for this he paid fifty dollars an acre to Col. George Parker, which was less than its value. The family lived in the log house until he built his present one and one-half story frame dwelling. He inherited forty acres from his father, and now owns 111 acres, a part of which is cut off by the railroad. His farm is in good condition, and his buildings are of a substantial character.

In politics Mr. Apple is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, when he was a soldier at St. Louis. He has served as supervisor of his township. He belongs to James Beard Post, No. 433, G. A. R., at Lawrence. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MACDONALD WALTERS. For the past twenty-five years the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, has been confined to his bed, but he has borne his sufferings with remarkable fortitude, and directed the management of his affairs with a clear head and keen foresight, such as to invoke the admiration of all who know him. Mr. Walters was born in Owen county, Ind., Nov. 10, 1833, son of William and Catherine (Asher) Walters, the former of whom was a son of Robert Walters.

(1) The progenitor of the American branch of the Walters family was a native of

Wales, and probably came to this country during Revolutionary times. Among his children was Robert.

(II) Robert Walters was born in Virginia, but came to Indiana at a very early day, locating in Owen county, where he cleared off a farm, and resided until 1828, when he removed to Morgan county, and entered the land upon which our subject now resides. Until his death Robert Walters made this property his home.

(III) William Walters was born in Kentucky, but was reared in Owen county, where he bought government land and cleared it, residing upon it until his death.

(IV) MacDonald Walters, remained with his father until he was twenty-four, when the former gave him 400 acres of land, all wild. He cleared over 200 of it, and made a good home, where he was married. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 59th Ind. Regt., and was honorably discharged at the close of 1862, on account of disability. His trouble increased, until since December, 1882, he has been confined to his bed. Such cases as this bring with full force to the thoughtful what the brave boys of the sixties endured for their country.

In 1857, Mr. Walters married Margaret E. Patrick, born in Putnam county, Ind., daughter of Gabriel and Keziah, both of Kentucky, who came to Indiana at an early day, and became successful farmers in Putnam county, after some years spent as pioneers. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walters: One died in infancy; Deoti died at the age of twenty-one; Leoni married Charles Woffetts; Lucy married William Shake; Edwin married Hattie Beenan, and was a farmer of Adams township; Hester married John Smedley; Rutford R. married Jeynette Colman, a farmer of Illinois; William W. married Cora Sterwelt, and is a farmer of Morgan county; Garfield P., at home, married Edna Mugg; and two died in infancy. All of the children have been given good educations.

In politics Mr. Walters is a Republican. He is an ex-member of the I. O. O. F. That the government appreciates his service is shown in the fact that he receives \$72 per month pension, but this does not compensate him for his suffering and the loss of his limbs. Still, with the cheerfulness which is characteristic of him, he bears his burden,

and is one of the favorites of the neighborhood, his friends coming in to spend the evening about his bedside, and going away profited by his words of wisdom.

DR. A. A. CECIL, coroner of Delaware county, and a physician of note, whose field of practice is the city of Muncie and vicinity, was born three miles southeast of Muncie, in Delaware county, Jan. 25, 1854, son of Samuel and Rhoda (Truitt) Cecil, and grandson of Aaron and Anna (Springer) Cecil.

Aaron Cecil came from Miami county, Ohio, near Hardin, in 1831, to Delaware county as a pioneer, making the journey with a team of horses, a wagon and two yoke of oxen with a big covered ox-wagon, and his wife and eldest daughter rode horseback the entire distance. Mrs. Cecil carrying her youngest daughter, a child, most of the way in her arms. Aaron Cecil purchased land in Perry township, and cleared his farm from the woods, building a log cabin which is still standing. He improved his farm, and in later years built a good home, becoming a substantial citizen. He was a member of the old State militia, and his brother, Ingraham Cecil, was in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of the Thames, Canada, and saw Tecumseh shot by a private soldier. Aaron Cecil was an old-line Whig in politics, and an old-time Methodist, assisting to build the early churches of this section, and was a man of strong character. He died aged about seventy years, in 1858, the father of John Springer, Zachariah W., Elihu, Samuel, Gordon, Sarah Ann, Rebecca and Mary.

Samuel Cecil, father of Dr. A. A., was born Nov. 23, 1824, in Miami county, Ohio, and was but seven years old when he came with his parents to Indiana, of the journey to which State he can relate many interesting accounts. He assisted his father in the clearing of the land, and attended the old log schoolhouse. After marriage he settled on a farm three miles south of Muncie, known as the old Town Hill farm, the site of the old Indian town, and many Indian relics have been found on this place. The tribe took a prominent part in the battle of Tippecanoe, and being badly punished never returned to the old town. A brass kettle, which Mr. Cecil as a lad of fifteen years helped to unearth, is supposed to have contained money when buried, and it is supposed that it was dug up

and emptied of its contents by a white man who had made his home with the Indians. On this farm Mr. Cecil built a durable log house, in which all of his children, Dr. A. A., Ann Stewart, and Mrs. Sarah G. Stephens, were born. Mr. and Mrs. Cecil were prominent members of the Methodist Church in Delaware county and he was class leader and steward thereof. For the past eleven years Mr. Cecil has lived retired in Muncie, residing in his fine home on property on Kirby avenue, where he built in 1896. He is a typical Indiana pioneer, and is much respected and esteemed in his community.

Mr. Samuel Cecil was married in Center township to Rhoda Truitt, who was born in Adams county, Ohio, July 25, 1829, daughter of George and Frances (Waldon) Truitt. George Truitt descended from Scotch ancestors, and was formerly a farmer in Ohio, but removed to Delaware county, Ind., and settled in Center township in 1834, clearing up a farm of 160 acres from the woods. He lived to be about seventy-five years old, and reared a large family of children.

Dr. A. A. Cecil was reared on the old homestead, and when a boy worked at the usual pioneer farmer boy's tasks. He first attended the district school, which was held in a small frame house in the woods, his first teacher being Miss Mary Winslow. When about twelve years of age he came to Muncie, and rode to and from public school on horseback. Dr. Cecil still possesses the saddle-bags in which he carried his books, and which are still in an excellent state of preservation, although they are now very old, having been purchased by his father from Rev. John Trego, an itinerant Methodist minister. During the summers the Doctor worked on the farm, and in winters until eighteen years of age he went to Muncie Academy. After marriage he settled on a farm in Center township, and in 1880 began the study of medicine with Dr. T. J. Boles, of Muncie, as preceptor. He then attended the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, 1882-3, and again in 1885-6, graduating therefrom in the latter year. In Wayne county, in 1883, he began the practice of his profession, and continued there two years, and after his graduation took up his practice in Muncie. In 1886 he went to Nemaha county, Kans., but returned to Delaware county, Ind., in 1891, practicing in Cowan until March, 1896, since which time, he has been following his profession in Muncie. He

is well known throughout the county as a physician of skill, as well as a man prominent in public life. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1904 was elected coroner of Delaware county by an excellent majority. He is an unaffiliated member of the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a subscriber to the leading medical journals of the day, and keeps himself acquainted with modern discoveries and inventions. He is the possessor of a valuable medical library.

On February 22, 1877, at the age of twenty-three years, Dr. A. A. Cecil was united in marriage in Delaware county, with Miss Maggie Drennen, who was born in Iowa, daughter of George, and his wife (whose maiden name was Guthrie). To this union there was born one son, Carl, who is now an expert electrician of Muncie. Mrs. Cecil's death occurred June 16, 1878, and Dr. Cecil was married (second) in the fall of 1882, in Portland, Jay Co., Ind., to Miss Emma J. Roach, born March 7, 1863, in Portland, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Barrick) Roach. To this second union there were born eight children, four sons and four daughters, as follows: Herman M., Ralph V., Anna Lucille, Ethel G., Rhoda E., Samuel R., Albert Gordon and Mabel F.

During his residence at Muncie, Dr. Cecil has made many friends, both personal and professional. He is favorably known in the various organizations with which he has connected himself, and worthily represents the old pioneer stock from which he has come.

REASON T. HARRIS, a substantial agriculturist and veteran of the great Civil war, who is engaged in farming in Blackford county, Ind., near Eaton, was born Oct. 7, 1835, in Delaware county, near Eaton, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Denman) Harris.

Francis Harris, grandfather of Reason T., was a pioneer of Athens county, Ohio, and in 1829-30 removed with his family to Union township, Delaware county, Ind., settling at the present site of Eaton, this locality at that time being nearly all woodland. There were few settlers, and deer, wolves and other wild game were plentiful. Mr. Harris cleared a farm where the brick house built later by Charles Carters now stands, at Henpeck, built

a dam on the Mississinewa river, and a grist mill of logs, the mill also containing a corn cracker. The mill stones were "nigger heads" split in two and dressed so that they would grind, and were but two and one-half feet across. Mr. Harris resided on his farm, which lay along the river, all of his life, and there died at an advanced age. His children were: Rachel, Jane, Hannah, Jacob, Isaac, Abraham and Benjamin.

Benjamin Harris was born in Athens county, Ohio, in 1809. He there married Elizabeth Denman, born in 1810, daughter of Samuel Denman, and their children were: David, Francis, Hannah, Reason T. and George, all of whom with the exception of Hannah and Francis were born in Indiana. Benjamin Harris came to Indiana by an ox team and wagon, and settled along the river in the woods, where he entered eighty acres and erected a log cabin. Here he continued until he removed farther West, to Iowa, remaining there about eight years, but returned to Delaware county, locating on the farm of ninety acres, on which John Morris now lives. This farm belonged to his father's estate, and here Benjamin died aged forty years, shortly after returning from Iowa. His wife survived to the age of eighty-six years, and died July 10, 1897, at the home of her son, Reason T. She had married for her second husband, Albert Green, a farmer of Delaware county. Benjamin Harris was a Republican in politics, and a stanch Union man, having two sons in the Civil war—Reason T. and David.

Reason T. Harris was reared among the pioneers, and received his education in an old log schoolhouse. He worked on the farm continuously during the summers, but attended a part of the time during the winters the subscription schools, which were the best of the kind at that period, the teacher boarding around at the homes of the pupils. In 1854, when nineteen years old, he was married at Eaton to Hannah Roberts, born in Wayne county, Ind., daughter of John and Susie Roberts. For two years following their marriage, Mr. Harris and his wife lived on his father's farm, and when it was sold he bought forty acres in Delaware county, all of which had been cleared except seven acres. He lived here for some years, and on this farm his first wife died. They had two children: Benjamin; and Sarah, who died in young

womanhood. Mr. Harris continued to live on his farm and improved it with a log cabin and log stable.

Mr. Harris was married (second) in Delaware county, to Amanda Cochran, born in that county, daughter of Daniel Cochran, a pioneer of Delaware county, who had cleared up a good farm there. The children of the second marriage were: Ella, Amanda, Laura (who died aged thirty-one years) and William (who died aged forty years). The mother of these children died Nov. 18, 1872, and Mr. Harris was married (third) Dec. 5, 1873, to Mary Jane Shreve, born Feb. 12, 1833, in Pendleton county, W. Va., daughter of William and Rebecca (Hedrich) Shreve, and had one son, David, who farms the homestead, is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Red Men at Hartford City. William Shreve was a son of John and Eliza Shreve, the former of whom crossed the Atlantic Ocean with his parents when six weeks old, probably from England. His children were: Daniel, John, Amos, James, Benjamin, William, Jennie, Eliza, Polly, Kitty and Lucinda. John Shreve died in West Virginia, in old age, and his wife lived to be ninety-six years old.

William Shreve was born in Pendleton county, W. Va., where he married Rebecca Hedrich, of German stock, daughter of Charles Hedrich. He first settled on his father's land, to which he added by purchase. He was a soldier in the Home Guards in West Virginia during the Civil war, and was killed by the Confederates in a skirmish. He had two sons in the Civil war, Charles W. and William C. His children were: Mary Jane, Susannah, Charles Wesley, Louisa, William Clark, Ann Elizabeth, Zachariah and George. Mrs. Shreve moved with her family to Indiana about 1867, and settled in Delaware county, near Selma, where her son, Charles Wesley, lived on a farm.

After his third marriage Mr. Harris settled in Delaware county, three miles east of Granville, where he had ninety acres of improved land, and they remained there until 1883, when he bought his present farm of eighty acres, on which he has made many improvements, including extensive draining and the building of a substantial frame house. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Red Men at Hartford City.

David Harris married, Feb. 8, 1904, Mrs. Isabel (Gauce) Confer Harris, born in Shel-

by county, Ind., Jan. 5, 1867, daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Gaunce. John Gaunce was a farmer of Shelby county, and married (first) Chloe Confer. Mrs. Harris married (first) Mr. Charles Confer, (second) William T. Harris, a son of Reason T. Harris by his second marriage, who died Jan. 22, 1902, and she was subsequently married to David Harris as above mentioned.

In politics Mr. Reason T. Harris is a Republican, and he has always been an earnest supporter of the Government. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Delaware county, Ind., as a private of Company B, 147th Ind. V. I., and was honorably discharged at Harper's Ferry, in August, 1865, after serving nine months in Virginia. For six weeks he was confined in a hospital with typhoid pneumonia, and has never entirely recovered from its effects.

MAHLON JOHNSON. There is to be found in the township of Monrovia, Morgan Co., Ind., a settlement of the Society of Friends, among whom are men of probity, honesty of purpose and uprightness of living. These men are simple in word and manner of living; they are in the world, but not of it. They make no oaths in courts of justice, nor are words of vanity found in their mouths. Their simple promise is considered sufficient, even in legal matters, for a Quaker values his word as he does his life. These good people, quiet and unassuming as they are, exert untold influence in a community. Such a man is Mahlon Johnson, a successful farmer of the township, who was born Aug. 24, 1835, in Monroe township, Morgan county, son of Philip and Martha (Hubbard) Johnson, natives of North Carolina, the latter born in Randolph county.

(I) Robert Johnson was a native of North Carolina, but of English descent, the progenitors of the family evidently coming to the New World in Colonial days, and there he died, respected by all.

(II) William Johnson was born and reared in North Carolina, where he married. At an early day, when the nineteenth century was still in its teens, he came to Richmond, Ind., and settling in the woods, lived the life of the pioneer of that day. Working hard, he cleared off his farm, but in 1832, he came to Morgan county, and there lived until his death.

(III) Philip Johnson, son of William, and

father of Mahlon, was thirteen years of age when the family came to Indiana, but in 1827, he left his father to come to Morgan county with his wife and brother Ashley, and they settled upon land his father had previously entered. William Johnson in all entered 960 acres in Monroe township, which he and his boys and sons-in-law cleared off, and brought into a state of cultivation. Although he was not yet of age, his father allowed him to start out for himself, and the young fellow began to fell the trees with a might, feeling that each stroke brought him nearer success. Not only did the family have to contend with the savage wild beast, but also with the Indians, and the history of those times would make exciting reading. The mother was the good genius of the family, always busy, spinning, weaving and cooking. Mahlon Johnson has the old spinning wheel his mother used, and it is quite a curiosity in these days. Their hard work was rewarded by success, and Philip and his wife lived upon this property until they died, he passing away Jan. 19, 1879, and she March 14, 1886. Both were members of the Society of Friends. Six children were born to them: Emeline E., deceased; Eliza, deceased; Mahlon; Mahala, deceased, twin to Mahlon; George H.; and Ashley, a resident of Monroe township, where he is a farmer. These children were given good educations, and now own excellent homes.

(IV) Mahlon Johnson has grown up in the community, and when twenty-six years of age, began learning the trade of a carpenter. For twelve years he followed this, and then went on the farm, and has been a farmer ever since. While following his trade, he went to Wayne county, Ind., and lived there for nine years, but has lived in Morgan county all his life, with the exception of those years, and believes it is the best section of the State.

On Sept. 4, 1861, Mahlon Johnson was united in marriage with Sarah A. Hampton, born in Wayne county, Ind., a daughter of David and Jane (Moon) Hampton, born in Ohio and North Carolina, respectively. The Moons moved to Ohio in 1812, overland, and Jane Moon walked most all the way. After living as pioneers in Ohio, they came to Indiana in 1818, and took up government land in Morgan county. They lived on the place where they settled, until they passed away, both consistent members of the Society of

Friends. They had a family of eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and Sarah A. was the eighth in order of birth.

The following family has been born to Mahlon Johnson and wife: Ella married L. Riter, and resided at Indianapolis, where she died, leaving one child, Helen, who is with her maternal grandfather; Mary is a teacher at Pasadena, Cal.; Philip, who after completing his common school education, took a mechanical course of the Scranton, Pa., correspondence school, being a natural born machinist, and now assists his father on the farm, married Gertrude Harvey, and has one child, Kathaleen; and Jane M. is deceased.

Mahlon Johnson is a member of the Society of Friends, and is one of its most earnest and consistent members. He votes for the man rather than the party, believing that sound principles and good morals will insure better government than certain set platforms. He is living on the farm his grandfather entered so many years ago. His farm consists of 135 acres of good land, adjoining Monrovia, and has telephone connection. His success in farming has been remarkable, and he is looked up to as one of the most representative farmers and Friends in Morgan county.

LYCURGUS P. McCORMACK, whose important position as State labor commissioner of Indiana has enabled him to do much in the interest of peace and the progress of industry, is a resident of Indianapolis and a member of the third generation of his family to live in that city. The name of McCormack has been known and respected in Indianapolis from its very beginning, for John McCormack—a brother of James McCormack, grandfather of Lycurgus P.—built the first house in what is now the capital of Indiana, settling here in 1820. Descendants of both brothers are numerous in Indianapolis and other cities of the State, and, indeed, are found throughout the country.

The McCormacks are of Scottish extraction, and the ancestors of this branch moved from Scotland to the North of Ireland, whence the early ancestors in America emigrated. They crossed the ocean about the year 1700, and settled first in Pennsylvania, thence moving to near Winchester, Va. When the troubles which culminated in the Revolution began they sympathized with the Colonial cause, and John McCormack, Sr., the great-grandfather of Lycurgus P. McCormack, ac-

cording to the records enlisted three times, twice from Virginia and once from Pennsylvania, being in the service from 1775 to 1783. He was born Aug. 13, 1754, in Virginia, and on March 24, 1785, married Catharine Drennan, who was born Jan. 25, 1769. They had eight sons and six daughters. The family moved from Virginia to Butler county, Ohio, and in 1808 farther out into what was then known as the Northwest Territory, settling near the present site of Connersville, Ind., where they built the first cabin in the settlement. The Indian fort was still there and occupied. John McCormack was a man of fine character, highly regarded for his ability and intelligence, and took an active part in the organization of Fayette county. The first grand jury met in his house. He died April 18, 1837, and his wife survived him many years, having reached the great age of ninety-three years when she died, Feb. 22, 1862. She received a pension as a widow of a Revolutionary soldier until her death.

James McCormack, son of John and Catharine (Drennan) McCormack, was born in 1797 in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, and was only a boy when his parents came to Indiana. While still young he learned the trade of millwright, which he followed all his life, and many of the old-fashioned water-mills in central Indiana were of his construction. His brother, John (born in Hamilton county Ohio, Sept. 25, 1791—died Aug. 25, 1875) had moved out with his family to the paternal home near Connersville after the war of 1812, in which he served. There he remained until after the treaty of St. Mary's (1818), when he decided to remove to the "New Purchase," the tract of land in central Indiana secured by that treaty. He and his family started for the new location Feb. 18, 1820, accompanied by twelve men, who helped to cut the road, and though the distance was but sixty miles the journey by sleds took eight days, the party landing on the banks of the White river Feb. 26, 1820. They camped on a spot near where the old National road bridge was afterward erected, and the double log cabin which was to become historic as the first white man's dwelling in what is now the capital city of Indiana was commenced at once. It was located on the White river, on the narrow, wedge-shaped piece of ground lying between what is now West Washington street and the National road, and stood between the two bridges which later were built

across the river at the base of the wedge, being just north of the east end of the Washington street bridge. Some years ago there was a popular movement on foot to secure this piece of ground for a public park, to contain a reproduction of the McCormack cabin, which went to ruin many years ago, but nothing has been accomplished in that direction. The log house was typical of the times. It contained two rooms, each eighteen feet square, separated by a passage eight or ten feet wide, and the outside was often decorated with coonskins, bearskins and more frequently deerskins, stretched out to dry. The early settlers often wore breeches made of deerskin. John McCormack located on the east bank of the river because the stream could not be forded, and moreover, the abundance of fish was an advantage not to be overlooked in the days when the immediate food supply was a question of even greater importance than it is now. James and Samuel McCormack, brothers of John, were of the party mentioned as helping him to move and erect his cabin, after which they returned to Connersville. Part of James McCormack's family had made the journey, and he came back with his wife and the rest of his household in March. Samuel McCormack removed hither in the fall. The Indians were still in the neighborhood at the time of John McCormack's settlement, and the nearest white settlers were those on the bluffs of the river near what is now Waverly. He kept the first tavern at that point, and when the commissioners chosen to decide upon a location for the seat of government visited this section they boarded with him part of the time. On June 7, 1820, Indianapolis was chosen, and the members of the delegation were greeted at the McCormack cabin by the few settlers of the vicinity. The McCormacks—John and James and their families—lived here for two years, and then moved about four miles up the river, to what is now the Pitts farm, on the south edge of Washington township. They bought government land, and built on the east bank, almost directly west of the present site of the Country Club. There John McCormack built the first saw mill in the county, and some of the timbers of the old dam can yet be seen at low watermark. The brothers continued to live together and operate the mill until James moved to Rush county, in 1824, after which John ran it until his death, in 1825. He had married in

Hamilton, Ohio, in 1811, Bethiah Case, and they had a family of eight children, their twin daughters, Tabitha and Lavina, celebrating their fourth birthday the day after the family arrived at Indianapolis. After her husband's death Mrs. Bethiah McCormack married a Mr. King, by whom she had four children, and he pre-deceased her. She continued to live near the bluffs until after the close of the Civil war, when she moved to Arcadia, Ind., to live with her twin daughters until her death, in 1879.

James McCormack, who as related made the journey from Connersville to Indianapolis with his brother John, and himself settled here in March, 1820, went back to Rush county in 1824. In 1826 he moved to Marion, Shelby county, whence he returned to Indianapolis in March, 1832. His home was on the ground now included in Crown Hill cemetery, which he had bought the previous year. There he built a house in which he lived for three years, when he moved to Millersville to build a mill for Noah Leverton, on the site of the present mill at that point. His stay there was limited to a single season, and the following spring, 1836, he located on what was known as the Morrow farm, now a part of Riverside Park, and traversed by the Big Four railroad. In 1838 he bought the old mill site where his brother John had built a mill, putting up one which he conducted for some years. Disposing of this he moved to the Huston farm, and thence to the Hoover Mill, on the other side of the river. In 1845 he made his home on the Baldwin farm, where he lived a year and then he returned to the Hoover Mill, where he remained until the big freshet of 1846-47. After that he had his home on the Martindale farm, on Eagle creek, whence he moved to a place he had bought a little south. This farm he sold and in 1853 moved into Hendricks county, near Cartersburg, where he bought land and built the mill which he was operating at the time of his death, Oct. 6, 1858.

At Connersville James McCormack married Patsy (Martha) Perkins, a native of South Carolina, daughter of John Perkins, who was also born in that State. John Perkins and his wife were both of German descent. They were pioneers in Rush county, Ind., where Mr. Perkins engaged in farming, kept a dry-goods and grocery store, and also bought stock. He and his wife died in that county. They had a large family. Eight

sons and six daughters were born to James and Patsy (Perkins) McCormack, of whom five were surviving at last accounts: Jediah R., of Indianapolis; Amos P. (twin of Jediah), of Lebanon, Ind.; Ira M., of Jamestown, Ind.; James W., of Bainbridge, Ind.; and Kate, wife of William H. Eagle, of Frankfort, Ind. The mother died in Frankfort in 1880, at the age of seventy-seven years. She was a Methodist in religious faith, while Mr. McCormack was a Baptist. He was one of the first three commissioners of Marion county.

Hezekiah S. McCormack, son of James and Patsy (Perkins) McCormack, was born at Connersville, Ind., and was only an infant when the family first came to Indianapolis. He experienced many phases of life in the early days, the frequent removals of the family giving him many opportunities to become familiar with the typical features of the times. He learned the tailor's trade, which he followed most of his life. For about twenty-five years he made his home in Danville, Hendricks county, and for four years he lived in Greencastle, returning to Indianapolis in 1873, after an absence of over a quarter of a century. He spent the remainder of his life in the city, dying here in 1885, when sixty-six years old.

Mr. McCormack married Lucinda Beatty, a native of Highland county, Ohio, born near Hillsboro. Her father, John Beatty, was born in Virginia, and he and his young wife, Docia (Carter), made the journey from that State to Highland county, Ohio, on horseback. They settled on a farm near Hillsboro, and his remains are interred on that place. Mrs. Hezekiah McCormack died in 1887, at the age of seventy-one years. When a young girl she lived with her sister in the brick house on Washington street (next to the Lorraine Hotel), which was torn down the last week in November, 1901, after standing seventy years. She and her husband were Methodists in religious belief. They had three sons: Zuinglius K. (an attorney), Lycurgus P. and Charles W., all citizens of Indianapolis.

Lycurgus P. McCormack was born Jan. 17, 1846, in Danville, Hendricks county, Ind., and there spent the first nineteen years of his life. He attended the public schools and the Danville Academy (which has since become the Danville Normal), and continued his education at the Asbury University, at Greencastle (which has since become the DePauw

University), from which he was graduated in 1873. He learned the printer's trade, and became a master book and job printer in the old Cincinnati book and job office, following his trade for some twenty-five years. In 1874 he was admitted to the Bar at Greencastle, but he never practiced, though he is now a member of the Indianapolis Bar. He is a Republican in politics. In 1897 Mr. McCormack was appointed State labor commissioner by Governor Mount, his first commission expiring in 1903.

Mr. McCormack resides at No. 312 Tenth street, Indianapolis, and he owns a farm in Hamilton county, this State, which is one of the finest properties to be found in that region of fine farms. The way in which it is maintained reflects credit upon his skill and ability. He is unmarried.

REV. JOHN W. APPLE. Among the old and honored families of Indiana, is that of Apple, a worthy representative of which is found in the Rev. John W. Apple, a minister of the Christian Church at Oaklandon.

The family was founded in Centre county, Pa., in the early part of the eighteenth century, and the name was pronounced Opple, and sometimes spelled Appel. In early days the Pennsylvania progenitor removed to Clermont county, Ohio, about sixteen miles above Cincinnati, and there cleared a large farm on which he lived for many years. Three of his sons, John, Christopher and William, removed from Ohio to Marion county, Ind., in huge Conestoga wagons, and all settled with their families in Lawrence township, entering heavily timbered land. John settled two miles southwest of the present village of Oaklandon, William settled on the present site of Oaklandon, whence, however, he soon removed to Hancock county, settling near McCordsville, and Christopher settled on a farm adjoining (now owned by the Rev. John W. Apple) where the Mock farm is now located. Here Christopher Apple entered 240 acres in the woods, and built for his first home, a round log cabin. Later he erected one of hewed logs, which is still standing, and here he lived until removing to the village of Oaklandon, where he had purchased residence property, and where he died Feb. 28, 1862, aged eighty-seven years, eleven months and twenty days. He was a Universalist in religious belief, and gave a part of his farm for cemetery purposes, this now being known

as the Mock cemetery. He married Julia Ann Schafer, who died on the farm Oct. 19, 1852, aged seventy-three years. To them were born these children: Andrew S., born Dec. 15, 1795, in Centre county, Pa.; Christopher; John; Peter; Mary; Sarah; Elizabeth Mary, born in 1799 (the latter married George Pickle, Sr., and died Nov. 20, 1861, aged sixty-two years, nine months, two days); Catherine, born in 1813, died April 14, 1884, aged seventy-one years, two months, four days; Susan; Martha; Daniel, born in 1819, died June 7, 1880, aged seventy-one years, nine days.

Christopher Apple, son of Christopher, Sr., was born April 28, 1807, in Clermont county, Ohio, and was married in Ohio to Catherine Crumbaugh, of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, and probably born in Pennsylvania. Immediately after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Apple removed to Montgomery county, six miles from Dayton, and there lived for seven years, Mr. Apple owning eighty acres. In 1837 he came to Marion county, Ind., making the journey in a Conestoga wagon, and settled on eighty acres, which he purchased from a Mr. Porter, this land having had no improvement at all. He built a hewed log house of two stories, and later a frame addition, cleared his land, purchased forty acres west of it from the Snyder heirs, and 140 acres in the northwest corner of Hancock county, near the line, and became a substantial citizen, leaving at his death a considerable property to his children. In 1859 Mr. Apple built a good brick house, in which his son, the Rev. John W. Apple now resides. He was a staunch Jacksonian Democrat, and a strong Union man, and one of his sons, Peter, served in the Civil war, being first in the three years' service, and later veteranizing with Company K, 11th Ind. V. I. Mr. Apple was a member and elder of the Christian Church, which he joined in 1865, and in the faith of which he died Jan. 24, 1871, his widow surviving until Jan. 10, 1876. Their children were: Eliza Jane, born Feb. 20, 1830; Mary, March 30, 1832; Peter, Feb. 29, 1836; Phoebe, Dec. 11, 1838; John W., Sept. 7, 1841; Mahlon, Feb. 19, 1844; and William M., Aug. 6, 1846.

John W. Apple was born Sept. 7, 1841, in the old log house that stood across the road from the present residence, and attended school in the old log school-house, which was fitted with puncheon floor, split log benches, and writing desk along one wall, supported

by pins. This subscription school Mr. Apple attended for about three months each winter, until he was thirteen years old, when he commenced attending a subscription school in Oaklandon, where he continued for three years, afterward entering a graded school in a frame school-house, where he was in attendance until twenty years of age. He was assistant teacher for two years, but his health failing he relinquished this work and for four years was engaged on his father's farm, when he began teaching a district school in Hancock county, continuing here for two terms. Mr. Apple then entered the Northwestern Christian University—now Butler College—in the preparatory department, which he attended one year, and after leaving this institution taught in the Oaklandon graded schools as principal, later teaching district No. 1. In 1868 he attended the Pendleton Academy, and during the sickness of a teacher at that place, taught school. Later he taught in Cumberland for two years, and then in districts Nos. 4 and 7, when he became principal of the graded schools of Lawrence and Oaklandon, in which position he continued until his retirement from teaching. His work as an educator covered a period of thirteen years, and during this time he became well and favorably known as a pedagogue, many of his former pupils now being men and women of prominence, holding positions of honor and responsibility in the various walks of life, for which they were fitted by Mr. Apple's early instructions. After giving up the profession, Mr. Apple engaged in farming, in which he has continued to the present time, now owning 170 acres, including the old homestead.

Mr. Apple was married (first), March 10, 1872, to Sarah A. Mock, born July 7, 1849, in Lawrence township, Marion county, who died Jan. 25, 1879, daughter of John and Leah (Klefer) Mock, and to this union were born: Arthur V., born Feb. 14, 1873, who owns the old Mock farm near Oaklandon, married Clara Klefer, and has one child, Edgar Allen; Edward F., born Jan. 15, 1875, a farmer three miles north of Oaklandon, married Mary A. McCord, and has two children, Beatrice L. and John H.; Mary A., born Sept. 27, 1877, married Irwin Ellsworth, of Madison county, who was educated at the State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind., and has three children, Vennis A., Alitha B. and Frances P. Mrs. Apple was a member of the Christian Church. She was educated in an

academy at Lebanon, Ind., and taught school in Hamilton county for one year. After her death Mr. Apple married, in Lawrence township, Feb. 27, 1880, Margaret J. Mock, sister of his first wife, born Nov. 27, 1854, in Oaklondon.

John Mock, who was of Pennsylvania-German stock, was born June 1, 1820, in Butler county, Ohio, son of Michael Mock, who was a pioneer of Marion county, Ind., where he settled as early as 1828, entered land in Lawrence township, and cleared a farm of 160 acres. John Mock was also a pioneer farmer, and was married June 29, 1844, to Leah Klepfer, who died Sept. 29, 1863. He owned a fine farm of 250 acres, and was a member of the Methodist Church, in which he served as a trustee. His children were: Sarah A.; Daniel; Margaret J. and Marietta. John Mock died on his farm Jan. 29, 1894, respected and honored by all who knew him.

To Mr. Apple and his second wife there were born: Demia Anna, born Dec. 6, 1880, married Pearly O. Apple, a railroad agent at Oaklondon, and they have one child, Laurel; John Porter, born Nov. 4, 1883; Miriam Mina, Dec. 11, 1886; Alta Doris, Nov. 19, 1890; and Freeman, Feb. 1, 1895.

Mr. Apple joined the Christian Church May 1, 1866, in Oaklondon, Ind., and was Sunday-school superintendent for forty years. He was ordained minister in Oaklondon in 1868, and has preached in various places since, still presiding at funerals. Mr. Apple has probably married more couples in the last thirty-five years than any other minister in this section of Indiana. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and has voted that ticket for twenty-four years. He has been an earnest advocate of all moral reforms—especially that of temperance—taking lead in all moves looking to the removal of the saloon from his township, which has been an accomplished fact for more than six years. No man stands higher in the community than he, and during his long service as a preacher of the Gospel he has done much toward the advancement of his fellow men.

DAVID R. JOHNSON, a prosperous general farmer and stock-breeder of Pike township, Marion County, Ind., residing at New Augusta, and one of the leading men of his locality, was born in Washington county, Va., Feb. 25, 1842, son of Walter and Mary (Barb) Johnson, born in Tennessee, Oct. 10, 1810,

and Washington county, Va., in 1815, respectively.

John Johnson, the grandfather, was of Irish descent, but was born in Tennessee, where he was a successful farmer. He died in Tippecanoe county, Indiana.

Walter Johnson, who became a successful farmer, became the possessor of 300 acres of land, and lived upon it until his demise, in Virginia, in 1897. His wife, Mary Barb, died in the same State in 1869. The following children were born to them: William, deceased, was a farmer; John F., living in West Virginia, was clerk of the court; Margaret, now deceased, married William Stanbus, and lived in Tennessee; Jacob H., living in Virginia, married Amanda Craig; Sarah L. married Thomas Bailey, now deceased, of Virginia; and David R. In politics the father was a Democrat, and for some time held the responsible office of sheriff of Washington county, Va. His religious convictions made him an English Lutheran.

David R. Johnson has some 240 acres of land, nearly all under the plow, although twenty acres are kept in timber land. He devotes his land to general farming and stock-raising, and finds a ready market for his products. The present property was bought by him in 1892 at New Augusta, Marion county, Ind., and since then he has made many improvements upon it, it now being one of the average farms in the township. Like his father, he is a Democrat, and a member of the English Lutheran Church, and he is a very estimable man, who has won his competency by good management.

In 1864, Mr. Johnson married Emma E. Ropp, daughter of John and Thirza (Parrot) Ropp. John Ropp was born at Winchester, Va., in 1800, and his wife was born in the same State in 1809. Following farming all his life, John Ropp was a prosperous man, and he died in 1874, while his widow survived until 1884. Early in life he was a Whig, but later became a Democrat. To himself and wife nine children were born, four of whom are still alive: Margaret; Mary; Henry; John; Emma E.; William; Jane; Susan and David. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child, Thirza, who married William Heath, now farming on his father-in-law's place.

JACOB YOUNG CASE, a substantial retired farmer of Jackson township, Hamilton

county, a soldier of the Civil war, and the head of a respected family, was born Aug. 14, 1842, in Lockbourne, Ohio, son of Peter and Annie (Piatt) Case.

The Case family is an old one of New Jersey, of Colonial stock and English descent. Howell Case, grandfather of Jacob Young, was a farmer near Trenton, N. J., and in addition to farming was also a physician. His children were: Peter, Jacob, Rebecca, Eliza and Sarah. After the marriage of Peter the whole family removed to Pickaway county, Ohio.

Peter Case, son of Howell, was born Feb. 18, 1810, near Trenton, N. J., where he subsequently owned a farm, removing, after his marriage, as stated, to Ohio. In 1844 he and family removed with horses and wagons to Hamilton county, Ind., and settled in White River township, on forty acres cleared from the woods. In 1856 he moved to Jackson township, west of Cicero, on a tract of 153 acres, which he improved with good buildings, and upon which he resided until he retired from active life and moved to the village of Cicero, where he spent his last days, dying aged ninety-two years.

Jacob Young Case was two years old when his parents came to Hamilton county. His rearing was that of a boy on a pioneer farm, and his schooling was only such as could be obtained during a few winter months in the district school. When the Civil war broke out he was ready to offer his services to his country, but he was not the arbiter of his own fortunes until he was twenty-one, and then he enlisted in Cicero, Dec. 12, 1863, to serve three years or during the war, as a private in Company C, 130th Ind. V. I., and he served until honorably discharged Dec. 2, 1865, on account of special orders, at Charlotte, N. C., having served seven months after the actual closing of the war. He participated in the following battles: The Atlanta campaign; the thirty days' march from Nashville to Chattanooga; Buzzard's Roost; Resaca; Pumpkin Vine creek; Kenesaw Mountain; New Hope Church; battle at the old mill pond; and the siege of Atlanta, during which he was for six months and four days under fire. This regiment was one of those detailed to attack Hood, and he went to Nashville under old "Pap" Thomas, and was in the two days' fighting there. From there the regiment was sent to North Carolina and took part in the battle of Kingston, taking part in what was called the cutting off march in Tennessee,

General Hood having succeeded in cutting off the regiment from reaching Nashville. This made it necessary for the regiment to march 140 miles by way of Clarksville, to reach Nashville, where they arrived on December 7th. This was a very difficult march, in a very inclement season of the year. Mr. Case recalls that in fording Duck river he was up to his arm-pits in the icy water, at ten o'clock at night, and they remained in an open field until three in the morning, when the guerrillas drove them out and they then marched to Centerville. This was particularly hard on Mr. Case as in the crossing, he had slipped on the bank of the river, and had received a severe strain in his right hip and back, which, together with the exposure following completely disabled him for a time. In fact he has never entirely recovered, although he was helped at the time by his comrades. He has a good record as a brave, loyal, faithful soldier, taking part in twenty-three battles. Although never wounded nor in a regular hospital, he will always feel the effects of his years of service in his country's cause.

After the close of the war, Mr. Case returned to Hamilton county, where he engaged in farming, and on Sept. 4, 1870, he was married, in Cicero, to Sarah J. (Simpson) Yetter, who was born July 11, 1847, near Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, daughter of David and Amelia (Collins) Simpson, and widow of Henry E. Yetter, a soldier in Company A, 139th Ind. V. I., son of Daniel and Levina Yetter, of Henry county, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Yetter were married Dec. 4, 1864, and he died April 6, 1868, leaving his widow and one child, Amy M., who married, March 1, 1885, A. W. Voss, and lives on a farm near Cicero.

Jesse Simpson, the grandfather of Mrs. Case, was a pioneer in Butler county, Ohio, in the days when the Indians were still there and blazed paths marked the way through the forest. He improved and cleared up a farm in the woods. The children of Jesse Simpson were: William, Jesse, Polly, Ann, Elizabeth, Sarah and David. David Simpson moved to Union county in 1852, and settled on an improved farm for two years, and then moved to Wayne county, where he farmed two more years, and also engaged in a mercantile business. He then removed to Henry county where he lived for twelve years, next to Hancock county for four years, thence to Jackson township, Hamilton county, where he bought 180 acres of improved land adjoining the town of Cicero. In addition he owned considerable

property in Cicero where he was also interested in a mercantile business. He died there in April, 1899, aged eighty-four years, and his wife passed away aged seventy-nine years. She was born in Somersetshire, Eng., a daughter of William Collins, of a family of Welsh extraction. William Collins died in Ohio, and when she was twelve years old she lived in Chillicothe. The children of David Simpson and wife were: Annis, born June 28, 1840, near Hamilton, Ohio; Jesse, born May 14, 1842, in Butler county, a soldier in the Civil war, a member of the 84th Ind. V. I., served three years, and at one time was hospital steward; Mary E., born Dec. 27, 1844; Sarah J., born July 11, 1847; and Amelia F., born Sept. 25, 1851. David Simpson and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a strong supporter of temperance movements. He was a man of exemplary character.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Case settled on a farm belonging to Mr. Simpson, and he then bought a farm with Mr. Simpson, it being the first farm across the creek on the west of Cicero. This farm contained eighty acres, and he settled on it in 1880. On June 14th of that year, the buildings were struck by a cyclone at six o'clock in the evening. Mr. Case stepped to the door, and was blown about seventy-five yards into the orchard. The family, consisting of Mrs. Case and three children, one an infant less than two years old which, at the time, was so ill it was not expected to live, were in the house. The windows were blown in, the door blown off, and the roof, which was torn from the house, has never been seen since. The dwelling was a large farm house, 30 x 36 feet, one and a half stories in height, with heavy frames. It was blown toward the east, five feet from its foundations. The chimney was demolished, the barn was also destroyed, and every tree in the orchard was blown down. A very heavy fall of rain came at the time. It seems miraculous that neither Mr. Case nor family received any serious injury from this violent exhibition of a force of Nature too little understood at present to be sufficiently guarded from.

Mr. and Mrs. Case have had these children: Commie, born June 5, 1871, married Estella Brown, and is a barber in Cicero; Essie E., born Sept. 25, 1876, died aged three

years; Fred A., born Aug. 5, 1879, married Maud McMurtry, and is a paper hanger in Cicero; and Charles C., born May 19, 1884, married Maud Stout, and is a barber in Sheridan, Indiana.

Politically Mr. Case has been identified with the Republican party ever since the first candidacy of General Grant. He is no politician, but takes a deep interest in the success of the party which he believes is in sympathy with the principles upon which our Government is founded. He belongs to Post No. 207, G. A. R., Cicero, in which he has held the position of quartermaster for ten years. He is a man who enjoys a wide acquaintance with the most reputable men of this locality, and is regarded with universal respect.

JOHN B. SHUMAN, one of the substantial men of Muncie, Ind., who is engaged in a flourishing grocery business, is a survivor of the Civil war. He was born Feb. 19, 1847, in Henry county, Ind., son of John and Lydia (Houck) Shuman, and grandson of Joseph Shuman, who came to Henry county, Ind., from Pennsylvania.

The father of Mr. Shuman died when he was but an infant, from the effects of an accident. When he was a child of seven years his mother married a second time, becoming the wife of Josephus West, of Delaware county, and her death took place when Mr. Shuman was thirteen years of age. Until his enlistment at the age of sixteen years for service in the Civil war, Mr. Shuman lived with his sister, Mahala, who had married Jerry S. West. In September, 1863, Mr. Shuman enlisted as a private in Company B, 118th Ind. V. I., in which he served out his first term of enlistment, which covered six months, and from which he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind. During this period he had served in Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky, participating in the battle of Walker's Ford, and was on the field and in the line of battle at Blue Springs, Tenn. After the fight at Walker's Ford he was taken ill with the measles, and was placed in the hospital at Tazewell, Tenn., where he remained but four days, having nothing to sleep upon but straw. Although he was sick for three weeks he preferred to be with his regiment at Tazewell. Upon receiving his discharge he returned to Delaware county, and after remaining at home for five months he re-enlisted in 1864 in Company H, 38th Ind. V. I., a vet-

eran regiment, contracting to serve one year or during the war. His service continued until the close of hostilities, and he was honorably discharged and mustered out in June, 1865. During this enlistment Mr. Shuman served under General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and on the March to the Sea, participating in all the fighting which took place during this period, including the battle of Bentonville. As foraging was permitted during the long march to the sea Mr. Shuman remembers that he lived better on this expedition than during the previous six months, for during one week at Greenville, Tenn., and Bull's Gap, the soldiers lived on parched corn, the rations having given out. With his regiment he marched to Goldsboro and then to Raleigh, N. C., and was present when General Johnston surrendered, and the famished soldiers of the Confederate army laid down their arms. This was a notable sight and was celebrated by the victors with a great display of artillery and musketry. After this the regiment started for Washington, marching thirty-three and one-third miles every day, this being a forced march, causing many of the tired soldiers to fall by the way. It was on this account that Gen. Jefferson C. Davis was placed under arrest, as the marching was done under his orders. Mr. Shuman states that only four men of his company stacked arms at night for several nights, and once he was the only one of his company to reach the rendezvous at the appointed time, his companions straggling in all through the night. Mr. Shuman was permitted to take part in the great military pageant at Washington, and the record of his military career shows that he was a brave and faithful soldier during the whole period.

After the close of his army life Mr. Shuman returned to Delaware county. As he had providently saved his money, it had been invested for him by his brother-in-law, Jerry S. West, in a saw mill, and together they ran the mill for five years, following which Mr. Shuman settled on a farm which he continued to operate until 1890, when he removed to Muncie. For about nine years he worked for a business house in this city, and then embarked in his present grocery enterprise, in which he has met with satisfactory success.

In 1870 Mr. Shuman was married in Delaware county to Mary F. West, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Hale) West, and they

have the following children: Loretta, Cora, William, Emma, Charles, Ross and Anna. Mrs. Shuman is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Shuman is identified with the Republican party, having cast every presidential vote with this organization since the second candidacy of U. S. Grant. He is a member of Williams Post, G. A. R., Muncie, of the I. O. O. F., the Independent Order of Red Men, Garfield Council, and the American Mechanics. Mr. Shuman is recognized as one of the able business men and respected citizens of Muncie, where he owns considerable valuable real estate. He has always been interested in movements looking to the public welfare of the city, especially in an educational line, and has given his family many social and educational advantages.

ASHLEY JOHNSON, a prosperous farmer of Monroe township, Morgan county, and a member of the Society of Friends, was born Nov. 2, 1843, son of Philip and Martha (Hubbard) Johnson, and the youngest in a family of six children. After receiving a common school education, at the age of twenty years he took charge of his father's farm, and has been at the same location ever since. When he began farming the property, he had 118 acres, but has added 100 acres, and has built upon the property some excellent barns, and otherwise improved it, until he now has one of the best and most productive farms in Morgan county, Indiana. In addition to carrying on general farming he buys stock which he feeds for the market.

On Feb. 22, 1865, Mr. Johnson married Elizabeth Hough, born in Wayne county, Ind., a daughter of William and Kezia Hough, both natives of North Carolina. William Hough was a son of Jonathan and Gulialma Hough, also of North Carolina. Jonathan was the son of William and Mary Hough, also of North Carolina, where they died. Jonathan and his wife came to Indiana and located in Wayne county, where they lived and died. William and Kezia lived and died in Wayne county, Ind., and all became successful farmers.

Four children have been born to Ashley Johnson and wife: The first, Emily, died at the age of eleven years; one child died in infancy; Eliza married Edward Maxwell, a farmer of Monroe township, and they have a family of three children, Edith, Howard and

Anna Elizabeth; William P. married Esther Edgerton, of Barnesville, Ohio, has one child, Eva Pauline, and they live on the farm with his father. The children are well educated, and attended college at Barnesville, Ohio. All are members of the Society of Friends, the family having been carefully reared in the belief of this organization. Ashley Johnson is a Republican, but has not taken any active part in political affairs. He is well-known and highly successful, and is a man beloved for his kindness of heart and gentleness of disposition.

ISAAC POWELL, ex-auditor of Hamilton county, Ind., and a prominent and influential citizen of Noblesville, was born in Fayette county, Ind., March 1, 1842, son of Thomas and Anna (Chadwick) Powell.

The Powells came from Wales, originally, and there is a well-defined tradition that there were three brothers of the family who first made the journey. Zenas Powell, the grandfather of our subject, was born, it is believed, in Wales, and, on coming to America, prior to 1800, settled in Maryland and learned the wagon maker's trade, at which he worked until reaching maturity. He married Charity Baker, and they removed to Kentucky, becoming pioneer settlers of Bourbon county, and afterward of Nicholas county. In 1825 Zenas Powell and his wife, settled with their family of ten children five miles northwest of Connersville, Ind., where Mr. Powell cleared up a new farm of 160 acres, and here he lived until his death, at the remarkable age of ninety-three years. His children were: Nathan, John, Thomas, Zenas, Isaac, Polly, Margaret, Asseneth, who married Joseph Caldwell; Charity, who married Benjamin Caldwell; and Katherine, who married Purnal Berry. Zenas Powell was six feet, two inches, in height, weighed 220 pounds, and was a very strong man.

Thomas Powell, father of Isaac, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1801. He received but little education in the pioneer days, and came to Indiana in 1825, when a young man. He was married in Connersville, Fayette county, to Anna Chadwick, daughter of Wheeler Chadwick and wife (the latter's maiden name was Evans), of English stock. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Powell settled on a sixty-acre tract of land near Harrisburg, Fayette county, where Mr. Powell erected a sawmill. He later removed to

Hamilton county, settling in Clay township in 1846. Here he purchased 160 acres of land, but partly cleared of the heavy timber with which it was originally covered. He cleared and improved this land, erected good farm buildings, and became a substantial farmer, and here reared his family. He was a wagon maker by trade, was a sober, industrious and hard-working man, and was very highly esteemed and respected throughout the community in which he resided.

Thomas Powell and his wife were both members of the Christian Church, and were the parents of these children: Lorinda, who married Charles Whitehead, of Marion county, Ind.; Ira; Isaac; Asseneth, who married Reuben Bonnell, and John. Thomas Powell, the father of these children, died in 1865.

Isaac Powell received his preliminary education in the pioneer schools, and was reared to manhood on a farm. After his first marriage Mr. Powell settled on a farm in Clay township, and by thrift and industry prospered. Mr. Powell is a representative citizen and a staunch Republican in politics. He was twice assessor of Clay township, and was four times township trustee. In 1900 he was elected auditor of Hamilton county, by a large majority, and proved an efficient and popular official. His honesty and integrity are above reproach.

Mr. Powell married (first) Mary Jane Searight, born in Decatur county, Ind., daughter of George and Susan (Riter) Searight. The children of this marriage were: George, who married Nettie Brown; and Ella, who married Martin Hoover. Mrs. Powell died July 27, 1902. Mr. Powell married (second) Mrs. Catherine (House) Lacy. Mr. Powell is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Blue Lodge, Carmel, Ind., and the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mrs. Catherine (House) Powell was born one mile south of Noblesville, July 16, 1849, daughter of Ephraim and Rosanna (Seibert) House, the former born near Reading, Pa., about 1810, of old Pennsylvania-German ancestry, and the latter the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ludwig) Seibert, Ephraim House was a contractor, and in 1847 removed with his family to Hamilton county, Ind., settling on land south of Noblesville. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, while under treatment for blindness, about 1855. His children were: Elizabeth, John, Daniel, Samuel, Ma-

riah, Catherine and Jonathan. Three of the sons, all who were old enough, were soldiers in the Civil war. Mrs. House lived to be fifty-four years old and died in Peru, Indiana.

Mrs. Catherine (House) Powell received but little education in the pioneer schools, her whole school attendance being but nineteen months. Her mother, on the death of Mr. House, was left with nothing, and had seven children to support. She was obliged to work very hard, even going into the fields to earn the means wherewith to bring up her children, and the boys were put to work as soon as old enough. She married (second) William Brandon, a farmer in good circumstances, and removed with her husband to Butler county, Iowa. Catherine, afterwards Mrs. Powell, went with her mother to Iowa, where the family remained until 1862, and in this year they settled in Indiana, at New Britton. At the close of the Civil war the family went to live at Peru, where Catherine married, when but seventeen years old, Jan. 22, 1867, Junius M. Coffin, born in North Carolina, son of Sergeant Parker Coffin, a descendant of the early Quaker family of that name, who were some of the earliest settlers of Nantucket Island, off the Massachusetts coast, and who, being persecuted, settled before the Revolutionary war in North Carolina. Junius Coffin served as a soldier in the Civil war, having run away from home, being under age, and after the war he returned to Peru, Ind., where he was employed as a railway foreman. The children of Junius and Catherine (House) Coffin were: Oliver and Nellie Rose. Mrs. Coffin was married (second) to Emanuel Lacy, a school teacher of Hamilton county, who was accidentally killed in a factory at Noblesville, in October, 1895. Mrs. Lacy then married Mr. Isaac Powell.

While having few opportunities for an education while young, Mrs. Powell has educated herself, and, through study, and the reading of valuable works, has made herself well-read and well-informed. She has a wide knowledge of history, being especially interested in all matters pertaining to the history of her State and township, although the history of the country at large is a matter of great interest to her. She is cultured and refined, and, like her husband, is well known and very highly esteemed and respected in the community. Both Mr. and Mrs. Powell have a host of friends.

MOSES C. RATCLIFF, a reliable citizen of Muncie, Ind., who was a soldier in the Civil war, was born on a farm in Mount Pleasant township, Jan. 26, 1845, son of Abner and Martha (Perkins) Ratcliff.

Abner Ratcliff, father of Moses C., was a pioneer of Mount Pleasant township, where he entered 160 acres of land, eighty of which he cleared, building thereon as shelter, a pen of poles, open on one side, in which he built for warmth a great fire, which he kept up night and day. Wolves would come often and prowl about, howling all night. There were deer in plenty, and Mr. Ratcliff being an excellent shot, he was never in want for food. Afterward he built a substantial log house, and here he reared his family, which consisted of these children: John, Amos, Ann, Ellen, Elizabeth, Thomas, Martha, Margaret, Sarah, Robert and Moses, and several children who died small. He was married three times, but all of his children were born to his first wife, Martha Perkins.

Moses C. Ratcliff was reared on his father's farm, and his education was secured in the pioneer log school-house, with puncheon seats and greased paper windows, which he was able to attend about two months each winter, his summers being spent in work on the farm. He enlisted at Muncie, Ind., in August, 1862, as a private of Company D, 84th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and was honorably discharged at Camp Harker, Tenn., June 14, 1865, having served two years and ten months. His service was in Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina. He was in the great Atlanta campaign, during which the Union troops were under fire for four months, and in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Resaca, Missionary Ridge, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga (two days), Atlanta and Lovejoy Station, at the latter place being shot through the right forearm with a musket ball, which injured him seriously, killing all sensation in the lower arm and hand, the wound being still very sensitive. He was in the field hospital for one month, and in the hospital at Nashville for a like period, and, the wound not healing rapidly, was sent home on furlough for two months. He then rejoined his regiment at Nashville, and was in the rear of Nashville during two days' fighting, under fire. He went with his regiment in pursuit of Hood, and assisted in the cap-

ture of many of the latter's men and much ammunition. They then returned to Nashville, and, the war closing, to Indiana. He was in many hard marches, the worst of which was the march to Chickamauga, the men marching twenty-five miles each day for two days. After this battle his regiment fell back in the direction of Chattanooga, across the Tennessee river from Lookout Mountain, with very scant rations, barely enough to keep life in the men. At this time Mr. Ratcliff showed that courage and bravery that had distinguished him throughout the struggle. A brave, faithful, willing soldier he fulfilled his duties carefully and cheerfully, and earned the respect of his officers and comrades.

After the war Mr. Ratcliff returned to his father's farm, and on Feb. 1, 1866, he was married in Mt. Pleasant township, to Hannah M. Reed, born May 31, 1846, daughter of John and Nancy (Dragoo) Reed. After marriage they rented land for some years in Mt. Pleasant township, and then purchased a forty-acre tract near Yorktown. This he sold and purchased thirty-five acres three miles northwest of Yorktown, added twenty acres thereto, and in 1898 sold out and moved to Muncie, buying a lot near the Normal College, on which he built his present comfortable home, and on which he has resided ever since. He has added to this property, having purchased two more lots, and is considered one of the good, reliable men of the city. In political matters he is a stanch Republican, was supervisor in Mount Pleasant township, and has been a juror in the Delaware county courts.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moses C. Ratcliff were born the following children: Hattie, who married Isaac Humbert, a farmer of Mount Pleasant township, died aged thirty-four years; Josiah Alonzo, who married (first) Addie Simpson and (second) Emma Finley, is a photographer now living in Oklahoma City; Clarence Elmer, who married Delilah Jackson, of Harrison township, and has one son, now resides in Joplin, Mo.; John Oscar, who married Myrtle Mann, is a resident of Mount Pleasant township, where he is engaged in farming operations; Nancy Jane, who married Ora Caster, and has two children, Alice and Mabel, resides in Muncie; and Bessie E., who resides at home with her father, is a young lady of culture and refinement. The wife and mother passed away Dec. 3, 1906, in the faith of the New Light Church.

REV. URBAN C. BREWER, a minister of the Gospel for fifty years, now residing in Gregg township, Morgan county, Ind., was born in Monrovia, Ind., June 27, 1837, son of John C. and Mary E. Brewer, of English and German ancestry.

John C. Brewer was born in Randolph county, N. C., and came from that State to Morgan county, Ind., when seventeen years of age. In 1836 he was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Wilhite, who was born in Oldham county, Ky., and ten children were born to them, three sons and seven daughters, of whom Rev. Urban C. Brewer was the eldest.

The boyhood days of Urban C. Brewer were spent upon a farm. When only fourteen years of age he became a member of the Christian Church (Disciples) and was very earnest in his professions of faith. As soon as he was prepared, he attended Belleville Academy, in Hendricks county, Ind., and later went to the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College, at Indianapolis, Ind. Still later, he was graduated from the University of the City of New York in law. After entering the ministry the Rev. Mr. Brewer occupied pastorates in New York City, Indianapolis, Greensburg and Danville, Indiana.

On Oct. 11, 1866, the Rev. Mr. Brewer was married (first) to Miss Emma H. Hall, of Lyndon, Vt., born in Caledonia county, Vt., June 21, 1846, daughter of Dudley P. Hall. She bore her husband children as follows: Emma Evangeline, Albert Dudley, John Clarence, Urban Charles, Mary Amelia, Jeremy Hall Anderson and Ruth Elizabeth. On Aug. 31, 1898, he married (second) Miss Cora Edith Hurst, who was born in Putnam county, Ind., July 11, 1871. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a Republican, he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States.

LIEUT. CHARLES W. WYNN, a substantial citizen and practical farmer of Vernon township, Hancock county, and a veteran of the Civil war, was born Sept. 3, 1840, in the same township, son of Joseph and Miriam (Jarrett) Wynn, and grandson of Thomas and Lucretia (Woods) Wynn.

Thomas Wynn, the grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolution, serving seven years in the Patriot army, and was in the battle of

Long Island. During his service a son was born to him whom he did not see until the little one was six years of age. Thomas Wynn was three times married and he reared a family by each wife, lived to a venerable age and died in Pennsylvania. Of his children, Abraham, Isaac, John and Joseph are remembered, and these were children of his third marriage. John was a soldier in the Mexican war.

Joseph Wynn, son of Thomas and Loretta (Woods), was born in Franklin county, Pa., in April, 1809. He had no educational advantages, and could neither read nor write, his attendance at school being of one day's duration, but he had what is called "a good head for business," and could figure up his cattle and hogs when he sold them, and could easily compute interest on money lent, all in his head without the assistance of written characters. He came to Madison county, Ind., with Henry Hiday, in 1818, and was then aged nine years. He grew up among the pioneers, and when he attained manly strength, he assisted in the clearing of the land upon which a part of the city of Indianapolis now stands. He settled in Vernon township on forty acres of land, which is now owned by his widow, Mary H. Wynn. By thrift and industry he cleared up his land and added to it until he owned 320 acres, and he became a well-to-do farmer. By working on the Wabash road he earned the money with which to enter the first forty acres, in 1846. For many years he was a worthy member of the Christian Church, and was one of the organizers of the first church in Green township, Hancock county, and afterward the Christian Church at Ingalls. The old church edifice in Green township was constructed of logs, away back in 1848, but before that religious services were held in the log school-house. The community was in sympathy with the Campbellite movement, and other prominent men in this historic church organization were: John K. Rash, John Huston and William Shortridge. The last named gave the land on which the church buildings stood.

Joseph Wynn married Miriam Jarrett, born in Pennsylvania, daughter of David Jarrett. Mr. Jarrett was a pioneer on the land which is now the site of Ingalls, and there he cleared up a farm of 160 acres, became a substantial citizen, and died advanced in years, the father of Robinson, Andrew, Charles, John, Jane and Miriam. Joseph and Miriam Wynn had the

following children: David T., Charles W., Elizabeth Jane, Mary A. and Margaret Caroline (who married Henry Hiday). After the death of his first wife, Joseph Wynn married in 1846, Mary H. Likens. He was always active in politics, and while a man of no education, was possessed of unusual natural ability. As a good, practical business man, he accumulated property and was noted for his integrity of character.

Charles W. Wynn was reared a farmer and obtained a common school education, his attendance being confined to the winter seasons as his summers were made use of on the farm. He attended school in a log building furnished with slab seats and a writing desk made of a slab running along the side of the room and fastened with wooden pins to the wall, while the other seats were made of puncheons. However, it was in these primitive school-houses that such men as Abraham Lincoln and Henry Clay gained the foundations of their educations.

Mr. Wynn enlisted for service in the Civil war the day he was twenty-one years of age, Sept. 3, 1861, as a private of Company K, 8th Ind. V. L., to serve three years or during the war, and he served until he was honorably discharged at Indianola, Texas, to re-enlist as a veteran in the same organization, Jan. 1, 1864, for three years more. His final honorable discharge was at Hilton Head, S. C., in 1865. During this long period of service he participated in the following battles: Black Mountain, Mo.; Sugar Creek, Ark.; Pea Ridge, Ark. (three days); Cotton Plant, Ark.; Port Gibson, Miss.; Champion Hills, Miss.; the first battle at Jackson, Miss.; Big Black River; Vicksburg, Miss.; second battle at Jackson, Miss.; Mustang Island, Texas; Fort Esperanza, Austin, Texas; Baton Rouge, La.; Carrion Crow Bayou, La.; Atchafalaya, La.; Berryville, La.; Halltown, W. Va.; Opequan, W. Va.; Winchester, W. Va.; Fisher's Mill, W. Va.; Newmarket and Cedar Creek, W. Va. He also took part in many skirmishes, and was always an active soldier, doing his duty promptly and cheerfully. He was in every campaign, march, battle and skirmish of his regiment except Rich Mountain, W. Va., which was fought during the three months previous to Mr. Wynn's enlistment. While in the army he was five feet, ten inches in height, but he was strong and healthy. During his long period of service he was neither wounded nor taken prisoner, and

never went to the hospital until after the close of the war, when he went to Hilton Head, S. C., to have treated an affliction of the eyes, caused by the flying sand in Texas. His first promotion for meritorious conduct was to the rank of corporal, then to orderly sergeant, then to second lieutenant and still later to first lieutenant. His captain was killed in the battle of Vicksburg, and the first lieutenant, Poindexter, was a prisoner of war, and thus Lieut. Wynn was in command of his company for nine months, and commanded at the battle of Cedar Creek. During his service he was in twenty different States. His record is that of a faithful, energetic soldier and officer, one whose patriotism and loyalty endeared him to his comrades.

After the close of the war Lieutenant Wynn returned to his home and engaged in farming, settling first in Center township where he lived four years, and then bought forty acres of cleared land where he now resides. To this he has added until he now has 173 acres of fertile land, a large part of which he has cleared from its native growth of timber. He has improved his property, built substantial farm buildings and has a comfortable residence.

On Feb. 20, 1868, in Center township, Hancock county, he married Louisa Frazier, born Jan. 13, 1846, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Walker) Frazier. They have had these children: Cora, who married Robert Buler, a farmer of Madison county; Edgar, who died aged twenty-four years; Myrtle, who married Herbert Alford, a farmer of Vernon township, and has three children, Mamie, Gladys and Thelma; William J., a farmer on the home place; and Fred G., born Nov. 13, 1882, who died April 19, 1906.

The Frazier family, to which Mrs. Wynn belongs, came originally from Scotland. William Frazier, father of Mrs. Wynn, is a prominent farmer living six miles north of Greenfield, Hancock county, a very highly respected citizen. He was born Mar. 16, 1823, in Guilford county, N. C., son of James and Nancy (Dillon) Frazier. When a boy, William Frazier came to Hancock county with his sister, Mrs. Martha Roberts, and when he reached manhood, purchased forty acres of the farm on which he now lives, and which was then covered with a thick growth of timber. He cleared his land, and, by hard work prospered and became the owner of 640 acres.

Of this he has given largely to his children, reserving 140 acres for himself. Mr. Frazier married Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Robert and Dorcas (Denny) Walker, and their children are: Louisa, Nancy, Francis, Robert, John and Winfield and Dayton, twins. In political opinions William Frazier is a staunch Republican. He is a typical American pioneer, of the better class, and in his active life has been a practical and successful farmer, stockraiser and shipper. At the age of more than four score years, he is still sturdy and strong mentally.

Returning to the subject of this sketch, Lieut. Wynn is an honored member of Sol. D. Kempton Post, No. 228, G. A. R., in which he has been chaplain for nine years. In political principle he is one of the original Republicans. While in the army he cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln, but it was merely a test vote and did not figure in any record. He also voted for Gen. Grant both terms, and has since supported every Republican candidate for the Presidency. Mr. and Mrs. Wynn are both members of the Christian Church, in which he has been an elder since its establishment here, some eighteen years ago. In closing this record of one of the representative men of the locality, it behooves the biographer to call attention to the noble qualities of life and character which have made him honored and esteemed by his community.

BENJAMIN F. BUSH. Among the highly respected citizens of Liberty township, Delaware county, Ind., was the late Benjamin F. Bush, who was also a survivor of the great Civil war. He was born Feb. 18, 1840, in this township, son of Samuel and Nancy (Foley) Bush.

The Bush family is of German extraction, and the Foleys came to Indiana from Virginia. The paternal grandfather was born in Kentucky and settled near Oxford, Butler county, Ohio.

Samuel Bush was born April 15, 1797, and was a farmer and butcher. He was married Feb. 4, 1819, in Butler county, Ohio, to Nancy Foley, born Dec. 20, 1800, and their children were: William, born Dec. 27, 1819; Lewis, Aug. 18, 1821; John, Oct. 20, 1822; Mary Frances, Sept. 29, 1825 (died young); Jane, June 15, 1827; Margaret, March 20, 1829; Lucinda, March 22, 1831; Keziah, May 5, 1833; Benjamin F., Feb. 18, 1840; and

Jacob V., Nov. 25, 1841. The above record was copied from the old family Bible in the possession of Benjamin F. Bush.

In 1830, Samuel Bush moved to Indiana and settled in Liberty township, Delaware county. He bought forty acres of partly cleared land, one-quarter mile south of Smithfield, where he died in January, 1855. Both he and his wife were members of the United Brethren Church and were worthy, virtuous people. In politics he was a Democrat. As long as health permitted Mr. Bush was an industrious hard-working man, but later in life rheumatism attacked him and caused him much suffering. He gave many of his sons to the service of their country. Lewis Ringsby, his second son was a soldier in the Mexican war, and died of measles during his term of service. Jacob and Benjamin F. were both soldiers during the Civil war. Jacob was a member of Company K, 19th Ind. V. I., in which he served three years, and then veteranized in the same organization, serving four years in all. He participated in many of the important battles of the war in the army of the Potomac, and was on the dreadful field of Gettysburg. He was always a man of strength and endurance and still survives.

Benjamin F. Bush was reared among the pioneers of Liberty township, and could well remember when Smithfield was a pioneer hamlet consisting of three stores, three blacksmith shops and a wagon-maker's shop, William Lewis being at that time one of the leading merchants and a well-known pioneer. Mr. Bush attended school at Smithfield in the old red carpenter shop and one of his schoolmates was James L. Hutchins, afterward a comrade in the Civil war. His educational chances were very poor as his father died when he was but fourteen years of age, leaving a large family. He was unusually manly and dependable for his age and endeavored to relieve his over-taxed mother all he could. She made her home with him until her death, living to her seventy-second year, dying at Smithfield, Aug. 18, 1872. She was a very worthy member of the U. B. Church. Her virtues were many and some years of her life, during pioneer days, were hard. Her children have reason to remember her with feelings of admiration and love.

Benjamin F. Bush remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. In the meantime war had broken out, and Mr. Bush

from the very first decided to enter the army. This decision was put into effect July 2, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, 19th Ind. V. I., under Capt. Williams, and served until honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., April 16, 1862, by reason of disability, having been confined for three months in the hospital with small-pox and serving sometime after his own recovery as a nurse. Mr. Bush returned home in a feeble and disabled condition, and for a year could do no work, but he was firm in his resolve to re-enter the army, and he re-enlisted as soon as able, at Smithfield, Ind., under Capt. James L. Neff, and was enrolled Feb. 4, 1864, in Company H, 124th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged a second time at Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 31, 1865, by reason of the closing of the war. His service took him to Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina. He participated in many battles, the leading ones being: Resaca, Ga.; siege of Atlanta when the Union troops were under direct fire for four months; Allatoona and Kenesaw Mountain. He was with his command when it then went to Nashville with "Pap" Thomas, and was in the second battle of Franklin, which military men have decided was one of the hardest fought battles of the whole war; and he was in the subsequent battle at Nashville. Here the Confederates made thirteen separate charges on the part of the earthworks where Mr. Bush was stationed, coming right up to the trenches, and the scenes of carnage were dreadful. The Union troops retired to Nashville in the night, a terrible never-to-be-forgotten march. During all this danger Mr. Bush miraculously escaped death, injury and capture. At the battle of Wise's Forks, or Kingston, a ball struck his left heel and passed around the seam of his boot, and he also had a buck shot in his right sleeve, while several balls passed through his clothing, all almost near enough to have closed his career forever. It is remembered that Mr. Bush was always an active soldier, passed no time in the hospital during his second term of service, and did his full duty promptly and cheerfully. For meritorious conduct he was promoted to be second duty sergeant.

After his final return from the war he settled at Smithfield and engaged in farm work. On July 25, 1867, he was married to Lydia Ann Pence, born in Wayne County, Ind., Sept.

10, 1847, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Davis) Pence.

Reuben Pence was a son of Henry Pence, who was of German extraction, and who came from Virginia to Madison county, Ind., where he developed a farm. He had three children, Lewis, Lydia and Reuben. He died in Daleville, in 1858. Reuben Pence was born March 24, 1823, in Virginia, and came to Madison county with his father when about ten years old. The family spoke only German at that time. He followed farming and coopering. At Hagerstown, Wayne county, Ind., he was married to Mary Davis, born in Virginia, daughter of William and Sarah Davis. In 1861 he moved to Delaware county, Ind., and settled on a farm near Luray, where he reared his family. In 1864 he enlisted at Muncie, Ind., for three years or during the war. He was a private of the 9th Ind. Cav., and took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. After the close of his service he settled in Smithfield, where he purchased residence property and resided here several years, working as a farmer, removing then to Muncie, and then to Burlington, Ind., and still survives, now advanced in years. His children by his first wife, Mary, were: William Henry, Lydia Ann, David, Walter, Christian, Julia, Linsey and Edmund, the two latter deceased. His first wife died in 1862, and he was married (second) to Elsie Turner. Their children were: Fannie, Annie, Hattie and Levi (who was a soldier in the Spanish-American war). Mr. and Mrs. Pence were members of the U. B. Church.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bush settled in Smithfield where has since been the family home. They had five children, as follows: Mary L., born Jan. 15, 1868, married Clarence East, a substantial farmer of Madison county, Ind., and they have four children: Bessie, Homer, Maggie and Hobert; Samuel E., born Nov. 21, 1869, married Eva Brooks, an oil man at Selma, Ind., and they have one daughter, Ruth; William, born Dec. 4, 1875; Alice, born July 25, 1881, married Curtis Greenwalt, a Selma oil man, one of the foremen in the oil fields; and Effie, born Nov. 4, 1886.

In politics Mr. Bush was a Republican, but he was such as a citizen and not as a seeker for preferment. In all that concerned his community he was interested. He was a representative man of that period when the eyes of the world were turned to our strug-

gling country. They were times to try the courage and loyalty of youth, and nobly was the response made. Mr. Bush entered into rest Dec. 21, 1906.

THOMAS J. PAGE, a respected citizen of Muncie, Ind., who served with honor in the war of the Rebellion, was born Jan. 1, 1833, in Butler county, Ohio, son of Robert and Martha (Riley) Page, the former of whom, also born in Ohio, lived to be an aged man.

Thomas J. Page was reared by his uncle, John Riley, and he secured his education in the pioneer school houses of his day, which had slab benches and puncheon floors. He worked on the farm during the summers and attended school about two months of each winter, until he was fourteen years old, when he started out for himself, going to Kansas and securing farm work near Fort Scott. After about three years he made his way to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for one year, following teaming, subsequently returning to farming in the neighborhood of Springfield, Mo. His next employment was in a sawmill at Coldwater, Mich., and from there he went to Terre Haute, Ind., where he operated a sawmill on the Eel river until he went to Ohio and soon after, enlisted for service in the Civil war just opening.

In April, 1861, Mr. Page enlisted for three years or during the war, as a private in Company H, 12th O. V. I., and was honorably discharged at Columbus, O., in 1864. Re-enlisting at once he again served out his time and was honorably discharged at Macon, Ga., Feb. 20, 1865. Mr. Page saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and he participated in the battles of Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Macon and Dalton, during which time he received no serious injuries. His greatest escape was when a minie ball grazed his scalp and knocked him senseless, inflicting a scalp wound which bled profusely and which left a mark yet plainly visible. This confined him to the field hospital for two weeks, after which he rejoined his regiment. He can recall his whole term of army service with pride, never having escaped a soldier's duties or evaded its necessary dangers.

After his discharge from the army, Mr. Page returned to Butler county, Ohio, where he remained until 1867, when he went to Olney, Ill., returning to Ohio after working for two years on farms. Later he came to Indi-

ana, and was married in Henry county in 1879, after which he moved to Randolph county, where he engaged in farming and operating a sawmill for many years. Later he moved to Muncie and engaged in a teaming business, subsequently establishing his permanent home here, buying a lot and erecting the comfortable house in which he lives.

Mr. Page was married Jan. 26, 1879, near New Castle, Ind., to Elizabeth Felton, born July 21, 1848, at New Castle, daughter of Adam and Barbara (Cross) Felton. The Feltons are old pioneers of Indiana, the grandfather of Mrs. Page, William Felton, having settled near Hagerstown, when the Indians still roamed over that region. He married Sarah Stonebreaker, of another old family. Adam Felton, father of Mrs. Page, cleared up a small farm of thirty acres and built a log house. He married Barbara Cross, born in Virginia, daughter of Joseph Cross, also a pioneer. Adam Felton lived to be fifty-eight years old, dying on his farm in 1853. His widow survived until Feb. 14, 1896, at that time being aged sixty-six years, eight months and eleven days. The children of Adam Felton and wife were: Elizabeth, Mrs. Page; Sarah, who married Levi Chafin, a soldier in the Civil war; Martha, who married Samuel Drago, a soldier in the Civil war; William, who married Elizabeth Kiger; Nancy, who married Arthur Van Meter; Ellen, who married William Kilmer; Amanda, who married John Stanley; Jacob, who married Mary Lacy; and Belle, who married Joseph Lacy. Mr. and Mrs. Felton were members of the U. B. Church, and were people who enjoyed the respect of all who knew them.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Page were as follows: Ollie, born Sept. 19, 18—, married Eli Houser, a farmer of Henry county, Ind., and they have children, Zola, Hazel, and Von J.; Raleigh, born May 30, 1881, married Emma Hershey, and is in business at Muncie; and William lives at home.

Mr. Page has always been identified with the Republican party, but has never had any ambition for official position of any kind. He cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln and for every subsequent Republican candidate for the Presidency. He is a valued member of Williams Post, G. A. R., at Muncie. He is considered one of Muncie's good, straightforward, honorable citizens.

JOHN L. McCORMICK, late of Indianapolis, was widely known as a carpenter, contractor and builder of many years standing in that city. He was born in Rush county, four miles south of Rushville, at Perkins Corners, March 24, 1825, son of James and Patsy (Perkins) McCormick, who are fully mentioned in the sketch of Lycurgus P. McCormick.

Mr. McCormick was a year old when his parents moved to Shelby county, and seven years old when they returned to Indianapolis, in 1832. He had his home in Marion county and in Indianapolis until 1855, when he moved to Hendricks county, living there until 1860. After that, until his death, he made his home in Indianapolis, residing for forty years in the home at No. 1402 North Capitol avenue, now occupied by his widow. He owned that place and other city property. His first schooling was secured in an old-fashioned subscription school. When about eighteen years old he began learning the millwright and carpenter trades, which he followed from 1849. Mr. McCormick was independent in political matters, although he had Republican tendencies.

Mr. McCormick was married Aug. 9, 1848, to Julia Ann Pitts, who was born March 2, 1826, near Pendleton, Ind., daughter of Stephen and Rachel (Hendricks) Pitts. To them were born three children: (1) Rachel R. married John H. Koontz, and they had two sons, Ora L. and Harry L. (deceased), both of whom married and lived in Illinois. The mother is now deceased. (2) Mary E. married Matthias Garver (deceased), and now lives on Capitol avenue, Indianapolis. They had five daughters, but none are living. A granddaughter, Alta Garver Gladdon, lives with Mrs. Garver. (3) Fannie, who married Charles J. Miller (now deceased), of Chicago, now resides with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had no children.

Stephen Pitts, father of Mrs. McCormick, was born near Nashville, Tenn., and passed his early life in that state. His father died when the family, Stephen, James and several sister—Elizabeth, Margaret and others, were young, and Stephen was bound out to a strict Presbyterian family. When sixteen years old he enlisted in the war of 1812, after which he settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, where he learned the tailor's trade, becoming an unusually skilled workman. He always made the clothing he and his sons wore. Stephen

Pitts was married in Ohio to Rachel Hendricks, a native of that state, daughter of David and Rose Hendricks. David Hendricks was a Revolutionary soldier and an early settler of Ohio, made his home in Eaton, that State, and died in Ohio. After his marriage Stephen Pitts came to Indiana, settling in Richmond, where he worked for old Mr. Mansur, whose son, William Mansur, married a daughter of David V. Culley. David and George, the first two children of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Pitts, were born in Richmond, whence in 1821 or 1822 the family moved to Indianapolis, where Mr. Pitts owned the ground now occupied by the Soldiers' Monument. They remained there, however, only a short time, removing to Pendleton, where he took a claim. His wife always said her happiest days were spent on that place. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pitts: David never married; George W., of Indianapolis, married Mary Ann Beechart; Julia Ann was the wife of John L. McCormick; Eliza Ann died in infancy; Cynthia married Joseph Butsch, of Indianapolis; Mary E. married Truman French, of Indianapolis; Martha married Granville Mathews, of Indianapolis, and died nine months afterward; Frank M. married Fredonia Morrell; Rachel died in infancy; Hiram died at the age of sixteen. Only three of this family are now living. Mrs. Julia A. McCormick, Mrs. Cynthia Butsch and Mrs. Martha Mathews. Mrs. Pitts died at the age of fifty-nine years, and Mr. Pitts survived her a year, reaching the age of sixty-one. He drew a pension for his services in the war of 1812. In his early days he was a great hunter, and killed many deer and bear.

AMOS K. HOLLOWELL, former president of the Indiana Lumber & Veneer Company, No. 1101 East Twenty-third Street, Indianapolis, was born in Paoli, Orange Co., Ind., Aug. 19, 1844, son of James and Celia (Thomas) Hollowell, both of whom were born and reared in Indiana.

Nathan Hollowell, the grandfather of Amos K., was born in North Carolina, but when a child came to Indiana with his parents who were among the early pioneers of the State. They made their home for many years in Orange county, but when past middle life removed to New London, Howard county, where the grandfather died when over seventy years of age. He was a merchant in his more

active years, and reared a large family. His ancestors were English, and his father, Robert, who was born in North Carolina, was the son of Thomas Hollowell, the first of the name in this country.

Stephen Thomas, the maternal grandfather of Amos K. Hollowell, was born in North Carolina, and came of Welsh descent. In Orange county, Ind., he was among the very early settlers, and there he died at a ripe old age. His family was a numerous one, and he belonged to old Quaker stock.

James Hollowell was born in 1821, and was always a farmer. The greater part of his life was spent in Washington and Orange counties. He died near Salem, Washington county, in 1896, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, Celia Thomas, passed to her rest in 1858, at the age of forty-one years, in the faith of the Friends' Society. They had a family of four sons and one daughter born to them, only two of whom are now living: Amos K., and James S., of Montezuma, Ind. Mr. Hollowell married for his second wife Amanda Lindley, who bore him four children, two of whom are now living: John J., of Jamestown, Ind.; and Mary, the wife of O. M. Morris, who lives on the old homestead near Salem.

Amos K. Hollowell was reared in Orange county, Ind., until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he lost his mother. After that disaster he lived for a time in Hendricks county, where he attended school, finishing at Bloomingdale Academy. For about four years he was a clerk in a dry goods store, and in 1865 he came to Indianapolis, and secured a clerkship in a wholesale house, but presently became bookkeeper in a wholesale hardware establishment, which position he held four years. After his marriage in 1870, Mr. Hollowell opened a general store at Newport (now Fountain City), Ind., where he was in business some five years. After that he became associated with Nordyke, Marmon & Company, in the making of machinery for flouring mills, a business connection that lasted from 1875 to 1895, Mr. Hollowell being treasurer of the Company all the time. The company removed the plant from Richmond to Indianapolis in 1876, and is still in active business operation in this city, though Mr. Hollowell withdrew in 1895. Three years prior to this he had established the Indiana Lumber & Veneer Company, and was for years after its organization its presi-

dent. It is the largest enterprise of the kind in the world, its goods going to all parts of the United States as well as Europe. Mr. Hollowell was president and stockholder in the Jenney Electric Motor Company, until its destruction by fire in 1897. He is an extensive stockholder in the New Long Distance Telephone Company.

In 1904 he organized the Harris Air Pump Company, whose business is manufacturing pumps for the purpose of raising water from deep or artesian wells and displacement and return; air pumps for pumping water from open cisterns, lakes or streams, all of which are operated by compressed air. This young company is meeting with phenomenal success and their machinery is now becoming generally used by cities, towns and irrigating companies, where quantities of water are required. Of this company Mr. Amos K. Hollowell is president and treasurer.

Mr. Hollowell was married Oct. 19, 1870, to Miss Adaline H. Parker, daughter of Joel and Mary (Maris) Parker. They had one son, Lynden P., who is the vice president of the Indiana Lumber & Veneer Company. Mrs. Hollowell died in April, 1900, at the age of fifty-one years. She was actively interested with her husband in the Friends' Society, in which both were hard and faithful workers. Mr. Hollowell is a Republican, but has never held political office of any kind. He has a handsome home at No. 2505 College Avenue, which he built in 1894.

EMORY WATSON CLIFFORD, a well known resident and highly esteemed citizen of Chesterfield, Madison county, comes of sturdy pioneer stock.

Jonathan Clifford, his grandfather, emigrated from England to Vermont about one hundred and fifty years ago, and settled on a farm within four miles of the village of Johnsbury Plains. It is not positively known whether his ancestry was English or Irish, but believed to be Irish. At Johnsbury Plains he married Ellen Pierce, a niece of President Franklin Pierce, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Of this union were born six sons: William, John, Ephraim, Isaac, Benjamin and Joseph. After the two eldest boys, William and John, had worked on the farm for years, they were overtaken with what is known as the Western fever. They undertook a task that would appall our city boys of today—that of walking from Johnsbury Plains to Cincinnati, Ohio

(then a village), a distance of nearly 1,000 miles. There they obtained employment, flat-boating rock down the Licking river. After one year, having accumulated some means, they walked back to their native town, buying of their father the time of their brother Ephraim, and the three then tramped their way back to Indiana to the county line between Connersville and Rushville. There they each pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land. The next fall the old folks, having a desire to see the western country that had won their boys from their native hills, began the journey westward, taking two teams. They came to Fayette county, near Fairview, and entering one hundred and sixty acres of land, there began farming. William, the eldest son, lived to be ninety years of age, dying at Connersville, Indiana.

Isaac Clifford, father of Emory Watson, emigrated in 1852 from Rush county, Ind., to Madison county. He was a carpenter, and also a stock dealer, owning a fine farm of two hundred acres in Anderson, where the power house of the Union Traction Company now stands. In 1840 he married Mary Sangston, of Brownsville, Ind. She was a Pennsylvania German, and her ancestry were of the Jackson family, she being a distant relative of Stonewall Jackson. She died in Madison county in 1866, and her husband in Augusta, Butler Co., Kans., twenty miles from Wichita, in 1875, aged seventy years. Of this union were born six children: Emory Watson, John B., Luther F., Sarah L., Love J. and Maude L.

Emory Watson Clifford was eighteen years old when the first gun of the war of the Rebellion was fired at Fort Sumter. He was filled with youthful enthusiasm, and while plowing in the field he heard the cheering of a train load of the first volunteers from the North. Leaving his horses in the field, and the plow sticking in the ground he jumped aboard the train and went to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, offering his services for the Union, but he was compelled to wait upwards of two months for an opportunity to enlist, as the quota for the one hundred day and one year men had been filled. The first three-year regiment was being formed—the 17th Ind. V. I.—Col. Milo S. Haskell, with Lieut.-Col. John T. Wilder, who afterward commanded the noted Wilder Brigade, and General Wood was Division Commander. Mr. Clifford enlisted as a private, and was after-

ward made orderly sergeant. Shortly after the battle of Stone River, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and while serving in that capacity for some time was in command of the Company, and as a reward for meritorious conduct was made aide-de-camp on General Wilder's Staff. Lieutenant Clifford was in all the battles of his company, forty-two regular battles and skirmishes. He served three years and seven months, and after the battle of Nashville was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., at which time he was tendered a commission in the regular army, but he refused. Lieutenant Clifford then went to Anderson, Ind., where in 1864 he was married to Miss Letitia A. P. Makepeace, daughter of Alfred Makepeace, she coming from a family of highly esteemed pioneers of English ancestry. Lieutenant Clifford and his wife are of the same age, each being born Aug. 21, 1842. Mr. Clifford has a beautiful home in Chesterfield, and conducts a highly successful milling business. What he feels most happy to relate is that he became identified in 1876, with the Christian Church, and later became a minister, preaching the Gospel to the saving of many souls during his ministry of ten years. He was converted when fourteen years of age at a protracted Methodist meeting conducted by Frank Hardin, during meetings conducted by J. C. Tully. Mr. Clifford's family consists of five children, four sons and one daughter, Frank L., Elmer E., Hadley W., Alfred I., and Vinnie E. The sons are all engineers and electricians, holding valuable and responsible positions in Kokomo and Anderson.

HENRY C. GRESH, who is a general merchant and a very popular postmaster at Broad Ripple, Marion Co., Ind., was born in Cambridge City, Wayne Co., Ind., Feb. 26, 1846, son of Levi and Mary Ann (Pritchard) Gresh.

John Gresh, the paternal grandfather of Henry C. Gresh, was born in Pennsylvania, and came of German descent. By trade he was a brick-layer, but in later life he became a farmer, and for many years he had his home in Marion county, Ind., living in Center township, three miles east of Indianapolis. He died at the age of eighty-four years. In his family were many children.

Levi Gresh was born in Pennsylvania, and was brought to Wayne county, Ind., by his parents when only eight years of age. There he was reared to manhood, and there he was

married to Mary Ann Pritchard, a native of Maryland. In his early career Mr. Gresh was a renter, and he later bought a farm in Washington township, Marion county, where he has lived for over fifty years. He is now ninety years old. Mrs. Mary Ann Gresh passed to her rest in 1850, dying in the faith of the Methodist Church, of which Mr. Gresh has also been a member for more than half a century. They were the parents of three daughters and one son, namely: Henry C.; Emeline C., the widow of Mr. Van Herrin; Caroline, the wife of Peter Davis; and Almira, deceased, who married George Herrin. Levi Gresh married for his second wife Mrs. Judea Herrin, the widow of Benjamin Herrin, and daughter of John Apple. To this union were born three daughters, one of whom survives, Mrs. Ida M. Griffey.

The maternal grandfather of Henry C. Gresh was Phineas Pritchard, who was born in Maryland, and came into Wayne county, Ind., at a very early day, residing there a number of years. His family consisted of two children. He died in Marion county when over eighty years of age.

Henry C. Gresh was about eight years old when his parents found a home in Washington township, Marion county, and he has never since lived outside of the county. When a boy he attended the district school and he was reared to farming, which occupation he followed until 1895. He began for himself by renting land, and in 1880 he bought eighty acres in Washington township, which he sold in 1895, moving into Broad Ripple, where he opened a general store. Two years later it was wrecked by an explosion, in which his son was killed. Mr. Gresh opened his present place of business in 1899. He acted as assistant postmaster until June, 1901, when he was appointed postmaster, in which position he still serves his community in a most acceptable manner.

Mr. Gresh was married Dec. 15, 1867, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of William and Sarah (Roberts) Bradley, and to this union were born children as follows: Mary B. is the wife of James Overby; they live three miles north of Millersville, and among their children are Bernice, Imo and Ruth. Minnie O. is the widow of Burton Foley. Nellie J. married E. H. Purcell, a merchant of Broad Ripple, and is the mother of Harold and Eugene. Pius E. was clerking for his father and was accidentally killed by an explosion

when he was eighteen years of age. Fannie is a graduate of the Broad Ripple high school. Mr. and Mrs. Gresh and their family belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Gresh is a Mason, and belongs to Broad Ripple Lodge, No. 643, A. F. & A. M., and he is treasurer of Broad Ripple Lodge, No. 548, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican. He was supervisor of Washington township two years, for four years was a justice of the peace, and at present is a member of the Broad Ripple town board, serving his fourth term. In addition to his business Mr. Gresh owns a good home in Broad Ripple.

The parents of Mrs. Gresh, now deceased, were early settlers of Marion county. William Bradley, her father, was born in the "Blue Grass" region in Kentucky, and came with his parents to Hamilton county, Ind., when a child, the family settling on a farm near Noblesville. His father was John Bradley.

JAMES H. VANDIVIER (deceased). The ability to produce great results in the business world from small beginnings, is an art most coveted of all commercial conjurations. It is indeed marvelous how some men possess the power—even though beginning the struggle with empty hands—to rise from one position to another, while others fail and are unable to keep what they had at the inception of their business career. This power of multiplying his possessions with infinite tact and skill, was a gift freely granted to James H. Vandivier, and he added to this ability, an abundant energy and devotion to his chosen calling, with the result that he became one of the wealthiest and most capable agriculturists and business men of Johnson county.

In Mercer county, Ky., on the thirteenth day of February, 1823, he was born, being one of fourteen children of Peter and Sarah (Garshwiler) Vandivier. His father was a native of New Jersey, born Oct. 15, 1787, and his mother of Kentucky, born Oct. 17, 1788. Of these children, ten of whom were sons, five are now living: Susan, widow of John Byers, living in Franklin, Ind.; Isaac C., of Franklin; Polly, widow of Hiram Deer, of White River township; Jefferson, of Union township; and Harriet, wife of Willis Dollin, of Johnson county.

Peter Vandivier was a miller by occupation, and for many years operated a mill near

Harrodsburg, Ky. In his younger days he was a teamster, driving from Louisville to Harrodsburg. He moved to Johnson county in 1826, and entered 180 acres of land from the government in Union township, which, with the aid of his sons, he cleared and improved. He continued to live there until the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 30, 1866. Both he and his wife, in earlier days, belonged to the Newlight Christian Church, and latterly to the Christian (Disciples) Church. She died June 29, 1863. At the beginning of the War of 1812 he was drafted into the army, but furnished a substitute as he was unable to go. By abundant energy and effort he cultivated a prosperous farm and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, as was also his good wife. They were both earnest Christians, having a high regard for the sanctity of the Lord's day, which they taught their children to observe as they themselves had done.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, Joseph Vandivier, was born in New Jersey, and was of sturdy Holland-Dutch descent. He died in his native State at an honored old age, leaving several sons and daughters. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Vandivier was Joseph Garshwiler, a native of Kentucky, who died at an advanced age. He was by occupation a farmer and reared several sons and daughters. He came to Indiana and settled in Johnson county in the early days.

Mr. Vandivier was of the tender age of three and one half years, when his parents removed to Johnson county, where he afterward made his home. As a boy his tastes and ability early turned in the direction of farming, and he soon became adept at all of its varied duties. In early years he attended the old fashioned subscription schools of that part of the State, and lived at home until he reached the age of twenty-five years, when his father gave him \$100 in cash and he began life's struggle on his own account. He first worked at farming by the day and later by the month, and did a great deal of clearing in that locality. Entering eighty acres of land with the money which his father had given him, he soon after sold it for \$200, and bought one hundred acres of land for \$950, sixteen acres of which he immediately set about clearing, after which he built a home and later bought sixty acres of land in Franklin and entered a tract of forty acres in Union township. After this he bought and sold

until he accumulated over 800 acres of land.

On the 16th of November, 1848, he was joined in marriage to Mary M. Buckner, daughter of Avery and Margaret (Sturgeon) Buckner. His wife was born on May 29, 1832, in Kentucky, and of his union with her eight children were born, five sons and three daughters: John Wesley, born Nov. 18, 1849; Samantha Jane, Nov. 8, 1851; Avery Martin, May 29, 1854; Joseph Henry, Jan. 14, 1857; William Alvirous, Dec. 15, 1859; Sarah Margaret, Sept. 9, 1862; James Thomas, Aug. 15, 1864; and Minnie Belle, Jan. 5, 1871. Of these John Wesley married Elizabeth Rule, lives in Union township, and has four children, Vina, Charley, Bertha and Hazel; Samantha Jane married Charley Sisson, of Union township and has two children, Mary and James; Joseph Henry wedded Addie J. Hamilton, who died Sept. 17, 1907, and has one child, Stella; Sarah Margaret married Benjamin Merritt, of Union township, and has one child, Gracie; Avery Martin married Lizzie Merrick, and lives in Franklin township; William Alvirous married Fannie Paris, has one daughter, Jessie, and they reside in Franklin; James Thomas married Carrie Cohorn, lives in Union township, and has five children; Minnie Belle married Clarence Doty, of Union township, and has three children, Paul M., Florence M. and Lillian B.

Mr. Vandivier, as his children arrived at the age of maturity, gave each a well-improved and productive farm, ranging from eighty to ninety acres, and valued at about \$5,500 each. He was a man of indomitable energy, and was not content with conducting his large farm alone, but also he ran a threshing machine for some thirty-five years. His wife lived to the age of sixty years and four months, dying Sept. 23, 1892. She was a member of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church in which Mr. Vandivier is now an active and influential member. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party, and is a staunch believer in its principles. He served as county commissioner for one term, and was director and president of the Gravel Roads system for about sixteen years, during which time the roads were improved from their almost impassable condition when he took charge of the work, to their present highly developed state. He also served as school director for two terms, in all of which positions he served ably and well. Of the grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren,

the only one deceased died in infancy. Mr. Vandivier lived to see his long years of labor crowned with abundant success. He was the honored head of a large family for whom it was ever his pride and pleasure to furnish every advantage, and he was able when the children, one by one, left the home nest, to make each a handsome gift of a portion of the lands he himself had accumulated and developed to their present highly productive state. He died Sept. 11, 1907, and was buried in the old Mount Pleasant cemetery. His funeral was one of the largest ever attended in this community and his loss was severely felt by his fellow townsmen and a large circle of friends throughout the county.

WILLIAM LEWIS HERETH, manager of the Safety Deposit Department of the Indiana National Bank, of Indianapolis, was born in that city Sept. 6, 1864, son of John Christopher and grandson of Lewis Hereth.

Lewis Hereth was born in Germany, and was a carpenter by trade. He brought his family to America, landing at Baltimore, and about 1847 settled near Madison, in Jefferson county, Ind., on a farm. After working the farm for a few years he sold it and moved to Indianapolis, settling on a farm south of the city, which he cultivated until his retirement. He continued to live in Indianapolis until his death, which occurred in 1888. Lewis Hereth was a Methodist in his religious convictions, and held membership in the First German M. E. Church, of which his nephew, George Hereth, was a trustee. Mr. Hereth was twice married, and had a large family.

John Christopher Hereth, son of Lewis by his first marriage, and father of William Lewis Hereth, was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and was reared on his father's Indiana farm. He learned the saddle and harness business in Madison, as an apprentice to William Taylor, and in 1852 came to Indianapolis, where he worked at his trade with Berry Sulgrove and others on Washington street. Engaging in the business on his own account, he opened one of the first harness and saddlery establishments—store and shop—in the city, being quite successful; later he moved the store into the Hereth block, built by him on North Delaware street, opposite the court house, and continued in this business until about 1880, when he went into other lines, carrying on the manufacture of men's shirts and overalls. Later, however, he

resumed his saddle and harness business. Like his father, Mr. Hereth became a member of the First German M. E. Church with which he was identified until 1870, when he transferred his membership to the Trinity M. E. Church, an English organization. This church later moved to Central avenue and became the Central Avenue M. E. Church, and Mr. Hereth was an official member thereof until his death, which occurred in September, 1900, when he was aged seventy-two. He was active in the work of this church, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest of its original members. His wife and family were all members of this church.

Mr. Hereth was married twice, his wives being sisters. His first wife, Rosina Niklaus, bore him two daughters, Anna and Emma. Mrs. Hereth died in 1854, and he married her sister, Anna Barbara Niklaus, who was born in Münschenmier, Oberamt Erlach, Canton Berne, Switzerland, and who survives him. Her father, Jacob Niklaus, came to Madison, Ind., where he purchased a farm and settled. To Mr. and Mrs. Hereth was born a large family, of whom seven are living: Mary F., Ella B., Carrie C., William Lewis, Louise M., Edward G. and Oliver T.

William Lewis Hereth attended the grammar and high schools of Indianapolis, graduating from the high school in 1882, and on Jan. 3, 1883, he entered the Indiana National Bank, as messenger. Through promotions he became general bookkeeper of the bank which place he held for four or five years, when in 1889 he was made paying teller, holding that position until 1897 when he was appointed manager of the Safe Deposit Department.

Mr. Hereth was married Oct. 15, 1890, to Miss Minnie E. Wells, who was born in Indianapolis, Ind., daughter of Dr. Merit and Morincie (Robertson) Wells. Dr. Wells was formerly a leading dentist of Indianapolis until he retired to his farm, in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Hereth have two children, Bessie Aurelia and Willard Wells. The family are members of the Central Avenue M. E. Church, in whose work Mr. Hereth is active, being a steward and secretary of the church. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE HUGHES, one of Johnson county's leading citizens and successful men, was born in White River township, this county, March 31, 1833, son of Jesse and Nancy (Milton) Hughes.

Jesse Hughes was reared in Tennessee, and came to Indiana when a young man, settling in Fayette county, where on June 25, 1818, he was married to Miss Nancy Milton, daughter of David and Abigail Milton, of Virginia. She was born Aug. 29, 1801, and was a lady of intelligence and culture, and a worthy helpmate to her husband. She died in June, 1852. Her father, David Milton, remained in Virginia until his marriage, when he moved to Fayette county, Ind., where for several years he rented a farm. Having bought land in White River township, Mr. Milton moved there with his family and became one of the successful men of the county, and lived there until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Milton were members of the Methodist Church, and did much to promote its growth. Their children were as follows: Nancy, Mrs. Hughes; Elizabeth, Mrs. L. Townsend; Mary, Mrs. Amos Smith; and John, who died and left a large family. Jesse Hughes rented a farm in Fayette county, and besides attending to this he found time to do other work, and being a careful man managed to save money. He remained in Fayette county until after the birth of his fifth child in 1830, moving to Johnson county, where he entered 160 acres of heavily timbered land in White River township. He built a cabin and lived on this land until 1850, when he purchased the adjoining farm of 160 acres, on which place George Hughes now lives. Jesse Hughes made many improvements to this farm and buildings, and spent the remainder of his life there. He had the confidence and respect of all who knew him, and was one of the leaders in the development of the county. In his youth he worked hard, doing all his farm work by hand, and well-deserved the wealth he had accumulated for old age.

Mr. Hughes became a Christian early in life, and joined the Methodist Church. He was an active worker and filled all the offices of the church. He became class leader and exhorter, and was for many years a local preacher. Through his efforts the society now known as Mt. Auburn M. E. Church was formed. The history of Mt. Auburn M. E. Church dates back to 1826. The few Methodists of this vicinity at that time worshipped in a frame building 24 x 30 feet at Pleasant Hill, and located on the banks of Pleasant Run, one mile west of the present site of Fairview Church. The names of some of

the members are still remembered: Henry Britton; Abner Leonard and wife; George Wright; Jesse Hughes; Julia Pruitt; Frank Sanders; Margaret Smart; Thomas Davis; and Nicholas Orme. This was a flourishing society for many years, but as the country became better settled other societies formed. In the year 1835 the first Methodist Class was formed in this neighborhood, being organized at the home of William Harrell, which is now owned and occupied by George Hughes. This class was partly an outgrowth of the Old Pleasant Hill Society, and much of the credit for its formation is due to Jesse Hughes. Some of the members were: Jesse Hughes and wife; John Surface and wife; William Harrell and wife; John Robe and wife; Jane Bass; Amos Smith and wife; Abner Leonard and wife; David Milton and wife; Valentine Carter and wife; J. B. Dobbins; Eve Dobbins; Mrs. Cox; Catherine Sells; W. K. Smith; John Andis; Michael Surface. Others united later. About 1836 the members of this society and others erected, about one-half mile west of the present church, a small frame building, with walls of mud. This building was used for school and church purposes, and was familiarly known as the Old Mud School House. This was used for thirteen years during which time twelve or fourteen ministers labored in the field, and in 1840, 1843, 1844 and 1845, successful camp-meetings were held. In 1848 or 1849 the present church was erected and although not entirely finished was used as a house of worship. In 1853, through the efforts of our subject, George Hughes, then a young man, who passed around a subscription list which was headed by his father, who made a liberal donation, enough money was obtained to finish the building. Mt. Auburn Church has always been an important factor for good in the community, and has had many able pastors. The Sabbath-school of this church had its origin in the Old Mud School House, and has become one of the largest and most active in the State. Mt. Auburn Church stands as a monument to Jesse Hughes and his fellow-workers for their efforts to spread the teachings of Christ.

Jesse and Nancy (Milton) Hughes were blessed with thirteen children as follows: David, who died in Iowa; Thomas, who died in Missouri; John, who died in Iowa; James, who died in Iowa; Almira, Mrs. Jeff Davis, who died about four years ago in Pleasant

township; Wesley, who died on the homestead; William, a banker at Corydon, Iowa; Jesse, who died in June, 1907, in Corydon, Iowa; George, our subject; Milton, who died in Whiteland, March 1, 1908; Benjamin F., of Iowa; Margaret, Mrs. T. Mitchell; Absalom P., who died at the age of four years. Before the birth of two younger children some of the older ones had left home to start out for themselves. At a reunion of the family all were under the paternal roof, the only time that the entire family sat at one table. Three sons and one daughter still survive. The children are worthy church members and good citizens. Mr. Hughes sold all his land but the farm on which our subject, George Hughes, lives, and had invested his money in Government bonds, which were divided among his children at his death. George Hughes removed the remains of his father and mother, and David Milton and wife, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, where they now rest.

George Hughes was born and reared among the pioneers of Johnson county, and in his youth took part in the hard work of the new country. He remained at home until twenty years of age, when his father gave him, as he did all his sons, one hundred dollars with which to go out into the world. George rented land for a year, when he went to Iowa and there he entered land; later he returned to Johnson county, and in February, 1856, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Sells, a lady of culture, who was born in this county, daughter of William and Catherine Sells, of Virginia. William Sells came to Indiana before his marriage, entered land and became a successful farmer. He was noted as a rail splitter. Both he and his wife died in this county and are buried at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. Their children were as follows: David, who died young; Eliza, Mrs. J. Groseclose; Isaac, who went west and is now dead; Elizabeth, the first wife of our subject; Lloyd, at home. Mrs. Elizabeth (Sells) Hughes died in Johnson county, and was buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. She was a good Christian woman, a devoted wife and mother, and a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Her children were as follows: Nancy Catherine, Mrs. G. Wassham, whose husband is a member of the police force, of Indianapolis; Anna E., Mrs. O. Dunham; Rose A., Mrs. J. J. Sedam; Mary E., Mrs. W. McCarthy; Chameron C., who follows the occupation of

a farmer; Bruce, who is an insurance agent at Indianapolis; and Brusam (twin to Bruce), who married J. J. Clara, a policeman of Indianapolis.

In 1890, several years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Hughes married Mrs. Ursula Clara, whose first husband Wesley Clara, had died leaving her with four children. Mrs. Ursula Hughes is a daughter of Jacob Dorrell, whose history can be found in the sketch of William Dorrell elsewhere. She is a worthy helpmate to her husband and a Christian woman, being a consistent member of the U. B. Church. There are no children by this union.

After his marriage Mr. Hughes rented a farm and built a saw mill, in which he used steam power, and was the first to introduce the circular saw in this county. He conducted his saw mill for three years meeting with good success, when he sold his mill and established a general merchandise business at Rocklane, this county, and was in business there for eight years. After selling his merchandise business Mr. Hughes bought the interests of the other heirs to the home farm, and moved there. He still occupies the place, giving his attention to stock raising and farming. In his youth he united with Mt. Auburn M. E. Church, and has ever since been one of its leading members, and has contributed largely to its success. In politics he is a Democrat, and while he has filled several offices, he has never aspired to become prominent in politics. He is a successful business man and farmer, and is one of the popular and honored citizens of the community.

WILLIAM MCFARLAND, who resides at No. 1420 Pleasant street, Indianapolis, was born in the southeastern part of Campbell county, Ky., April 12, 1814, son of Benjamin and Mary (Ratcliff) McFarland, both of whom were natives of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin McFarland moved into Indiana with their family in 1826, and, locating on Government land, made a home on Lick Creek, Perry township, Marion county, and there lived for twenty-seven years. At the end of that period, because of advancing age, Mr. McFarland put the management of his affairs in the hands of his son William. In 1854, when William moved into the southeastern part of the county, his father accompanied him, and again, when William

moved to the neighborhood of Southport, he went too, and there died about the opening of the Civil war, when he was ninety years and six months old. His wife, the mother of William McFarland, died about five years prior to his death, when she was aged eighty-five years. In religion they were both Presbyterians. When he lived in Harrison county, Ky., he long served as sheriff of his county. Benjamin McFarland was twice married, his first wife being Martha Stinson, by whom he had one child, a daughter. His second wife was Mary Ratcliff, and they were the parents of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are deceased but William, the youngest.

Robert McFarland, grandfather of William, was a native of Virginia, and an early settler of Kentucky, where he died in old age. He had a large family and was a veteran of the war of the Revolution. His main occupation in life was that of farming. The maternal grandfather of William McFarland was a native of Virginia and an early settler in Kentucky, where he too died at a ripe old age, leaving a numerous family.

William McFarland was twelve years old when he accompanied his parents into Indiana, and he has lived in Marion county continuously since his arrival. When he was a boy he attended subscription schools very little and did not secure an opportunity to study arithmetic until he was twenty-one years of age. At that time he was running a saw mill and felt the need of a knowledge of figures in his own business affairs. With vim he entered upon the study of arithmetic, and soon was able to cast accounts and calculate quickly and accurately. William lived with his father until old age began to tell very seriously upon that old gentleman, whereupon he took charge of the family affairs, and for many years was a thrifty farmer and most industrious mill man.

Mr. McFarland was married Sept. 26, 1839, to Miss Martha Ann Chinn, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth (Pig) Chinn. To this union were born eleven children, ten of whom are now living: (1) Carey Allen, who lives in Perry township, married Margaret Grable, and had five children, Edna, Guy, Agnes, Elizabeth and Fay. (2) Mary Elizabeth, who married Rev. E. S. Riley, a Baptist preacher, lives in Garnett, Kans., the mother of one daughter. (3) Miss Appoline lives at home. (4) John L., who runs a transfer

business in Indianapolis, married Ellen Stadel, and they have two children, Edith May and Charles. (5) Artamecie is unmarried and at home. (6) Benjamin F. married Salina Ewing, and they live in Indianapolis. (7) William H., a farmer on the old homestead, married Belle Smock, and they have five children, Roxanna, Lawrence, Nancy, Parvin and Martha. (8) Luella is at home. (9) Belle, who married Charles Collins, died leaving four children, Clarence, Frederick, Mary and Leo. (10) Margaret and (11) Lillian are at home.

Mr. and Mrs. William McFarland are members of the Baptist Church of Southport, where they still keep their membership. In politics he is a Republican, but has never held office except in the early days when he was school director for a time. His farm comprises 140 acres of fine farming land, well improved, near Southport. For over ten years he and his wife have lived in Indianapolis. His daughters Luella and Margaret are teachers in the Indianapolis schools, where they have been engaged for some years.

JAMES W. BALDWIN is a name well and favorably known throughout Johnson county and particularly in the city of Franklin. Its possessor has steadily risen on his own merits for years past, until the community has come to recognize him as a fit and competent leader, and a man to whom it can turn upon all questions affecting its welfare. The ability to command and direct the affairs of men, is always greatly coveted, and proud should he be who is fortunate enough to be so constituted as to be competent to assume these responsibilities, and doubly so, if he can so conduct himself as to win only approval at the hands of his fellow citizens. Popularity is always largely conditioned upon success, for this is at least a safe, even if an unfair, measure of ability. Mr. Baldwin combines all these varied talents and is rapidly rising into prominence in city and county where he is highly esteemed by all.

He was born in Boone county, Ind., March 5, 1859, son of George Baldwin, of Ohio. He has two brothers now living, John, of Boone county, and James W., of Franklin county; also a half-brother living in Lebanon, and a half-sister in Crawfordsville. His father was by occupation a farmer, coming with his parents from Ohio when only five years of age, and settling with them in Putnam

county, where he passed his boyhood days in the varied duties and pleasures of a farmer boy. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Civil war, in the 52d Ind. V. I., and served about a year with great honor to himself, when he fell before a rebel bullet in the battle of Murfreesboro, never to rise again. His widow still lives in Boone county. Both were earnest and useful members of the Methodist Church.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Baldwin of this review, by name John Baldwin, was a native of Ohio, and of Irish descent. He was a farmer in Putnam county, moving later to Montgomery county, Ind., where he settled about seven miles east of Crawfordsville, and there he lived until his death, which occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-six years. He left a large family, which was well-provided for by his estate.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Baldwin was James McGowns, a Kentuckian of Dutch descent, and a farmer by occupation. Emigrating from his birth place, he came to Indiana and there resided for about fifteen years, when the desire to see his old State again induced him to return to Kentucky, and he settled about five miles from Frankfort, where he died, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He was the father of eighteen children, by three different wives.

Mr. James W. Baldwin was reared on a farm in Boone county, attending the district schools, of that section. He was an agriculturist until the year 1889, on Dec. 12th of which year he came to Franklin, and here he has since made his abode.

On Nov. 25, 1881, he was joined in wedlock to Alice McClain, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (McClain) McClain. Nine children were born of this union, four sons and five daughters, and these were named Delia, Anna, B'anche, Lucky, James, Gale, Emma and Charlene, and one child died in infancy. Emma also died when young, being only two years of age. Delia followed at the age of ten. The other children are now all residing at home, and reflect much credit upon their parents.

Both Mr. Baldwin and his wife are earnest and influential members of the Methodist Church, where they have long been highly esteemed. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, Red Men and the Modern Woodmen, in all of which fraternities he is very popular. In politics he has long been an ardent Demo-

crat, and has been prominent in the party for many years. He was appointed prosecutor of Harrison township, in Boone county, for one term of two years. He followed the draying business in Franklin for eight years, when he was appointed city marshal, in which office he acquitted himself with great ability, and as the result of his able services in times past and of the high opinion in which he is held, he was selected as the nominee of the Democratic party for sheriff, was elected Nov. 6, 1903, and re-elected in November, 1905, serving until Jan. 1, 1907. He owns a pleasant home filled with many comforts, about five acres of land in the northeastern part of Franklin, and 323 acres of land in Brown county, Ind. His steady rise from the lowly lot of the farmer's boy has been attended at all times with respect and admiration of those who have known him, and it is safe to predict for him a splendid future, as he is just in his prime and possesses many qualities that go to make the successful business and public man.

GEORGE W. WEIR (deceased), formerly sheriff of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 2, 1840, a son of Thomas and Jane (Kennedy) Weir.

Thomas and Jane (Kennedy) Weir were both born in Scotland, the former in Edinburgh, and the latter in Paisley. They had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, but one of whom survives, Catherine Ann, wife of Eli Thompson, of Indianapolis. David Kennedy, the maternal grandfather, was engaged in the manufacture of the celebrated Paisley shawls, at Paisley. Later he came to America and settled at Steubenville, Ohio, where he died well on in years. Thomas Weir, father of George W., came to America about 1820, and settled at Wheeling, W. Va., removed thence to Steubenville, Ohio, and still later to Bethany, W. Va. By trade he was a millwright, and he followed that occupation where business opportunities seemed most promising. From Bethany he went to Cincinnati, and in the spring of 1849, came to Indianapolis, where he remained until his death, which took place in 1866, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife preceded him on July 3, 1860, aged sixty years. They were Presbyterians in religious faith at first, but united with the Christian Church under the powerful preach-

ing of Alexander Campbell, the founder of that branch of Christian faith.

George W. Weir was nine years old when he came to Indianapolis with his parents, and this beautiful city was his home up to the time of his death. His education was obtained in the common schools and in the Edinburg Seminary. He was working at the carpenter's trade when the Civil war broke out, and the stirring events of those days aroused a loyalty that caused his enlistment, Aug. 12, 1861, in Company C, 27th Ind. V. I., with which command he served gallantly for three years. Wounded at the battle of Antietam, he was transferred to the Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps. He participated in the great battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Winchester, and in innumerable skirmishes and lesser engagements.

After the happy closing of the war, Mr. Weir came home and went to clerking in the store of J. L. Franklin in Indianapolis, and later engaged in a number of different lines of business, including butchering, keeping a restaurant and conducting a dairy. For more than seven years he was sheriff of the Supreme and Appellate Courts of Indiana, filling the position with the greatest efficiency.

Mr. Weir was married Feb. 13, 1870, to Miss Annie E. Lynam, daughter of John D. and Mary Jane (Watkins) Lynam. Four children were born to this union, Stella, Everett L., Edwin A. and Eugene M., all of whom died in infancy, except Everett L., who is paymaster in the office of the Atlas Engine Works. On Sept. 19, 1906, he married Miss Bertha Lucille Elliott, daughter of James Edward and Rose (Kimberlin) Elliott. Mr. Weir was an active member of the Sixth Street Christian Church, of which he was treasurer, and with which the son and mother are also united. The family home is located at No. 1122 Hoyt avenue. Mr. Weir belonged to Gordon Post, No. 281, G. A. R., and to Wheatley Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Honor. He died Jan. 29, 1906, aged sixty-five years, two months and twenty-seven days. He had been a resident of Indianapolis more than fifty years, and had the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

ALEXANDER McCLAIN. Industry and frugality have, we venture to say, accomplished more in the history of this country than all the ephemeral brilliance of discovery and invention. The occasional man who is equipped

with rare intellect and executive ability—one who can promote great undertakings and amass untold wealth—is really almost unimportant in our domestic economy. In the very nature of things all men cannot excel their fellows or lead them to business successes. These rare spirits do indeed excite great interest, and, like the flying comet, leave a blaze of brilliance wherever they go, but nevertheless it is the great mass of the people who constitute the State and a country prospers solely according to the successes of the great majority of its component factors, its citizens, in their respective spheres.

Mr. Alexander McClain was born in Marion county, Ind., Aug. 25, 1835, son of John and Susanne (Clark) McClain, both natives of Kentucky. He had three brothers and three sisters, four of whom are now living besides Alexander; Sarah Isabel, wife of Henry McCauley, of Tipton, Ind.; Louie J., wife of Harvey Clark, of South Carlton, Ky.; Moses G., a prominent and successful lawyer in Indianapolis; and John W., of Southport, Ind. Another brother, James S., was an orderly in the Civil war, and lost his life while fighting valiantly for the cause of the Union. He had one other sister, Malinda C., who is now deceased, and who was about forty years of age at the time of her death.

John McClain, the father, conducted a successful business as an agriculturist throughout his life, coming to Indiana when of tender age with his parents, who settled near Indianapolis in Marion county. Here he grew to manhood and was married, and here he reared his family, dying in Franklin township, without warning, while at work in the fields, on the sixth day of July, 1865. He was born March 10, 1808. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Church, in which he was an exhorter and a licensed local preacher, and he always kept his doors open to the traveling preachers of those early days. He was noted for his hospitality, his devotion to his religion and his sterling qualities. Three of his sons served in the regular army, and he was himself a participant in the defense against the Morgan raid during the Civil war.

Susanne McClain was born April 29, 1811, in Muhlenberg county, Kentucky, removing from Kentucky to Indiana with her father's family in 1827. She was joined in wedlock to John McClain in the year 1834, and the earlier years of her life constitute a thrilling

history of hardship and privation. Coming into this country when it was an unbroken wilderness, she lived to see it developed into its present state of cultivation and productiveness. For many years before her death, which occurred at her home near Southport, in Marion county, on Monday, April 30, 1877, she was a confirmed invalid, suffering extremely from physical infirmity. For about fifty years she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during all her sufferings she never lost her faith or interest in her religious belief, and lived and died true to its teachings, and filled with the certainty that a life eternal awaited her beyond.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hill is abroad,
So her spirit has flown from this world of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God."

The paternal grandfather of Mr. McClain was James McClain, a native of Kentucky, who came to Indiana among the early pioneers, and settled in Marion county, where he died at the age of nearly one hundred years. His occupation was that of a farmer, and he was actively engaged in the war of 1812, and later in the Black Hawk war. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and possessed all the qualities which went to make the pioneer of early days. He reared a large family, giving them such advantages as were possible, and providing for them each and all as they grew up.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. McClain was Alexander Clark, coming also from Kentucky in the early days and settling in what is now known as Clark township, in Johnson county, where he died at an advanced age, as did his wife, after they had successfully reared a large family.

Alexander McClain passed his boyhood days in Marion county, where he was wont to go a distance of from two to three miles to the little pioneer school-house. He well remembers many exciting incidents of danger and privation in his boyhood days, among which is falling off a foot-log one winter's day, while crossing a creek swollen with melting snows. He narrowly escaped drowning, but after a struggle succeeded in clambering out of the water and with his clothes frozen stiff about him, he made his way as best he could to the distant school-house. He remained at home until he reached maturity, when he went to work by the day, and later

by the month, for himself, and his first purchase of land was forty acres near Des Moines, Iowa, where he lived, caring for the same, for three winters. In the spring of 1861 he returned to Indiana and rented a farm in Needham township, Johnson county, which he soon purchased, and which he still owns. Adding to this from time to time other land, he now finds himself the owner of 240 acres of highly improved and valuable land. He retired from farming, and Oct. 4, 1907, he purchased his present beautiful home at No. 15 North Forsythe street, in Franklin.

On Nov. 4, 1857, he was joined in marriage to Mary Jane Hendricks, daughter of L. N. and Drucilla (Hardesty) Hendricks, and by her had seven children, five sons and two daughters, as follows: Jasper B., Squire H., Emma B., William M., Laura A., John G. and George C. Of these Jasper B. died Sept. 14, 1885, at the age of twenty-six years. Squire H. married Elva Tilson, and lives in Needham township, with his wife and five children, Delta, Marie and Mary (twins), Oak, and Lyman Alexander. Emma B. married Sandy Brockman, and lives in Needham township. William M. was married to Ida Edmunds, by whom he has three children, Isel, Marcia and Fred, and resides in the same township. Laura A. married Dillard Beeson, now deceased, and had three children, George, May and Glenn; she married (second) Harrison Adams, by whom she had one child, Ray, and now resides with her family in Franklin. John G. died March 16, 1898, unmarried, at the age of twenty-six years. George C. lives at home and is married to Orpha Belk, and has one child Marion.

Mrs. Mary J. (Hendricks) McClain died Sept. 10, 1886, at the age of forty-nine years and four months. She was an active and devoted member of the Methodist Church. On June 11, 1890, Mr. McClain married Rhoda A. Price, daughter of William and Drucilla (Russell) Price, of Terre Haute, Ind., being born, however, in Johnson county, near Edinburg, on Oct. 26, 1855. Both are influential and active members of the Methodist Church, in which he is a trustee. He is a master Mason in the Franklin lodge, in which he is highly esteemed. His political faith is that of a Republican, and he has long been an ardent adherent to Republican principles.

Mrs. Rhoda A. (Price) McClain was one of five children, her parents being early settlers in Johnson county and her mother was

born in Blue River township, near Edinburg. Richard Russell was her maternal grandfather and was a native of Virginia, removing with his parents to Kentucky when about twelve years of age, and coming when a young man to Johnson county, Ind., where he located. He died in Vigo county at the age of sixty-two years, leaving a large family. Her father died in Vigo county in the year 1874, at the age of fifty-four, and her mother died at the same age, surviving her husband, however, some fourteen years, and living until 1888.

Mr. McClain has long been regarded as one of the most able and influential men of Needham township. Now in his advancing years, having carefully reared a large family which cannot but be a source of much gratification to him; having attained most of his earlier ambitions, and having made a thorough success of his life's work in the business world; having done much within the church and outside of it, to advance the cause of humanity and possessing the esteem and admiration of all, he should join his friends and associates of years past and say with them, in looking back over the years gone by, "It is well."

WILLIAM T. McCARTY, M. D., of Indianapolis, engaged in general practice, and at the same time a specialist in cancerous troubles and skin and blood diseases, was born at Greencastle, Putnam county, Ind., April 27, 1856, and was reared to manhood in his native city, where he had Dr. Evans, a well known physician, for his preceptor, when he began his medical studies.

Dr. McCarty was graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1880, and for four years was engaged in practice at Bainbridge, after which he took a course of lectures at the Indiana Medical College, and was there graduated. After this he practiced medicine in Greencastle, where Dr. Evans, his esteemed friend and preceptor, had been in practice some twelve years. After eight years of successful professional work at Greencastle, Dr. McCarty removed, in 1888, to Indianapolis, and here, besides in his general practice, he has made a reputation in the treatment of cancerous afflictions and skin and blood diseases of various kinds. For this work he has made thorough preparation, and his success is marked. Patients come to him from distant cities and States, and derive vast benefit from his scientific and interesting treatment. Com-

petent assistants are employed by him, and every device that modern medicine suggests in alleviation or cure of these dread diseases.

Dr. McCarty was married in Brainbridge, Ind., in 1888, to Miss Flora Hubbard, a daughter of Oliver Hubbard, a well-known merchant of that city. She is a graduate of the Bainbridge High School. To this union have come two children, Robert and Ruth, both of whom are living and at home. Dr. McCarty belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican. He is a member of the Columbia Club, one of the leading political associations of the city. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Church.

Dr. McCarty is a son of John and Martha (Peck) McCarthy, natives of Tennessee, who came to Putnam county, Ind., in childhood. The father was one of the pioneers of that county where he died on a farm near Greencastle, in April, 1900. The widowed mother still lives on the old farm, and is now over eighty years old. Two sons and two daughters were born to them, of whom Dr. William T. is the youngest. The oldest is Mrs. Sarah Brockway, of Greencastle, where Mr. Brockway is a manufacturer of wagon stock. The second member of the family is Mrs. Amanda Wible, of Orange county, Ind., where her husband is a farmer. Isaac is unmarried, and lives at home with his mother, and has charge of the family estate. The father left much valuable real estate, and all the family are well and comfortably situated. The family ancestry of the McCartys runs back to Scotch-Irish progenitors.

ISAAC B. SCUDDER, a prominent farmer of Wayne township, Marion county, Ind., is a descendant of one of the early settled families of this county, and is connected by ties of kindred with some of the names which have been representative of distinguished families in a number of States. Mr. Scudder has every reason to feel the pride of birth, although he is so well-known and so highly esteemed individually, that he needs no such heritage.

This Scudder family was founded in America by the first of the name who came hither from England in the early Colonial days, and settled in New Jersey. There John Scudder, grandfather of Isaac B., was born Aug. 8, 1757, and there married Susan Hatfield, also of English descent, born Oct. 22, 1758. John Scudder was a man of honor and

integrity, was a leading farmer, and he reared a family which in turn inherited his most estimable qualities. The record of his children reads: Alfred, born in 1781; John, born in 1783, died at St. Louis; Ann, born in 1785; Sarah, born in 1787, became Mrs. Decamp; Susan, born in 1790, became Mrs. Williams; Clark, born in 1793; William, born in 1795; Nathan, born in 1798; and Elizabeth, born in 1800. Both the Decamp and Williams families were prominent in the early days and later growth of Cincinnati, Ohio.

William Scudder was reared in New Jersey, and there learned the trade of stone-mason. He went first to New York City, but later drifted Westward in pursuit of work and thus reached Cincinnati. There he followed his trade, and then engaged in the flat-boat business, carrying produce southward, and he thus was enabled to embark in a grocery business at Cincinnati. Other lines in which he was successful were as host of one of the old-time taverns, in Hamilton county, and in farming and stockraising; connected with the latter was the buying, matching and selling of horses. He was an excellent trader and fine business man, and became very wealthy. Much of his property was, however, lost by his kind endorsement of notes for friends. Mr. Scudder is spoken of as being a man of fine appearance, and as possessing all those qualities which make a man esteemed in his neighborhood and beloved in his family. His hospitality was genuine and his companionship agreeable. In 1855 he bought a farm on the old National Road, six miles west of Indianapolis, to which he moved in 1856, but his death occurred in 1857. His effects included many farming machines which he had made use of long before his neighbors invested in them. In public affairs he was always deeply interested, and belonged to the State militia, and during the Mexican war, served as a quartermaster. In politics he was a strong and a leading Democrat, but never accepted political office, although his time was much in demand as administrator and executor of estates and as guardian for children. His reputation for integrity was above reproach.

William Scudder was married thrice, first at Cincinnati, and one daughter was born to this marriage, Elvira, who married (first) J. Gilpin, and (second) A. Skank. The children of his second marriage were: Henry, born in 1830, resides in Indianapolis; Wil-

liam, born in 1832, lives in Arkansas; and Edward, born in 1835, is deceased. In 1838, Mr. Scudder's third marriage was to Jane Moore Ray, born Dec. 11, 1822, in Delaware, daughter of Abraham and Jane (Moore) Ray, of Irish descent, although natives of Delaware. Mrs. Ray married (second) Blair Kincaid, who, later with the family, moved by team to Illinois, but soon went by way of flat-boat, back to Cincinnati, and in Hamilton county, Ohio, bought a farm. Here Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid lived to a good old age. Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid belonged to the Baptist Church.

Mrs. Scudder, the mother of Isaac, still survives, and although past eighty years old, is one of the most intelligent and active members of her son's family, beloved and tenderly cherished. Her children were these: John, born June 18, 1840, was long a prominent business man of Indianapolis, many years in the livery business, but now deceased; Mary J., born Aug. 16, 1843, was Mrs. Isaac Johnson, now deceased; Isaac B.; and Robert, born Aug. 21, 1851, died single.

Isaac B. Scudder was born July 18, 1848, in Hamilton county, Ohio, and came with his parents to Indiana when a boy of seven years. Here he was reared and educated in the common schools and after the death of his father, remained with his widowed mother until he was twenty-four years old. In 1874 he went to Indianapolis and engaged in a livery business for five years, in 1875 marrying and settling on the farm where he still continues, this being a portion of the Thomas Eaglesfield farm. Until 1879 he lived in the original house, but at that date he erected a commodious two-story brick residence on a most beautiful site, surrounded by a delightful grove and commanding a fine view. Here Mr. Scudder has successfully carried on large farming operations and for a number of years has also engaged in dairying, taking a just pride in his fine herd of sleek Jersey cattle. His life is filled with congenial cares and he never aspires to fill political office, voting an independent political ticket.

Mr. Scudder married Mary L. Eaglesfield, born May 16, 1850, at Indianapolis, a lady of most amiable qualities and womanly virtues. She was a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Stubbs) Eaglesfield, the former of whom was born in 1807, at Elizabethtown, N. J., and the latter near Camden, Ohio, where they were married. Thomas was a son of

Theophilus, and he a son of Thomas Eaglesfield, of England, where Theophilus was born. Thomas was a large grower of wool and an extensive manufacturer of carpets, and was successful prior to his emigration to America. On the voyage he lost a portion of his property by the sinking of the vessel. He is mentioned in the History of New Jersey as one of the early settlers. In his new home at Newark, he established a hat factory, and there his life terminated. His son Theophilus married Phoebe Gardiner, daughter of Benjamin Gardiner, also of England. Theophilus located first at Elizabethtown, N. J., but later moved to Butler county, Ohio, and settled among the pioneers, becoming prominent and wealthy, dying in middle life. All the Eaglesfield family belonged to the Church of England. The children of Theophilus were: Thomas, the father of Mrs. Scudder; Jane, Mrs. Railsback; Mary A., Mrs. Dr. A. A. Stall; George W., who died at Indianapolis; Sarah, Mrs. R. King, a teacher; Harriet, Mrs. L. E. Freeman; William, who died at Indianapolis.

Thomas Eaglesfield was born in New Jersey and moved with his parents to Butler county, Ohio, where he remained until after the death of his father, and then returned to his grandfather in New Jersey, and was apprenticed to the coach and wagon-making trade at Newark, and later went to New York City, also making a prospecting tour through the South, visiting Lexington, Ky., and New Orleans. Upon his return to Butler county he married, and in 1834 came to Indianapolis, entering 320 acres of land in Wayne township which he held during life. Soon after coming to Indianapolis, he formed a partnership with Fred Foltz, and they established the first carriage and wagon-making shop of any note, in the town, on the corner of Market and Pennsylvania streets, where the postoffice stands. After a few years this partnership was dissolved, and Thomas Eaglesfield established himself in business which he successfully conducted for a few years, and in 1838 joined his brother William in the dry-goods business. Some years later he sold his interest and rented a saw mill which the Ogden had erected, running this for them for a number of years. Embarking again in his trade, he was established on West Washington street, where he conducted business several years, leasing his land. In 1838 he moved upon a cleared up tract of his estate, set-

tled down to life in his cabin, hired help to improve his farm and started active operations there. In the meantime another old New Jersey family, the Ogdens, had made large investments of land in and around Indianapolis, and knowing well the character of Thomas Eaglesfield for integrity, insisted upon his acting as their agent, giving him power of attorney. For many years this mutually satisfactory arrangement continued. It was a daughter of one of these Ogdens, Jonathan, who married Philip D. Armour, the Chicago meat magnate. The closest social relations existed between the Eaglesfields and the Ogdens. From 1858 to 1869 the family of Thomas Eaglesfield lived on the farm in Wayne township, when, on account of failing health he went to Louisiana, bought a plantation adjoining the town of Franklin, and decided to remain in the more genial climate. All things were not as desired, however, and after a trial of several years, he sent a portion of his family North, remaining behind to attend to the final closing of his affairs, when he was stricken by apoplexy and died April 27, 1871. His remains were interred at Franklin. His family returned to the Indiana homestead, and there his wife died in 1877. Thomas Eaglesfield was a strong and influential Democrat, and served as a member of the Indianapolis council. All of his brothers were also early business men of Indianapolis. Thomas was kindly remembered for his many acts of charity and for his energy and public spirit. He was always in favor of developing the city's resources and was one of her most prominent and useful men. In Camden, Ohio, he married Margaret Stubbs, daughter of John and Rhoda (Whitcomb) Stubbs, the former a native of North Carolina, and son of Isaac Stubbs (he being the third Isaac in succession), of English descent, and among the early families of the American colonies. They were Quakers and opposed to war, and also to slavery, leaving North Carolina on that account. Isaac Stubbs settled in Ohio in 1785, a pioneer and frontiersman. In Chatham county, N. C., he married Margaret Carter, of an old and honored North Carolina family. John Stubbs, son of Isaac, was a miller by trade and followed same in Butler county, accumulating large means. He remained there until his children were grown and settled for themselves, and after the death of his wife came to Marion county

and passed his last days among his children. He lies buried in the old Bridgeport Quaker cemetery. The Whitcomb family was a prominent one of New England, and although they were of Quaker belief, participated in the Revolutionary war. The children of John and Rhoda Stubbs were: Huldah, Mrs. F. F. White; Margaret, mother of Mrs. Scudder; Zimri, who made his home with the Eaglesfields for a time, and who was married four times and finally died in Cowley county, Kans.; Mary, Mrs. M. Shurts; James, deceased; Joshua, of Marion county; Elizabeth, Mrs. A. Fuqua; Isaac W., who entered the Civil war as a private, was promoted to be captain for bravery at the battle of Stone River, and died in Texas in 1874 from effects of hard service; Anthony W., who died in Missouri.

The children of Thomas Eaglesfield were: Emma W., Mrs. George Hanch; Mary, who died when two and one-half years of age; and Mary L. (2), who is Mrs. Scudder.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Scudder are: Helen, born Aug. 17, 1879; Margaret D., Dec. 20, 1880; and Jane M., Jan. 19, 1884, all remaining yet with their parents, making a happy and united family. For many years Mr. Scudder has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, Bridgeport Lodge, No. 162.

AUGUSTUS SPIEGEL, who died July 28, 1906, was a resident of Indianapolis for almost fifty years. He was a native of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, born May 1, 1825, in the village of Michelstadt.

Jacob and Elizabeth (Braun) Spiegel, Mr. Spiegel's parents, were natives of Germany, and his paternal grandfather died in that country. He carried on a tannery. Jacob Spiegel was a tanner and currier in Hessen-Darmstadt. In 1832 he brought his family to this country, locating in Baltimore, where he died in 1835, at the age of forty-nine years. His widow took the family to Cincinnati, where she died in 1839, at the age of fifty-two years. Both were Lutherans. They had three sons and one daughter, Christian, of Shelbyville, Ind., being now the only one living. The father of Mrs. Elizabeth (Braun) Spiegel was also a tanner in Germany. He died in his native land.

Augustus Spiegel was only seven years old when his parents came to this country. He lived at Baltimore until he was twelve

years old, when he accompanied his mother to Cincinnati, and there grew to manhood, remaining in that city until 1848. For the ensuing ten years he had his home in Lawrenceburg, Ind. In 1858 he came to Indianapolis, where he made his home for the rest of his life. His education was obtained principally in Cincinnati, and when he was seventeen years of age he began at the trade of cabinet-making, which he followed as a journeyman until coming to Indianapolis. In 1858 he engaged in business with his brother Christian, Frederick Thoms and Henry Frank, under the firm name of Spiegel, Thoms & Company. His partners had established themselves in business three years before, and they continued together forty years. In 1895, when they retired from business, Augustus Spiegel and Henry Frank sold the plant to the railroad company for terminal purposes. Mr. Spiegel was in business on Washington street, in the building which is now occupied by the People's Outfitting Company, one of the large and substantial blocks of that street. Spiegel, Thoms & Company manufactured furniture, doing both a wholesale and retail business, all of the time under the same firm name.

Augustus Spiegel was married June 29, 1848, to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of William and Hester (Allen) Lackey, and to this union were born six children: (1) Louisa married Willard C. Nichols, of Indianapolis, and is the mother of two children, Clarence W. and Isabell (who married Bernard Gardner). (2) Elizabeth died when twenty months old. (3) William C. married Anna Crafftiofer, of Indianapolis, and has four children, Catherine, Henry, Clara and Earl. (4) Henry L., of Indianapolis, married Anna Miller, and has two sons, Frank and Rollin. (5) Alice died at the age of seventeen years. (6) Mary A. first married Edward Nolan, and subsequently became the wife of Bartholomew B. Brooks, a coal dealer in Indianapolis.

Mrs. Spiegel died Jan. 13, 1893, at the age of sixty-eight years. She was a Methodist, and her husband held to the same religious faith. His mother was the second woman member of the German Methodist Church in Cincinnati. Mr. Spiegel belonged to Centre Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., and held independent views in political matters. His home was at No. 403 North Liberty street, Indianapolis.

CORNELIUS LOW DITMARS, a prominent and substantial farmer and respected citizen of Johnson county, located on Section 17, in Franklin township, was born July 15, 1825, near New Brunswick, N. J., son of Garrett and Sarah (Low) Ditmars, both of whom were natives of New Jersey.

The ancestry on both paternal and maternal sides were of Dutch descent, being descendants in New Jersey of the sturdy burghers of Holland, who made their homes in that State prior to the Revolutionary war. They followed agricultural lives, but were ever ready to defend their adopted country from foreign foes, and Grandfather Low was a colonel in the Revolutionary army. His immediate descendants were not numerous.

Garrett Ditmars, father of Cornelius L., came to Indiana as a farmer, about 1837, located in Johnson county and bought land in partnership with his son William, in Union township. This property contained 200 acres which they cleared and improved and here he died when about sixty years of age. His widow survived him but two years. Both were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder for many years. Outside of his farming interests, his ambitions and activity were centered in the church. A family of six sons and six daughters were born to these parents, the survivors of this family now being as follows: Peter, Cornelius L., John T., Richard V., and Rebecca, who is the widow of Oren Donnell, who lost his life in the Civil war. Edward, one of the sons, died recently.

Cornelius L. Ditmars was about twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to Indiana, and he has lived in Johnson county ever since. His boyhood and youth were passed on the farm, his education being supplied by the subscription schools. Until he was twenty-one years old, he assisted at home, and then started out for himself, engaging to work by the month for George King, for \$108 per annum. His next work was in a mill, where, by laboring about eighteen hours a day, he earned \$35 per month, but he returned to farming, and worked for various parties for some five years, in the meantime accumulating money and building up a reputation in his neighborhood as a reliable, industrious young man. After his first marriage, Captain Banta, his father-in-law, asked him to take charge of and manage his farm of 500 acres, while he and wife moved

to town and retired from active labor. The young man consented and ably managed this large property for eight years, this being of great value to him in the way of experience. In 1856 he bought his present farm, originally containing 170 acres, and moving to it in 1858 has resided there ever since. At the time of purchase it was in a dilapidated condition, but now it is one of the finest farms in Johnson county. In 1868, Mr. Ditmars erected a handsome brick residence and has otherwise beautified and improved the property, building barns, fences, planting orchards and making everything attractive. The farm now includes 320 acres and he also owns another farm, east of the home place, also consisting of 320 acres. Mr. Ditmars is an intelligent and scientific farmer, and thoroughly understands every detail of his business, and adopts modern machinery and approved methods.

On Feb. 1, 1850, Mr. Ditmars was married to Miss Caroline Banta, daughter of Capt. John P. and Catherine (List) Banta. Four children were born to this union, namely: John W., a farmer in Franklin township, married Etta Graham, and they have two children, Marie and Edith; Mary Belle married Everett McCaslin, of Rock county, Wis., and has two children, Herbert and Caroline; William S., a farmer in Franklin township, married Minnie Graham, and their two children are Jane and Court; and Emma died in infancy. Mrs. Ditmars died in 1863, a member of the Presbyterian Church. In February, 1872, Mr. Ditmars was married (second) to Miss Jennie Voris. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ditmars are valued members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he, like his father, takes a deep interest and serves as one of the elders. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party, but says he has never found time, nor has he had the inclination to enter actively into political life, although in every way he is fitted to hold offices of trust and responsibility. In speaking of political preferment, he has been known to remark that he would prefer to hold a pair of lines over a team of mules, than to fill the best county office in the gift of the party. Through his own efforts he has become one of the wealthiest men in his community, and what is also true is that his accumulations have come through legitimate channels. He is truly a self-made man, and is a fine example of what energy, honesty and economy can accomplish. Mr. Ditmars has long been a

leader in the model locality known as the Hopewell district, its residents being noted for sobriety and morality. His interests are much centered in agricultural movements, and he strives to not only reach a high point of excellence himself, but also encourages the efforts of others. As a man of the highest personal integrity he is esteemed by all.

MARK H. HOLLETT, of Indianapolis, has been associated with the history of central Indiana from his earliest days, having been born in Wayne county, this State, March 21, 1831. His father, Thomas Hollett, was born in Washington county, N. Y. The family is of French ancestry.

Thomas Hollett removed with his parents to Waterloo, Fayette county, Ind., when he was but a small boy, and there his father died soon after their arrival on the frontier. For many years he had his home in Wayne county, thence removing to Hendricks county. His wife, Sarah Acre, a native of Virginia, came to Indiana by way of Tennessee and Preble county, Ohio, where her people lived for several years. In the fall of 1837 Mr. Hollett and his family, consisting of his wife and four children, removed to Hendricks county, settling on a farm, where both father and mother spent the remainder of their lives. The four children, noted as coming to Hendricks county, were all living at the time of this writing, viz.: Mrs. Tabitha Jane Free, who resides in Hendricks county; Mark H., whose name introduces this article; Mrs. Martha Waffendon, of Arizona; and Mrs. Susan King, of Nebraska. The following children were born to the parents in Hendricks county: John, who was a member of the 79th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil war, was killed on the skirmish line at Big Shanty, Ga.; he was a good soldier, and had borne a gallant part in several heavy engagements previous to the one in which he lost his life. Mrs. Nancy Bray resides in Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis. Mrs. Mary Matilda Whineyates is a resident of Rossville, Ill. Thomas B. died at the age of two years. James T. B. Hollett, now a resident of Brownsburg, Hendricks county, Ind., served in the 9th Indiana Cavalry during the war for the Union. Sarah E. Hollett, the youngest daughter, died in Arizona some years ago.

Mark H. Hollett was about six years of age when he moved with his parents into

Hendricks county some seventy years ago, and he well remembers the appearance of the country in its pioneer days. The family was one of the very first to locate in that section, and there the father erected a log cabin in which the family lived for several years. There Mark H. was reared to manhood. When the family removed to Hendricks county in 1837, he passed through what was then Indianapolis, but a small place, and affording little promise of its future development. There are few now living whose memory out-reaches his. Thomas Hollett owned a grist mill in Hendricks county, which was run by water-power, and which was one of the first two in the county. Mark H. Hollett well remembers bringing cornmeal to Indianapolis when a boy, and selling it for twelve and a half cents a bushel. His memories of the old times are vivid, and his stories of the hardships through which the early settlers passed most pathetic. Yet the early days were not all days of trouble. There was a heartiness of life, a broadening sympathy and interest in the welfare of the community, and a readiness to help and cheer, that brightened the days of these hard-working men and women who were making a great State out of the wilderness and the prairie. And he has many pleasant and beautiful memories of the long ago.

In 1864 Mr. Hollett was married to Nancy Jane Smoth, a daughter of Almond and Nancy (Dodds) Smoth. Her father was born and reared in Virginia, and was a cousin of the famous general and President, Andrew Jackson. The mother was born Jan. 10, 1803, in Henry county, Ky., and her parents were from Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Smoth came to Hendricks county, Ind., in 1836, and there spent the remaining years of their lives. He was born in 1799, and died at the age of ninety-two. She died two years previously. Mrs. Hollett was one of seven children born to this worthy couple, two sons and five daughters, five of whom survive: Richard, of Haughville, a suburb of Indianapolis; James H., in Hendricks county, Ind.; Lydia Ann, of West Indianapolis; Elizabeth, who is married and living in Plainfield, Hendricks county; and Nancy Jane, Mrs. Hollett, who was born in 1842. Of these, James H. Smoth was a member of the 63d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served valiantly and well in the war for the Union.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hollett have come six

children, three sons and three daughters: William Grant, Nora, Flora, Thomas, Iva and Virgil. As has been seen, Mr. and Mrs. Hollett represent prominent Indiana pioneer families, and the greater part of their lives has been spent in Hendricks county. Their home has been in Indianapolis since 1894. They have many friends, and are well entitled to a long and sunny afternoon to their industrious lives.

GEORGE W. BYERS, a prominent farmer of Johnson county, located on Section 21, in Franklin township, was born in that township, June 15, 1851, son of Henry S. and Maria (McCauley) Byers, natives of Kentucky.

Henry S. Byers, paternal grandfather of George W., was one of the first of the pioneers from Kentucky into Indiana. A preliminary trip was made during which he entered land and, in preparation for his family, cleared six acres and erected a comfortable log house, returning then to Kentucky and later bringing the family to the new home in Indiana. Franklin township was his home until late in life, when they went to live with their children, the grandfather dying in White River township, at the age of eighty years. By his wife, Elizabeth Riley, he had a family of seven sons and four daughters. During the war of 1812, he served as a drum-major. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Byers, was Dr. Robert McCauley, a native of Scotland, and he also was an early settler in Johnson county, making his home near Mt. Pleasant Church, where he followed his profession and also engaged in farming. His death occurred in middle life, and he left two children.

Henry S. Byers (2), father of George W., was eighteen months old when his parents brought him to Indiana, and he grew to manhood and passed his life as a resident and successful farmer in Franklin township. He died on the old home farm, in 1900, aged seventy-five years, after dividing his large estate of some 700 acres among his children. His life had been spent in accumulating for them, and their welfare was very dear to him. His widow survived until 1901, dying at the age of seventy-three years. Both were consistent members of the Baptist Church, although in early years she had been a Presbyterian. During the Civil war, Mr. Byers served with the Home Guards. In politics he was a Republican. A family of thirteen

children came to Mr. and Mrs. Byers, and eight of these are still living: Margaret is the widow of Isaac Vandivier, Jr., of Franklin township; George W.; Alonzo N. is a resident of Franklin, Ind.; Sylvanus lives in Franklin township; Adaline is the wife of John Wilkes, of Trafalgar; Caroline (twin to Adaline) is the wife of Riley Riggs, of Franklin; Susie is the wife of Newton McCaslin, of Franklin township; and Archibald lives in Franklin township. These names represent some of the best citizens in Franklin township, owners of the finest farms and most comfortable and attractive homes.

It is not a matter of surprise that George W. Byers was warmly attached to the people and surroundings in Franklin township, for this has been his home through life. His schooling was gained in the neighborhood district schools, and until he attained manhood the hospitable old home roof sheltered him. At the time of his marriage, his generous father gave him the sum of \$2,000, and for the first year he remained on his father's land, and then rented his present farm, containing 150 acres, four years later purchasing the property. Success has attended him in his farming operations, his farm being one of the well-managed ones which have given Franklin township an enviable reputation in the county.

On Dec. 31, 1873, Mr. Byers was married to Miss Olive Rice, daughter of John and Sarah (Harding) Rice, and to this union were born eight children, as follows: Bertha M.; Ida May, who married Everett Carlsted, of Indianapolis; Mary E.; Walter H.; Florence G. H.; Carl R.; Ruby M. and Gladys G. H. The religious connection of the family is with the Baptist Church, in which Mr. Byers is both a deacon and a trustee. His convictions on public matters make him an adherent of the Prohibition party. In his locality where he is so well known, Mr. Byers enjoys universal respect and esteem.

The parents of Mrs. Byers were natives of Kentucky, who came to Indiana and settled first in Marion county, later moving to Hendricks county. There the father died in 1872. The mother of Mrs. Byers died in 1858, aged forty-nine years. Both parents belonged to the Missionary Baptist Church. They had ten children, the surviving three being: Mrs. Mary E. Faucett, of Newton, Ill.; Mrs. R. C. Briggs, of Homer, Ill.; and Mrs. Byers.

Mr. Rice later married Mrs. Delilah Kelley, but there was no issue to that union. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Byers was David Rice, who lived and died in Kentucky, a farmer and the father of a large family. The maternal grandfather was Aaron Harding, who was a native of Fayette county, Pa., of French descent. Moving to Kentucky and locating on a farm, he married in that State, but came to Indiana about 1837, settling near Brownsburg, in Hendricks county, where he died when almost ninety-six years old. His family consisted of three daughters and four sons. The Harding family came to America in the seventeenth century and settled in Pennsylvania. Samuel Harding was a pioneer Baptist preacher, and was one of the founders of Franklin College, and also the first pastor of the First Baptist Church of Franklin. He was a first cousin to the maternal grandfather of Mrs. George W. Byers. Another connection of interest was that Great-grandmother Harding was originally a Moore, and she was a sister to Mrs. Abigail Moore Simpson, whose mother was Hannah Simpson Grant, and maternal grandmother of General U. S. Grant.

GEORGE BYRON ELLIOTT, of Indianapolis, was born in that city Feb. 29, 1868, son of Joseph Taylor and Annetta (Langsdale) Elliott. The Elliots are of English descent, and of sturdy Pennsylvania stock.

William J. Elliott, grandfather of George B., was born in Butler county, Ohio, son of James Elliott, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1799. Coming to Indiana in the fifties William J. Elliott settled in Indianapolis. For some years before settling here, however, he had been a resident of Ohio, and served as sheriff of Butler county, that State. On coming to Indianapolis he first engaged in the hotel business, which he followed some years. After the Civil war he served two terms as recorder of Marion county. During the war he was a close friend of Governor Morton. He died in Indianapolis about 1890, aged about eighty years. He was the father of a family of six children, four boys and two girls. One of his sons, Byron K., was born Sept. 4, 1835.

Joshua M. W. Langsdale, maternal grandfather of George B. Elliott, was born in Kentucky, and came to Indiana some time in the thirties. He died in Indianapolis about 1891,

at the age of seventy-eight years, the father of a large family. He was a large real estate dealer.

Joseph Taylor Elliott, father of George B., was born in Butler county, Ohio, and came to Indiana with his father. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the 11th Indiana Zouaves, later becoming a member of the 124th Ind. V. I., and he served throughout the struggle. Entering the service as a private, he was promoted to second lieutenant. He had many thrilling experiences, and was in prison at Andersonville. After his discharge from the army he returned to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the abstract business until he sold out in 1900. He has been prominently identified with the business interests of the city, is the senior member of the firm of Jos. T. Elliott & Sons, is vice-president of the Indiana Title Guaranty & Loan Company, and for several years was president of the Marion Trust Company. In political faith he is a Republican.

Joseph T. Elliott married Annetta Langsdale, a native of Indianapolis, and to them were born three sons and one daughter, the three sons being: George B.; Joseph T., Jr.; and Charles Edgar. The daughter, Florence L., died when she was three years and nine months old. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are Methodists in religious connection.

George B. Elliott was reared in Indianapolis and attended the public and high schools, which he left to take a position in Kansas City, Mo., as assistant local ticket agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. He was there and at St. Joseph, Mo., for over a year, and then returned to Indianapolis to enter the employ of Elliott & Butler, in the abstract business. He was still in their employ in 1898, when elected to the office of county clerk, in which he served with great efficiency. Mr. Elliott has also served a term—1897—in the State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1896 on the Republican ticket; and was clerk of the Circuit court of Marion, from November, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1903. He is a director in the Central Trust Company, and a member of the firm of Jos. T. Elliott & Sons.

Mr. Elliott belongs to Indianapolis Lodge, No. 56, K. of P., the Columbia Club, the Marion Club (of which he was one of the first presidents) and the Maennerchor.

In June, 1902, Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Mary Fitch Sewall, daughter of Elmer

E. and Lucy Sewall. They have had two children, George Elliott (deceased) and Sewall Elliott.

SAMUEL BROWN, a retired farmer now living in Franklin, Johnson county, Ind., is well known throughout that section. For many years his life was a very active one, but now on account of advancing age he is taking things easier, though he still conducts a flourishing livery business, not being content to live in idleness. He is the architect of his own fortune, and his various properties have all been accumulated by his own earnest efforts and unremitting labor.

Mr. Brown was born in Shelby county, Ky., April 8, 1828, son of James and Nancy (Thorn) Brown, natives of the same State. They had six sons and four daughters, three now living besides Samuel: Isaac N., of Wabash, Ind.; Elizabeth, wife of Lehman Weddel, of Arkansas; and David, who lives in Indianapolis, Indiana.

James Brown, the father, was a lifelong farmer. He came from Kentucky to Indiana in about 1855, settling in Hensley township, Johnson county, in which county he spent the remainder of his fruitful life, removing to Needham township, where he died at the age of about seventy years; his wife, surviving him about ten years, departed this life while on a visit to her home in the State of Kentucky, at the age of about seventy-two. Both are buried in Smiley cemetery, in Needham township.

Barnabas Brown, grandfather of Samuel, was born in Virginia, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, dying there at an advanced age. His occupation was that of a farmer, and he had six children.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Brown, was Samuel Thorn of Kentucky, who was a prosperous farmer in that State. In early youth he was stolen by the Indians, and was kept by them in all their wanderings for about three years, and was then poisoned, but afterward was partly buried in the earth for several weeks in order that the poison might be drawn from his system. This treatment finally had the desired result, and he was restored to the colonists by virtue of some treaty. After many thrilling experiences and dangers he returned to Henry county, Ky., where he lived to a ripe old age, leaving but a small family.

Mr. Brown spent his early boyhood days

and his young manhood in the State of his nativity, coming to Indiana when about nineteen years of age, where he worked by the month on a farm for several years. Afterward he leased a tract of land which he operated successfully, and then purchased eighty acres in Hensley township, for which he paid \$2,400. Here he continued to reside, carrying on a successful farming business for about seven years, when he sold his holdings for \$50 an acre, thus realizing a handsome profit, and he then came to Franklin where he bought ninety acres of land, adding to this from time to time, until he once owned 275 acres. In 1893 he left the farm and sold the same at a good figure, locating in Franklin, where he now owns a fine home and conducts a large lively business, as well as owning other property.

On July 19, 1849, he wedded Mary G. Branch, daughter of Benjamin and Matilda (Ashburn) Branch. Eleven children came to bless their union, five sons and six daughters, as follows: Laura, Matilda, Benjamin, John, Susan, Harry, Rebecca, Fred, Isaac and two who died in infancy. Laura was the wife of John L. McClain, and moved to Kansas with him where she died after having two children, Florence and Fred, who were raised by our subject. Florence was a teacher in the Franklin public school, and is now deceased. Matilda married James Richardson, and lives in Indianapolis, having six children. Benjamin was county auditor of Johnson county; he married Angie Dunlap and they have three sons living, Ralph, Henry and Dan. John was accidentally killed by a swing at the early age of twenty-two years just as he was completing an excellent education in Washington, D. C., and his remains were brought home and now lie in Greenlawn cemetery at Franklin. Susan married Dan Davis, and lives in Alexandria, having three children, Mary, Ray and Hugh. Harry died when a child, and Fred died also at the early age of two years. Rebecca is the wife of Edward Throckmorton, and resides in Franklin, having two children, Robert and John. Isaac, a prosperous farmer of Franklin township, married Emma Cox, and died in 1892, leaving a son Arthur, who was raised by his grandfather, Mr. Brown.

Both Mr. Brown and his wife are sincere and influential members of the Christian Church, in which for many years he served as deacon before coming to Franklin. In

political belief and action he has long been a Democrat, and though never seeking any political office, rendered valuable services to the party in many ways. Mr. Brown has always been a firm believer in education in all its practical branches, and has ever used his influence toward the improvement and extension of the curriculum of the local schools. He has taken particular pride and interest in the education, not alone of his own family, but also of his grandchildren and others, and has been often gratified throughout the last half century, with the improvement and splendid progress made by his young proteges. It is needless to say that he has the hearty good-will and gratitude of a large contingent of the younger generation in consequence, and indeed this high regard is shared by all who have known him, and is richly deserved.

JOHN M. BAILEY, a well established attorney-at-law of Indianapolis, was born in Morgan county, Ind., Jan. 2, 1858. He is a son of James L. and Harriet M. (Carroll) Bailey, natives of Indiana, and grandson of Tilford Bailey, a native of Kentucky, who was of English descent. He was a farmer and also a Baptist preacher. He was an early settler in Morgan county, Ind., moved to Hendricks county, and lived there for about twenty-five years—the latter part of his life. He died there aged sixty-seven years. He married Matilda Hoffman, and they had a large family.

James L. Bailey was a farmer in Morgan county and afterward in Hendricks county, later in life becoming a minister in the Methodist Protestant Church, belonging to the Indiana Conference. For ten years prior to his death he lived retired in Indianapolis, where he died Feb. 14, 1901, aged sixty-five years. His wife still survives. Four children were born to them, three sons and one daughter, John M. being the only one now living.

Mr. Bailey's maternal grandfather, Samuel Carroll, was born in Kentucky, of Irish descent, and was a farmer by occupation. He came to Indiana in an early day, first settling in Clark county, then in Morgan. He made two trips to the West by wagon—once to Arkansas and once to Missouri, in an early day, but returned to Morgan county, Ind., where he died in 1888, aged seventy-four years. His wife was Angelletta Eunis. They had a large family. He was quite an athlete and had the

reputation of being the best wrestler and cradler and wood chopper in his community.

John M. Bailey was reared in Morgan county until fifteen years old. He was born in a log cabin, and although not an old man well remembers some of the customs of pioneer life, having attended first the old fashioned subscription schools. Later he went to the public school in Morgan county, and the Normal at Valparaiso. He then began studying for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preached for two years in Indianapolis, but he finally turned to law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1889, since when he has practiced in Indianapolis. His specialty is criminal law and damage cases, and his offices are at Nos. 604-606 Lemcke Building, Indianapolis.

On Aug. 19, 1881, Mr. Bailey married Miss Alice Skaggs, daughter of Jonathan and Catharine (Clark) Skaggs, and they have one daughter, Bernice U. The family home is at No. 3430 North Meridian street. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Roberts Park. In politics he is a Democrat. He was a candidate for the State Senate in 1896, but went down in the landslide.

WILLIAM H. BISHOP, in his lifetime one of the well known and successful business men of Greenwood, Ind., was born in Covington, Va., Dec. 24, 1827, son of Jacob and Margaret (Moyers) Bishop, natives of Alleghany county, Va., and he died Oct. 19, 1906, sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends.

The paternal grandfather of William H. Bishop, was a native of Virginia, probably of Scotch descent, and by occupation a farmer. His death occurred in Virginia. One of his brothers served in the war of 1812. The maternal grandfather, George Moyers, was of German descent, and he died in Virginia.

Jacob Bishop was born Jan. 17, 1806, and was a wagonmaker by trade. He emigrated to Indiana in 1854, purchasing 160 acres of land in White River township, Johnson county, near Waverly. After improving his farm, upon which he resided for about ten years, he removed to Greenwood in 1866, and engaged in the mercantile business for many years. While still residing in Virginia, he was a general repairer, and in connection with his other interests, after locating in Green-

wood, he engaged in watch repairing, continuing the latter until the sickness which terminated in his death, Aug. 2, 1886, when he was eighty years and six months old. His first wife, Margaret Moyers, the mother of William H., was born Oct. 6, 1807, and died Oct. 6, 1865, aged fifty-eight. Both were consistent members of the Methodist Church. The second wife of the father was Mrs. Harriet E. (Alexander) Haywood, who was born Feb. 23, 1838, and who is still living, making her home at Houlton, Maine. Mr. Bishop was a justice of the peace for a number of years. By his first marriage Mr. Bishop had twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, six now living: Virginia, who married (first) Joseph C. Brummerner, a soldier who died in the war of the Rebellion, and (second) William Wilson, and they now live in Greenwood; George, who served all through the Civil war, and is now in the National Hospital in Washington, D. C.; Margaret, wife of William A. Curlee, of McPherson, Kansas; Emma, wife of Henley Vaught, of Harper, Ind.; Maria L., widow of Henry S. Byers, of Franklin, Ind.; and John J., who lives half a mile west of Greenwood. To the second marriage of Mr. Bishop were born twins, Claude, who married Maude A. Hunter, of Memphis, Ind., and now resides in New Albany, Ind.; and Maude, wife of Edward H. Kimball, whom she married in San Francisco, Cal., but they now reside in Houlton, Maine.

William H. Bishop lived in Virginia until he attained mature years, being educated in Covington, where he studied algebra, Latin, Greek and other higher branches, and also pursued his studies under private instruction, adding botany and natural philosophy. Before he was twenty-one, he was engaged as a school teacher, teaching four terms in Covington, and then went to West Virginia for one term. In the spring of 1852 he located in Indiana, and during the latter part of 1852 and 1853 and 1854, he taught in Bainbridge, Ross county, Ohio. In 1854 he removed to Johnson county, Ind., and settled in White River township, where he taught a number of terms, living there until 1866, when he located in Greenwood and taught for eight terms in and about the place, after which he resumed the business of general repairing, which he had pursued once before in Greenwood, and this he continued successfully un-

til his death. During his early experiences as a school teacher, Mr. Bishop began the study of phonography, selecting the Ben Pitman system, and so expert did he become that he included it in the branches taught by him and he found this knowledge very convenient in the keeping of his accounts and writing in his diary, the shorthand enabling him to lighten his tasks and to make notes of matters pertaining strictly to his personal affairs. Although perfectly competent to do so, Mr. Bishop did not follow the calling of a stenographer, his other duties rendering this impossible. A very interesting series of volumes is the diary Mr. Bishop kept from his boyhood days, as also the weather reports he kept from 1854, making four records per day. In addition to the many duties already recorded, Mr. Bishop found time to learn wagon and carriage making and repairing, painting and trimming, and in his younger days engaged quite extensively in these lines. At the last his flourishing business was confined to the handling of pumps, repairing of same, as well as other light repairing, a specialty being made of organ repairing. Mr. Bishop was a natural mechanic, in spite of his scholastic attainments, and his success was largely due to the fact that he early learned to utilize every moment. During hours when others were idling, he was storing his mind with useful facts, or training his skilful fingers to a new trade, and as a result could engage in a number of callings, and make a success of any one of them.

On April 17, 1856, Mr. Bishop was married to Miss Sarah J. McAllister, daughter of William and Mary (Moyer) McAllister. Six children were born to this union, two sons and four daughters: Charles T., of Washington, D. C., married (first) Caroline Johnson (now deceased), had one daughter, Josephine C., and he married (second) Mrs. Mary Dixon. Lucy V. married M. C. Jensen, also of Washington, D. C., and has one son, William R. Annie C. married A. C. Owen, a druggist of Greenwood. William C. married (first) Jennie Doan, of Indianapolis, and (second) Katharyn Moore, of Greenwood. Mary E. married George Christian, of Greenwood, and has one child, Edith M. Jessie E. married John C. McClain, of Greenwood, and has three children, Maurine Fay, Lillian May and Sarah Anna. Mrs. Bishop died Aug. 2, 1895, aged fifty-nine years. She was a member of the Methodist Church, as was also Mr.

Bishop, he having joined the church when sixteen years of age, and was one of the church trustees. Fraternally he was a member of Greenwood Lodge, No. 198, I. O. O. F., and as long as either the Sons of Temperance or the Good Templars had a lodge in his vicinity, he was one of the most enthusiastic members. In politics, when national matters were at stake he voted the Republican ticket, but in local affairs he believed in supporting the best man for the place. For ten or fifteen years he served most efficiently as town clerk. In 1871 he built a comfortable home in Greenwood, and there he resided enjoying to the last the highest respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, as well as the love of his family.

REV. GEORGE L. MACKINTOSH, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at Indianapolis, where his learning, pulpit ability and marked devotion to his Master have won him many friends, was born in Nova Scotia Jan. 1, 1860, son of John and Elizabeth (Bruce) Mackintosh, natives of Scotland. They were the parents of seven children, of whom we have mention of the following: Rev. George L.; Jessie, the wife of Mr. Morse, of Lynn, Mass.; Duncan, of Greenwood, British Columbia; John, who is also a resident of Greenwood; Mary, deceased in 1902, who married Sidney Smith of Nova Scotia; and Elizabeth, of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

John Mackintosh was a farmer and emigrated to Nova Scotia from Argyshire in 1843 and there he farmed until his death in County Guysborough, in 1898, at the age of seventy-four. His wife died in 1868 at the age of forty years. Both belonged to the Presbyterian Church. Duncan Mackintosh, the grandfather of Rev. George L., emigrated to Canada in 1843, where he died at the age ninety-six, leaving a family of nine children, two of whom are now living.

George Bruce, the maternal grandfather of Rev. George L. Mackintosh, was a native of Caithness, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada, settling not far from the Mackintosh family. He died at the age of fifty years, leaving a family of five children. His trade was that of a stone mason, and he did much contract work.

Rev. George L. Mackintosh spent the first nineteen years of his life in Canada where he had the advantage of a common school education. In 1879 he came to the United States and entered Wabash College, the well known

institution at Crawfordsville, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1884. For a year he taught in the Lawrenceburg high school, and then studied law in Indianapolis. At this time he turned his attention towards the work of the ministry, and after taking instruction at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, spent four and a half years in missionary work in Northern Indiana, with his location at Winamac. In 1891 he was called to the pastorate of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, a place he still holds, and an office which he most ably fills. The membership now exceeds 350, and is constantly increasing. They worship in one of the finest church edifices in the city.

Rev. Mr. Mackintosh is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, F. & A. M., and of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Sigma Chi fraternity, and is president of Wabash College. He votes independently and has a fine home at the corner of Nineteenth and Alabama streets.

Rev. Mr. Mackintosh has oratorical abilities of a high order, and in the oratorical contest of 1884, in Indianapolis, the first prize was awarded him, and he carried off the second prize in the Inter-State contest in Iowa City, when ten States were in competition.

F. M. CLARK. As a representative of one of the pioneer families of Marion county, where he has passed his entire life, and where he is now a representative farmer, residing on a portion of the old homestead, in Wayne township, it is certainly apropos that a review of the ancestral and personal history of Mr. F. M. Clark be incorporated in this work. He was born on the farm where he now lives, May 10, 1862, and was there reared to maturity, receiving his educational training in the public schools. He is a son of Alfred and Sarah E. (Eaker) Clark, both of whom were reared in Butler county, Ohio, where they were married.

Alfred Clark was a son of Isaac G. and Catherine (Miller) Clark, the former of whom was born in Maryland and the latter in Pennsylvania, of German lineage. Samuel Clark, father of Isaac G., was born in Pennsylvania, where his father, who likewise bore the name of Isaac, took up his abode about 1731, having emigrated thither from England and having there passed the remainder of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Samuel Clark was reared in the old Keystone

State, whence he eventually removed to Maryland, where was born his only child, Isaac G., grandfather of our subject. He became one of the early settlers in Butler county, Ohio, where he took up government land in the midst of the forest and reclaimed a good farm, upon which he passed the residue of his life, having become one of the honored and prosperous citizens of that section.

Isaac G. Clark was a young man when he accompanied his parents on their removal from Maryland to Ohio, and he assisted his father in reclaiming the homestead and placing it under cultivation. After his marriage he purchased a tract of land and improved a farm of his own, there continuing his residence for many years, while the homestead was the birthplace of all his children, who were there reared to years of maturity. In 1849, all of the children having left the paternal roof, he disposed of his farm and came to Hendricks county, Ind., where he purchased another farm, upon which he passed the remainder of his life, as did also his wife, he dying in 1874, aged eighty-two, and she surviving him about five years, reaching the age of eighty-seven, being buried in the old Shiloh cemetery. He was a strong and influential Democrat in politics, and while in Ohio was incumbent of various offices of local trust, but later in life he refused to allow the consideration of his name in connection with any office. He was a staunch supporter of the Union during the Rebellion, and was a man honored for his sterling character, tolerance, kindness and ability. His wife, Catherine, whom he married May 22, 1815, was a daughter of Henry Miller, the maiden name of whose wife was Hostetter, both being members of old Pennsylvania families of German descent. Henry Miller's children were as follows: Lewis, Sarah (Mrs. Enyard), Catherine (Mrs. Isaac G. Clark), Mary (Mrs. Sickles), Daniel, Israel and Eliza (Mrs. D. Griffith, mother of the eminent Bishop Griffith, of New York City). Isaac G. and Catherine (Miller) Clark became the parents of the following named children: Israel, born in 1816; Salem, in 1818; Alfred, in 1819; John, (who died in childhood); Mary (Mrs. J. H. Pearson); Daniel M.; Ann E. (Mrs. J. H. Wear); Carman (deceased); Almira (Mrs. William Eaker); Martha J. (Mrs. R. H. Miller); Isaac; and Nancy (Mrs. B. Faucett). The mother was a devoted member of the old

Shiloh church, and her husband was a liberal supporter of religious work, though not identified with any church organization.

Alfred Clark, father of our subject, was reared in Butler county, Ohio, and before his marriage was engaged in the mercantile business in Philanthropy, that county, about two years. He then closed out the business and was shortly afterward married, and in 1850, in company with his wife, he removed to Indiana, purchasing a farm in Wayne township, Marion county. The place had about ten acres cleared, and its principal improvements were a small house and barn of the most primitive order. His first purchase comprised 160 acres, and as prosperity attended his earnest and well-directed efforts he continued to add to his landed estate until he was the owner of a fine place of four hundred acres. Upon this homestead he made the best of improvements, and made the place a model farm. He gave his attention to diversified agriculture and stock raising, was progressive and enterprising in his methods and possessed of that mature judgment and business sagacity which ever make for success. He became one of the solid men of the county, and his course was ever guided by the highest principles of integrity and honor, so that he commanded uniform esteem. In 1888, after years of earnest toil and endeavor, he retired from active labor, and took up his residence in Indianapolis, where he purchased a pleasant home, and where he enjoyed the rewards of his former years of application. He received a good education, and during his earlier years was a successful teacher in Kentucky and Indiana, while he was ever known as a broad-minded citizen and able business man. In August, 1900, he and his wife came to the old homestead for a visit, and also for the purpose of attending an old settlers' picnic, and while enjoying the festivities of this occasion Mr. Clark was stricken with paralysis, Aug. 17th, and was taken to the old home, where he breathed his last only seven days later, the entire community mourning his loss. His mortal remains were laid to rest in the family lot in Crown Hill cemetery. He had been a devoted member of the Shiloh M. E. Church for nearly half a century, and had held the more important offices in the same, and been a liberal supporter of all departments of its work. He was a trustee for many years and also rendered efficient service as class-leader. In Ohio he had been identified with the I. O.

O. F., but there being no lodge accessible after his removal to Indiana, he dropped his active affiliation. In politics he accorded a stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party, and although an active supporter of its cause he invariably refused to be a candidate for office. He was a distinct man and individual, and his entire life was exerted for good, not one of exaltation but one singularly true to lofty ideals and to the responsibilities which canopied it. He is survived by his wife, who still resides in Indianapolis, having a wide circle of devoted friends in the capital city and the county where she has lived so many years. She is a daughter of Joseph E. and Mary (Sterrett) Eaker, both of English descent, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, where she was a schoolmate of James Buchanan, afterward President of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Eaker settled in Butler county, Ohio, in the pioneer epoch, and after his death his widow came to Indiana, where she passed the remainder of her life in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clark. She died in 1884 at the age of ninety-three, and her remains were laid to rest beside those of her husband, in Butler county, Ohio. She was one of three children, the others being James, of Iowa, and Rebecca, Mrs. Dodds. Of the children of Joseph E. and Mary (Sterrett) Eaker we enter the following brief data: James, who was born in Maryland, after his marriage settled in Butler county, Ohio, where he died, a prominent and wealthy citizen; William married a member of the Clark family and died in Hendricks county, Ind., in 1868; Mary C. was the wife of L. E. McClyman, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati; Sarah E. is the mother of our subject; Wesley went to California as one of the argonauts of 1849, and thereafter nothing was heard from him save on one occasion, shortly after his arrival; and George is a resident of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Eaker were both zealous members of the M. E. Church. Alfred and Sarah E. (Eaker) Clark became the parents of eight children, three of whom died in infancy, the others being as follows: William P., a prominent farmer of Hendricks county; Joseph E., who died in 1885, at the age of thirty-two; Isaac G., Jr., of Indianapolis; F. M.; and Emma L., wife of H. G. McKenzie, of Indianapolis.

F. M. Clark owns and resides upon the old homestead where he was born, having the house and other excellent buildings erected by

his honored father. He received a good public-school education, and remained on the parental farm with his parents until their removal to Indianapolis, when he assumed the management of the place, having in the meanwhile taken unto himself a wife, who has ably assumed her quota of the responsibilities and proved a valuable coadjutor and helpmate. After the death of his father he bought the interests of the other heirs, and thus has full control of the old homestead farm, which is one of the most valuable and attractive in this section of the State, being devoted to general farming and stock growing. He is known as one of the progressive and influential farmers and stock men of the county and as a representative citizen. His farm, as arranged at the time of the settlement of the estate, comprises 216 acres and on every hand are the evidences of thrift and good management. In politics Mr. Clark is a staunch Democrat, as was his father, and he has served efficiently in various local offices, including that of township trustee, of which he was incumbent for five years. He is a member of Bridgeport Lodge, F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Chapter, Indianapolis, and also of the Improved Order of Red Men, while both he and his wife are identified with the O. E. S., the women's auxiliary of the Masonic order. Mr. Clark also has the distinction of being at the time of this writing president of the Old Settlers' Association of Marion and Hendricks counties.

In 1885 Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Martin, who was born on her father's farm, where Haughville (a suburb of Indianapolis) is now located, May 30, 1865, daughter of John and Harriet (Pearson) Martin, both natives of Ohio, where they were married. The former was a son of William Martin, who was one of the honored pioneers of Marion county, Ind., where he was engaged in farming until his death. His children were John, James, Ambrose and Ezra. John Martin, father of Mrs. Clark, was also an early settler of Marion county, having been for many years successfully engaged in market gardening, and having passed the closing years of his life in retirement in Haughville, where he died July 31, 1895. His widow survives him and resides in Elwood. Both identified themselves with the Baptist Church in early life. Their children were as follows: Elmer, a resident of Muncie, Ind.; Ida M., wife of our subject; and Walter, of Elwood.

John Martin had been previously married to Miss Stout, a member of a sterling pioneer family, and she died leaving three children—Thomas, Cynthia (Mrs. Tomlinson) and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have three children, namely: Alfred J., born Dec. 29, 1889; Carlisle G., born Jan. 9, 1891; and Floyd M., born Jan. 21, 1900, who died aged two and one-half years. Mrs. Clark is a zealous and devoted member of the M. E. Church. Their beautiful home in the center of gracious hospitality.

HON. JOSEPH M. TILFORD (deceased) was born in Scott county, Ky., Feb. 17, 1811.

William Tilford, his grandfather, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1749, and was the founder of the family in America. His home was in Virginia, and he served under General Washington in the war of the Revolution.

Joseph M. Tilford, Sr., father of the late Joseph M., came to Indiana, and settled near Madison, Jefferson county, in 1816. Here young Joseph attended the public schools, and in 1827 attended the opening session of Hanover College, at that time under the Rev. Mr. Crow, who was its first president. Mr. Tilford's fellow students were Noble Butler, Daniel Smock, and Samuel and James Latimore. After a year in college Mr. Tilford served three years as an apprentice at the cabinet-making business, in which he engaged for himself in 1832 in Madison, Ind. There he remained until the fall of 1850, when he removed to Hanover, Ind., and three years later came to Indianapolis. In 1854, in company with Ovid Butler and J. M. Mathes, he bought the Indianapolis *Daily and Weekly Journal* of John Defrees for the sum of \$20,000. The corporation was the Indianapolis Journal Company, and into it was merged the *Free Democrat*. In 1856 Mr. Tilford became the president of the corporation, and retained that position until the sale of the plant to Col. W. R. Holloway in 1864, the price being \$30,000, not including the real estate, which was valued at an equal sum.

Mr. Tilford then formed a connection with the Indianapolis Publishing House, and later became a member of the firm of Tilford & Carlon, printers and book binders. They were established in the building now occupied by Carlon & Hollenbeck.

Mr. Tilford removed to Irvington in 1873, but three years later came back to Indianapo-

lis. In 1890 he again went to Irvington to make his home with his grandson-in-law, Prof. Wilson, with whom he lived until his death, Nov. 15, 1897. The circumstances of his death were remarkable. While attending the services at the Church on Children's Day, and the gathering was gay with happy faces and fragrant flowers, he was called to his heavenly home, and passed without a struggle before a physician could be summoned. Although he was eighty-six years of age, and the morning was damp and rainy, he had walked from his home to the church, a distance of four blocks, and taken a seat near the pulpit. The opening selection had been sung by the children's choir, and the responsive Scriptural reading had followed, Mr. Tilford attentively keeping track of the reading, when suddenly his head fell back on the pew, and though he was hastily taken into the lecture room, and tenderly cared for, nothing could be done, and he almost immediately passed away. Notwithstanding his great age, Mr. Tilford had appeared to be in excellent health, and heart failure was the cause of his sudden and unexpected death, which came as he would have had it, quickly and peaceably after a long and useful life.

Mr. Tilford was married in 1833 to Miss Mary Maxwell, by whom he had seven children: Dr. John H., who was a surgeon in the 79th Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the war of the Rebellion, died in September, 1894; Samuel E., a veteran of the Civil war, who served three months in the 11th Indiana Infantry, twenty-two months in the 26th Indiana Infantry, and one hundred days in the 123d Indiana, now lives in Indianapolis; Eliza E., Mrs. Green, lives in Kansas City; Emma J.; Julia V., Mrs. Avery, lives in Indianapolis; Charles died in childhood; and Alice T., Mrs. Garvey, lives in Indianapolis. Three sons-in-law of Mr. Tilford served in the Union army.

Joseph M. Tilford was a representative citizen, public spirited and progressive, making his mark in journalism, and his long connection with the *Indianapolis Journal* gave him a wide acquaintance with men and measures. During the war of the Rebellion he was president of the Journal Company, and made that paper a power in the land supporting the Government in all its measures for the suppression of the Rebellion. In early days he was a Whig, and an Abolitionist, and from its beginning a supporter of the Republican party. He was long a trustee of the

Northwestern Christian University, which has since become Butler College, was made an elder of the Christian Church in 1840, and was active in church work to the time of his death. A successful man, a good neighbor and a true friend, when he passed suddenly and quietly away, it was felt that a good man had been called from earth.

JOHN HARDIN, a representative citizen of Johnson county and a descendant of an honored pioneer family, was born Dec. 16, 1838, in Johnson county, Ind., a son of Judge Franklin and Ann (Goslin) Hardin, both natives of the State of Kentucky.

Judge Hardin was born July 27, 1810, in Fleming, now Nicholas county, Ky., of French ancestry, and he occupied an honorable place in the history of his native State, as jurist, statesman and representative citizen. The family was so prominent in the early days of Indian warfare that three States of the Union have considered it an honor to commemorate the name in important counties.

Franklin Hardin was the fifth child in the family of ten children born to Henry and Catherine Hardin, the others being Thomas and Benjamin, both of whom settled and died in Illinois; Elihu and Mark, both of whom died in Johnson county, Ind.; Elsa became Mrs. Sibold; Ruth married R. Burns; Miss Betsey; Hannah married J. Harris; and Rachel became Mrs. Waddle. Although these children, in the main, inherited robust constitutions and large stature from their ancestors, Franklin himself was under size, with a frail hold on life. For this reason he was given better school opportunities than his more robust brothers, and thus became prepared for the public duties which later awaited him. After the death of his father, he attended the county seminary in Carlisle for a space of six months, and with the other branches taught, was instructed very thoroughly in surveying. This knowledge was put to good account in later years. In 1822 his two older brothers explored White River Valley, Ind., and with means furnished by their father, had entered considerable land for themselves and others of the family, and in 1824, several members moved to Johnson county and a year later, the mother, with Franklin, then in his fifteenth year, set out on horseback to visit her sons in the wilderness of Indiana. Two years later the family moved to the State, and took up their abode

in White River township. Franklin was ambitious, and took advantage of every opportunity to obtain an education, and early began to teach school. During this time he laboriously put in his spare time at the study of law, but he probably overdid his strength, as a spell of sickness caused him to abandon it for a time.

In 1831 he returned to Kentucky in order to marry, and with his bride went back to Indiana, taught school one year on Fall Creek and then, in the fall of 1832, settled in Johnson county, where he later had a great political career and where he made his home until his death, July 9, 1890. In 1833 he received the appointment of assessor of White River township, the first employment, aside from school teaching, that he had secured in five years. In 1836 he was appointed county surveyor, and he held that position for six consecutive years. In 1840, party lines were closely drawn and he was brought forward as a leader, doing good service for the Democratic party, and in 1842 he received the nomination for representative. He was elected to the office, and re-elected in 1843 and 1844, and in 1845 was elected to the Senate. In 1850 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional convention. In 1851 land was now becoming more valuable, and people began to be anxious to have the old corner stones found and true lines of their property drawn, and there was a popular demand for the reinstatement of Mr. Hardin as surveyor, and he again filled the office for one year. However, in 1852, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was re-elected in 1856, and at the close of his second term withdrew from political life. During his legislative career he held high place in the estimation of his party, was a valued advisory member, and did much good work as a lawmaker. In 1856 he was chosen a delegate to the National convention, and supported the Breckenridge wing of the party and was a candidate for elector. In all his political career and in all his incumbency in office, he was ever the honorable, dignified representative of the country's best class of citizens. His religious connection all through life was with the Presbyterian Church.

In 1831 Franklin Hardin married Ann Goslin, daughter of Nathan Goslin, a miller by trade, later a very prominent farmer in Kentucky, who was the father of these chil-

dren: Harrison, a minister in the M. E. Church; Nathan, a farmer as was also David; Amanda, who became Mrs. Tronser; Ann, who became Mrs. Hardin; Sabra, who married J. Moore; Sarah, who married W. Moore; and Mary and Martha, twins. The children born to Franklin Hardin and wife were: Louisa, who married (first) J. Hoggeland, and (second) William St. John; Addison, who married Louisa Moore, and lives on the old homestead; Milton, living in Smith Valley; John; Tilghman, a Miami county farmer; Thomas, ex-clerk of Johnson county, surveyor and man of note; and Elizabeth, Mrs. Josiah Bell.

John Hardin was born and was reared at the old homestead in Johnson county, where he remained until grown to manhood. He developed good business qualifications, and when he was prepared to marry in 1868, had accumulated means. His interests have always centered in agricultural pursuits. After marriage he settled on a farm which he had purchased prior to this event, and in connection with farming manufactured brick for eight years. Then he built a commodious three-story brick residence, which the family yet occupies, and made many valuable and desirable improvements. At one time Mr. Hardin owned an immense acreage, but he has disposed of a great part of it, giving his children comfortable homes. In all his operations, farming and stockraising, he has been very successful and has long been one of the solid men of his township.

Mr. Hardin, true to family tradition, has always ably supported the Democratic party, eling, however, to the principles of its founders. Mr. Hardin has always been intolerant of frauds in any line, and in an effort to suppress some which seemed to be working against the best interests of the township, he took a bold stand, and was selected as the most efficient person to effect reforms. As a result of his efforts he obtained a reduction of the township tax levy from the sum of \$1.01 to fifty-nine cents, and during his term as township trustee also paid over \$3,000 debts and left the affairs of the township in first-class financial condition. His work was done ably and well, and with an eye single to duty. Mr. Hardin aims to be a good citizen in every way, and belongs to what is known as the Horse-thief organization, which is for the

purpose of protecting citizens from rogues. For many years he has been most highly regarded in the Masonic fraternity.

In 1868 Mr. Hardin married Miss Lorana C. Humbert, a lady of many graces of mind and person, born May 19, 1847, in White River township, daughter of Isaac and Martha J. (Mallow) Humbert, the former of whom was a native of Ohio, and the latter of Virginia, although they were married in Indiana. The Mallow family came to the State in 1834, and their last years were spent here as highly respected residents. Mr. Humbert was a carpenter and farmer and acquired a large property, at the time of death being also one of the much esteemed citizens of White River township. His estimable widow, at the age of eighty years, is a beloved member of her son-in-law's home. Mrs. Hardin is her only child. The father of Mrs. Humbert lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years and died in this county.

A family of five children was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, the eldest, George, dying young. The others are: Mary, who married Albert Steward; Frank, who operates the home farm; Nora, who married William Dunn, a merchant at Glenss Valley; and Mattie, who is Mrs. O. Dunn, of Delta, Iowa. The religious connection of the family is with the Christian Church.

JOHN BAPTIST RITZINGER (deceased) was born in Woerrstadt, Germany, not far from Mayence, Aug. 23, 1841, son of Frederic and Marianne (Kamp) Ritzinger, both natives of Germany. They had three sons: John Baptist; Frank L., of Burlington, Iowa; and Augustus W., of St. Paul, Minn.; and one daughter, Miss Mary.

Anton Kamp, the maternal grandfather of John Baptist, practiced law for more than forty years and died at the age of seventy-two. Of his three sons, two died in the prime of manhood. The oldest, John Baptist, for fifty years in active service of the State, lived to be eighty-five years old, and at his death in December, 1900, the old Kamp family which had flourished for over 350 years, in the vicinity of Mayence and Bingen, became extinct in the male line. The daughter, Marianne, married Frederic Ritzinger of the Rhenish branch of the Ritzinger family of Austria, a member locating on the Rhine at the time of the French Revolution; he lived to be ninety-five years old, and was so scrupulously just

and honorable in word and deed, that he lived long after his death in popular tradition. His son, Conrad Ritzinger, fought in the war against Napoleon, and was wounded on the field of Waterloo. He received the decoration of the "Iron Cross," an order only distributed from 1813 to 1815, and of which General Field Marshal Blucher, who commanded the Prussian forces, and decided the battle of Waterloo, held the "Grand Cross." By order of the Prussian cabinet the order of the "Iron Cross" was declared hereditary in 1837, and it would now be held by John Baptist Ritzinger had he lived. Almost ninety years old, Conrad Ritzinger died in 1877, and was buried with great military honors. His son,

Frederic Ritzinger was destined for the ministry, but preferred a more active life and abandoned the study of theology. In the early forties, he was deeply interested in the religious movement in South Germany, and in the establishment of the "Independent German Catholic Church," in opposition to the Church of Rome. The Church still exists. In 1848 he took an active and prominent part in the Revolution, holding several offices of trust, serving on the committee appointed to negotiate with the Grand Duke of Hesse, and was also one of the men chosen to draw up a Constitution. His various activities acquainted him either personally or by correspondence with a great number of the public men of his day. Foremost in his admiration stood Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot. The Revolution failed, and Frederic Ritzinger, together with other patriots, was imprisoned at the fortress of Mayence. At the end of a year the trial came up and the leading lawyers contended for the honor of defending the "political prisoners of Mayence." All were acquitted, for none had carried arms against the government. Deeply disappointed by the failure of the Revolution, his fortune wrecked, Frederic Ritzinger went to England and in the spring of 1854 came to the United States, locating in Indianapolis, Ind. Like most of the exiles of 1848, he had the dream of the independent life of the American farmer, but soon gave up this vision and directed his energies successfully into other channels. An ardent Republican he took an active interest in the organization of the German regiments of Indiana during the Civil war. Ever alive to public interests he helped to establish and maintain the German Schools, prominent of which was the German-

English School, one of the best schools of the city, and for which he procured some of the thorough school masters of Germany. The institution flourished until after the introduction of German into the public schools, when it slowly declined. Frederic Ritzinger was a man of kind heart and was most benevolent; the unfortunate, the struggling or the needy, never appealed to him in vain. He was generous and open-handed, almost to a fault. Though of splendid physique he did not attain the great age of his ancestors, the illness and early death of his eldest son, John Baptist, weighing heavily upon him. He died in 1879, aged sixty years.

John Baptist Ritzinger was not quite thirteen years old when the family came to America. He had the advantage of seven years of the thorough schooling of Germany, the last three years being spent in a private institution where he pursued languages—Latin, French and English. For a while he attended the public schools of the city, and then entered Fletcher's Bank, working his way up from the foot of the ladder. As long as he lived banking was his business. After the war he became a banker for himself, and carried on a very successful enterprise.

Mr. Ritzinger was married Dec. 4, 1867, to Myla F. Fletcher, daughter of Stoughton A. and Maria (Kipp) Fletcher. To this union were born two sons and three daughters: Fletcher lived to be nineteen years old; John Baptist died when a little over five years of age; Laura F. married William S. Briggs, of Boston, and is the mother of two daughters, Myla and Julia F.; Marea F. married Clinton L. Hare, and is the mother of six children, Helen, John Maurice, Clinton Larue, Robert Ritzinger, Myla and Laura. Julia F. married William C. Hauelson, and is the mother of one son, Baptist Ritzinger, and one daughter, Marea. Mrs. Ritzinger belongs to one of the old and prominent families of Indianapolis, her father having been one of the leading bankers of the city, the founder of Fletcher's Bank, and universally recognized as one of the most prominent and influential men of Indianapolis.

John Baptist Ritzinger died in 1877, at the early age of thirty-six years. He was a quiet and unassuming man in all his ways, but of real worth and genuine character, and his many manly qualities drew around him a large circle of warm friends. As a citizen he was highly esteemed, and his successful

career, so early terminated, gave rich promise had years been spared to him.

WILLIAM ELWARNER, secretary and manager of the Grocers' Baking Company, of Indianapolis, is at the head of an enterprise which exemplifies the most modern business principles. The characteristic features of the concern are the embodiments of his own ideas, for he was the chief promoter of the company, and the fact that he was selected for the management was evidence that his associates had confidence in his ability to put his theories into profitable practice. Naturally endowed with great energy, and keenly observant of good business principles, the success of the undertaking under his superintendence seemed to be a foregone conclusion to those who knew him, though there were many ready to predict failure for a business whose object was the common benefit of those who under any other circumstances recognized each other only as competitors. But the mere statement that so successful a man as Mr. Elwarner was willing to relinquish other business claims to give his time as manager in a novel and untried field demonstrates the confidence he himself held in the project. The results have proved that when confidence and ambition go hand in hand, prosperity invariably follows.

A brief review of Mr. Elwarner's early career is of interest, especially in the light of his present position. He was born in Dresden, Muskingum county, Ohio, and is of German extraction, his paternal grandparents having come to this country from Germany. They settled in Columbus, Ohio, where their son, Augustus, was born. He was married in Dresden, Ohio, to a native of that place, Lucy Green. William Elwarner was reared and educated in his native place, and on leaving school went to work with his father, who was a butcher. The father thought he saw a good opening in Columbus, Ind., so he moved thither, but luck seemed to be against him and he failed. He had taken his son, William, with him, as his assistant, and after the collapse of the business the latter, realizing that he would have to be the mainstay of the family, lost no time in finding employment elsewhere. He had no experience except that acquired in the butcher shop, but he determined to take the first work that came along, and meeting the foreman of a quarry he was engaged to shovel gravel. The unusual work was so hard on him at first that many a night,

when through with his labor, he could have cried with the pain in his hands. But youth is buoyant, and he had strength, so he soon accustomed himself to the hard work. However, his peace of mind was not to last long, for he heard that the quarry would soon be closed, and of the seventy hands employed only thirteen men to be retained, for the laying of five miles of steel rails. Fortunately he was one of those picked by the foreman, but when this work had been completed he was again "a gentleman of leisure." Before long he saw a gang working on a construction train, and upon asking about work was given a place. Two days afterward he was called over and questioned about his parents by the foreman, who proved to be a very good friend of the family, which fact made Mr. Elwarner rather more secure about his chances for work. But he felt that he could never be satisfied to continue thus, without any prospects of bettering his condition permanently, so, although the foreman was very sorry to lose him, he left. Going to Rushville, Ind., he found employment as clerk in a confectionery establishment in conjunction with which a bakery was also conducted. He was soon placed in the bakery, there gaining his first experience in that line, which has ultimately been his life work. After a while he went to Richmond, Ind., also commencing there as a clerk in a bakery, and within a year was given charge of it, continuing thus for some time. He now began to feel that he was sufficiently familiar with the business to start on his own account, so leaving his employer he returned to Rushville, and hired the store in which he had previously been employed, on Aug. 25, 1887, opening a bakery of his own with the limited capital of \$160. When he sold out, Sept. 1, 1888, he received \$387 for the business, and meantime had made a good living out of it and saved money besides. Coming to Indianapolis he spent about six weeks with his wife's people, enjoying a well-earned vacation, and then bought a dairy from his wife's father. After carrying on the dairy for a year he traded it for a piece of property at the corner of Mississippi and Twenty-sixth streets, and then bought a grocery at the corner of Sixteenth and Bellefontaine streets. Without any experience whatever, he embarked in the grocery business at that location. His ready money being all tied up in the property he secured \$600 by giving his father-in-law a mortgage on the place, and

thus began the business in which he continued so successfully for the succeeding fifteen years. That he began modestly may be assumed from the fact that his first day's receipts amounted to only \$3, half of which he had to pay his clerk. Three months later the clerk's services were dispensed with, and his place was filled by Mrs. Elwarner—a circumstance which Mr. Elwarner has ever since regarded as the chief factor in the prosperity of the business. Though she has never neglected her household duties, or made light of domestic obligations, Mrs. Elwarner has shown herself to be a born business woman, and her influence was felt in every department. Her pleasant manners and sincere desire to please patrons combined with the energy necessary to carry out her plans made the grocery so popular that before long it was seen that a meat market would be a profitable adjunct to the original establishment. The twelfth year he was in business Mr. Elwarner added a bakery to the already large business, which grew steadily until he sold it out, on May 30, 1904, to give the principal part of his time to the promotion of the Grocers' Baking Company, which had been incorporated on Jan. 1st of that year.

The years Mr. Elwarner spent in the grocery business were the most important in his commercial career. It is true that at the beginning he did not have the substantial position which he enjoys today, nor was he connected with enterprises of such note. But in those years he acquired the experience necessary to the successful discharge of the responsibilities now resting upon his shoulders, and gave evidence of the ability which has won for him so large a place in the confidence of his business associates. Nor may we overlook the fact that he laid the foundation of his solid financial condition at the same time. Mrs. Elwarner's aid and encouragement during all those years was an appreciable element in his prosperity, and Mr. Elwarner feels that too much credit cannot be given to her efficiency and devotion to his interests.

When Mr. Elwarner conceived the plan of the Grocers' Baking Company he imparted his ideas to the men whom he thought would be most interested in the promotion of such a concern. The grocers to whom he broached the scheme encouraged it at once, for the proposal appealed to them. The object was to supply grocers with bakery goods from a bakery owned and conducted by themselves

—a scheme the advantages of which are patent. The only question was: Will men who are essentially competitors in business work together in any cause for their common good? That they will has been amply proved during the brief life time of the Grocers' Baking Company, which has not only accomplished its primary object, but has succeeded in bringing all those interested closer together than was ever deemed possible. However, much preliminary work and planning were necessary before the plans could be set on foot. The company was incorporated Jan. 1, 1904, and the following officers elected: William Kothe, president; Louis Philip Cornet, vice-president; William Elwarner, secretary and manager; and H. E. Schortmeier, treasurer. These gentlemen, together with Charles Rinne, R. T. Mulis and William Rathert, constituted the board of directors. As Mr. Elwarner had been the prime mover in the organization of the company, and as his ideas formed the basis of their operations, it was a high compliment to his ability, and a well deserved one, that he should be entrusted with the active management, with full power to operate the business according to his own judgment. Such assurance of the high regard of his associates was a spur to success which Mr. Elwarner could not ignore, and he bent all his energies to the judicious conduct of this novel enterprise, so that its triumphant career is a fitting climax to years of earnest application and honest endeavor.

Some account of the company and its establishment will not be out of place in this connection. The capital stock of \$50,000 is divided among 260 shareholders—all of whom are connected with the grocery business of Indianapolis. To avoid the usual difficulties regarding the balance of power there is a provision which restrains any stockholder from owning any more than \$2,000 worth of stock. When the company was organized a building committee composed of Mr. Rinne, Mr. Elwarner and Mr. Rathert was appointed, to select a location and have plans for a building drawn, and the bakery erected is one of the largest and most modern in the State. The committee visited many of the large cities for the purpose of inspecting up-to-date bakeries before adopting the plans of the present building, a two-story and basement structure, 100x92 feet in dimensions, which cost \$60,000. It is equipped with every appliance known to the trade for facilitating the work and insur-

ing perfect cleanliness and the most approved sanitary conditions, so that the product can be guaranteed to be clean and healthful. None of the so called "box goods" are made, only the goods sold fresh every day by grocers generally. The company sells to grocers outside the city, shipping several thousand loaves of bread daily, besides cakes, rolls, etc. Employment is given to sixty hands, and twenty-seven delivery horses are in constant use. We quote the following from an article which appeared in "The Indiana Retail Merchant," for May, 1905:

"A floor space of nearly 17,000 feet is employed. In addition to this is the stock room, located in the basement of the building as are also the boilers, used for heating purposes only, as the machinery is run by immense electric motors, seven of which are required to furnish power sufficient to supply the demands. In another building, joining the main one, are the wagon sheds and stable, the sanitary condition of which is second to none. The floors are of mastic rock, sloping to gutters in the center of the building that are connected with sewers. A movable board floor covers the mastic rock, it being less injurious to the animals while standing in the stalls, and permitting of a complete flushing every day. Twelve wagons and twenty-seven horses are required to deliver the products of this company.

"To the roof of the building the flour is hoisted by a link elevator, being taken direct from the cars to a mixer where six barrels of flour are mixed at a single time. The flour passes through a sieve of fine silk, making it impossible for any foreign substance to get into the dough. From here it passes into the dough room below, where it goes into a machine that both weighs and molds each loaf, thereby securing a uniform weight in every loaf baked. Not a hand touches it from the time it leaves the cars in which it is brought to the bakery until it leaves the oven, being handled entirely by machinery. On the second floor are the dough rooms, the flour storage rooms and the cake bakery. These storage rooms have a capacity of twenty car loads of flour. In the cake bakery a force of twenty-four cake bakers are employed on rolls, doughnuts, layer cakes, etc., as the bakery makes no small cakes ordinarily termed 'box goods.' A reel oven of eight pans, constantly revolving, thus permitting a continual baking, is in use in this cake bakery, and has a capacity of

20,000 loaves every twenty-four hours, the capacity of the entire bakery being 100,000 loaves per day. It requires 1,200 dozen eggs weekly to supply the cake department, every one of which is candled before being broken and must be guaranteed by the persons from whom they are purchased as strictly fresh. The receipts from this part of the business amount to about \$1,500 per week. On the first floor are the bread ovens, which are of the most modern type, and are now turning out about 100,000 loaves of bread a week."

One change has been made in the executive board, Mr. Kothe having resigned the presidency because of the pressure of other business, and Mr. Cornet having succeeded him, Mr. Rinne taking the vice-presidency.

Mr. Elwarner has not been indifferent to the advantages of judicious investments, and he has put his surplus earnings into real estate and stocks. When he sold out his grocery business he owned four valuable pieces of property, including his nicely situated residence at No. 2109 Ashland avenue. He is a stockholder in several large enterprises, the most important of which are the Grocers' Baking Company and the Arizona-Colorado Copper Belt and Gold Mining and Milling Company, which latter was incorporated in September, 1901, under the laws of Arizona. The company has 2,500,000 shares of capital stock, at a dollar a share, fully paid up, and Mr. Elwarner is one of the large stockholders and a member of the Board of Directors. The concern has offices in the State Life Building in Indianapolis.

On July 18, 1885, Mr. Elwarner was married to Miss Amelia Gass, daughter of George H. and Margaret Gass, and they have had two children, Beulah and Ethel Katherine. Fraternally Mr. Elwarner unites with the Red Men and the Knights of Pythias. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

DR. ERNEST M. HAGGARD, physician and surgeon, whose office is at No. 719 Stevenson building, Indianapolis, was born in Mt. Alger, Jackson county, Iowa, Dec. 9, 1861, and is a son of David M. and Mary A. (Schmidt) Haggard. She was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, and he in Kentucky.

The Haggards, of England, from whom Dr. Haggard is descended, trace their lineage back to Sir Andrew Ogard (Haggard), who went to England from Denmark, and was nat-

uralized in 1433. Tradition says that James Haggard, a son of a wealthy and aristocratic lord of England, who had been educated for the ministry, left his native country, in 1698, and came to America on a merchant ship which made Norfolk, Va. He was still under twenty-one, and as his education was good, he was at first employed in teaching. Some time afterward he wedded a young lady connected with the school, and to their union were born: Nathaniel, Edmund, Zachariah and Gray (or Granville). Dr. Ernest M. Haggard belongs to the Edmund Haggard branch.

Edmund Haggard was born about 1725, and married a lady of Welsh descent named Rice. To them were born seven sons and two daughters. Of the sons, the eldest, William, was a preacher, teacher and miller, and he died at the age of ninety-eight years, eleven months and sixteen days; during the Revolutionary war he bore arms for three years. Rice Haggard, another son, was one of the celebrated preachers in the early days of the Christian (or Disciples) Church.

David Haggard, the third son of William, and grandfather of Dr. Ernest M., was born in Kentucky June 30, 1789, and by occupation was a farmer. He moved with his family to Iowa in the early settlement of that State, making his home in Dubuque county, where he died Dec. 21, 1865, at the age of seventy-six. In early life he was a Baptist, but later during the early days of the Restoration movement joined the Disciples. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, as his father had been in the war of the Revolution. On Jan. 12, 1809, he married Elizabeth Gentry, born in Madison county, Ky., Jan. 6, 1788, daughter of James Haggard Gentry; she died in Dubuque county, Iowa, Sept. 10, 1846. They had a family of seven sons and six daughters, all born in Kentucky.

David M. Haggard, the father of Dr. E. M. Haggard, was the eleventh child of David and Elizabeth, and he was born Dec. 17, 1829. On May 5, 1850, he married Miss Mary Ann Schmidt, who was born Aug. 18, 1832, eighteen miles below Strasburg on the Rhine river. Her father came from Germany to this country about 1847, sailing from Havre, France, to the mouth of the Mississippi in an old time sailing vessel, being about three months on the way. He located on a farm in Dubuque county, Iowa, which he cleared and improved, and there he died at an advanced age. His

four children, two sons and two daughters, are all living. They were reared in the Catholic faith. To David M. Haggard and wife were born ten children, six sons and four daughters, nine of whom are now living: Rev. Alfred M., Dean of the Bible College of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and minister in the Christian Church; Silas W., a real estate man at Toronto, S. Dak.; Charles L., a merchant at Seattle, Wash.; Dr. George D., a physician of Minneapolis, and a professor in the medical department of the University of Minnesota; Flora P., wife of Edward Conger, of Adel, Iowa; Dr. Ernest M.; Arabella, who died at the age of nine years; Mary Eliza, wife of Charles Beck, of Gordon, Neb.; Martha, wife of John Semones, of Denver, Colo.; Benjamin Franklin, who is unmarried, and has his home in De Soto, Iowa. David M. Haggard was ten years of age when taken by his parents to Iowa. At the age of seventeen, he was baptized and became a minister of the Christian Church. In the more than twenty-five years of his ministry he preached in several States, establishing the church at Concord, Minn., as well as a number of others, and his work was productive of many conversions, a host of people coming to him for baptism. Although self-educated he had a rare command of the English language, and a remarkable knowledge of the Bible. In 1859 Mr. Haggard started for California, but on reaching New Orleans was taken ill, and when he recovered returned home. When he left home he was a Democrat, but after seeing the prison pens of the South, he became a Republican. In 1863 he settled in Eau Claire, Wis., and in 1877 moved to Brown county, Minn., where he took up government land. In the early days he was a surveyor in the employ of the United States government in the Western States, and in Iowa and Minnesota he was a pioneer farmer, and in Wisconsin a lumberman, though, later, at Eau Claire, he engaged in a mercantile business. His death occurred Friday morning, April 10, 1896. For about six years he had a home at De Soto, Iowa, where his widow still lives.

Dr. Ernest M. Haggard was two years old when his parents removed from Iowa to Eau Claire, Wis., where he attended the public schools and grew to manhood. For some four or five years he helped his father in the making of his farm in Brown county, Minn., and for one year he worked in the pinneries in

Wisconsin. His next employment was with his brother in a meat market, after which he worked on the river. At Oskaloosa College, in the Iowa city of that name, he studied for a profession, being a student in that school from 1885 to 1890, in which latter year he was graduated with honor. During the long vacations he would do any work he could find to do—railroad bridge carpentry, farm work, book canvassing—for the purpose of paying his expenses another year. In order to earn money to pursue his medical studies he engaged in biographical work in Iowa, Wisconsin and in Illinois. He entered the Physio-Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, and taking a three years' course was graduated in 1894. Shortly thereafter he opened an office in Indianapolis and there he has been engaged in a very successful practice to the present time.

Dr. Haggard was married April 25, 1894, to Miss Cora L., a daughter of William H. and Margaret Caroline (Ayres) Brown. To this union were born five children: Paul Anthony, born April 21, 1895, died Aug. 10, 1895; Esther Margaret, born Aug. 3, 1896; Edmund Brown, born Jan. 18, 1899; Lois Mary, born Aug. 27, 1902; and Doris Mabel, born Feb. 7, 1905. Dr. and Mrs. Haggard are members of the Third Christian Church. He belongs to the Improved Order of the Knights of Pythias, where he has passed the chairs of the local and grand lodges, being commander of the Grand Lodge of Indiana in 1900. He is also a member of the I. O. R. M. Professionally he is affiliated with the National Association of Physio-Medical Physicians and Surgeons, the Physio-Medical Association of Indiana, and the Indianapolis Physio-Medical Society. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

Dr. Haggard has a comfortable residence at No. 2248 Central avenue. Mrs. Haggard graduated from Oskaloosa College in the class of 1891, and was for several years a teacher. Her father, William H. Brown (born in Ohio April 6, 1840), is a prominent farmer in Mahaska county, Iowa, fourteen miles from Oskaloosa, where he has lived for many years. During the Civil war he served in Company C, 15th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded in the battle of Shiloh. He married Margaret Caroline Ayres, born in Ohio May 5, 1838, and they have had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living: Cora L., born Feb. 3, 1867; Lena, wife of Charles

A. Kent, superintendent of schools at Charles City, Iowa; Ethel M., wife of the Rev. Frank Garrett, a missionary to China; William H.; Wirt, who with William H. is farming the home place; Justin, a graduate of Penn College and Haverford, and now a missionary in China; and Winnfield A., and Anna L., the latter a twin to Lena, are deceased.

William H. Brown has held various town offices of Monroe township, and is secretary of the Prairie Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. His assistance is frequently invoked to determine legal matters and to settle neighborhood disputes. Both he and his wife belonged to the Christian Church.

William Brown, father of William H., was a native of Virginia, of Holland-Dutch descent. He also was a farmer, and lived for a time in Ohio, and later in Story county, Iowa. In 1852 he settled in Mahaska county, Iowa, where he secured a quarter section of land. Before he completed his house he died from a congestive chill. He was about fifty years of age, and had a family of seven sons. In politics he was strongly interested, and did much speaking in the interest of the Democratic party.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Haggard was W. C. Ayres, who was born in Ohio, and came of Scotch ancestry. He was a farmer and a Universalist preacher. During both the Mexican and Civil wars he served as a soldier. Moving to Illinois, he had his home in that State until after the War, when he moved to Sullivan county, Mo., where he died at the age of sixty-nine years. In his family he had four children. His father was a Revolutionary soldier.

JOHN LAMBERT BACON belongs to one of the old pioneer families of Indianapolis. His father, Elisha W. Bacon, was born in Connecticut, removed to Indianapolis while a very young man, and built up a large business in plumbing, painting and tinning. His contracts were so profitable he was able to buy a good-sized tract of land on North Alabama street, and built his home, which is still standing, at the northeast corner of Alabama and North streets. It is one of the oldest houses in that part of the city. The old Trinity Church, and the Benjamin Harrison house, which stood on the corners opposite the Bacon homestead, have long since given way to apartment buildings.

Elisha W. Bacon married Eliza J. Conn, and they had seven children: Joshua, Wil-

liam M., Robert D., John Lambert, Charlotte, George J. and Fanny Elizabeth. William M. died in 1887. The other children all have their homes at present in Indianapolis, Joshua, the eldest son, now making his home with his son, the Rev. Charles E. Bacon, in Woodruff place. The older daughter is married to John Born and the younger daughter, Fanny E., to I. Lynn Klingensmith, who has a drug store on College avenue.

John Lambert Bacon was born March 12, 1838, and passed all his early life in the old homestead at North and Alabama streets. His father died in 1862, and the son continued to live with his mother until his marriage, several years later. He enlisted in Company C, 132d Ind. V. I., serving his full term of enlistment, and receiving his honorable discharge from the service. Mr. Bacon was with Haugh & Company, ironworkers (now the Brown Ketcham Company), for a great many years. The last twenty years of his business life were spent at the Atlas Engine Works, his entire business life being passed in the employ of these two firms. He retired from active work about fifteen years ago, and means to enjoy his last years in well-earned rest in his comfortable home at No. 207 East Fifteenth street.

During the seventies Mr. Bacon was married to Mrs. Mary Frances (Jones) Campbell, widow of the Hon. Henry Campbell, who was a member of the Indiana State Senate during the Civil war. Mrs. Bacon was a daughter of James Jones, a prominent citizen of Greencastle, Ind., where he served as postmaster for a number of years and was widely known as "Uncle Jimmy Jones." Rebecca Foster, Mrs. Bacon's mother, was of an old Virginia family which removed to Kentucky soon after the Revolution. Alexander Foster, her grandfather, came to America when he was but fifteen years old, and fought with the Pennsylvania troops in the Revolutionary war. He was granted a pension in 1832, and passed his last days at Crawfordsville, Ind. Mrs. Bacon has an old china saucer her grandmother brought from Scotland to Virginia, and then carried in a pioneer wagon over the mountains from Virginia into Kentucky. With her sister, Mrs. Mellie Wilson, of Attica, Ind., Mrs. Bacon is one of the two surviving members of a large family. She has a daughter by her first marriage, Minnie May Catherine, married to Howard C. Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have a son, Bert, married to Mattie V. Roach in 1896. Their

daughter, Catherine Lucille Bacon, is the only grandchild in the family, and divides her grandfather's attention with G. A. R. meetings and the old Volunteer Firemen's meetings. Mr. Bacon is a member of the "Fire-fighter's Club," an organization of veterans of the days when the Indianapolis Fire Department fought fires with buckets and a hand engine.

JOSIAH BELL, one of the prosperous farmers and well known residents of White River township, Johnson county, was born in Preble county, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1834, son of David and Susan (Roberts) Bell, natives of North Carolina.

Josiah Bell, the paternal grandfather, was a native of North Carolina, of Irish descent. By occupation he was a farmer, but probably died in Ohio when in middle life. The maternal grandfather was also a native of North Carolina.

David Bell, the father, was a farmer in Ohio, and moved to Illinois, locating in Mt. Sterling, Brown county, where he resided for about ten years, when he returned to the old home in Preble county, Ohio, in 1848, and died there in that year, aged about forty years. His wife died in May, 1848, aged about thirty-five years, a steadfast member of the Christian Church. Nine children were born to them, and of this large family, five are now living: Martha, wife of Jeremiah Vincent; Lucinda, wife of Jerry Robinson, of Hutchinson, Kans.; Josiah; Mariah, wife of Richard Paddock, of Thawville, Ill.; and Eli, of West Newton, Indiana.

Josiah Bell resided in Preble county, Ohio, until he was eighteen or nineteen years of age, when he removed to Illinois and remained there until 1848. At that time he returned to Ohio with his father. His education was obtained in the common schools of Ohio, and at Clayton Academy, Clayton, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1856. Following his graduation he taught school five or six years, worked at the carpenter's trade several years more, and operated a mill in Rushville, Ill. In 1879, Mr. Bell went to Texas and engaged in the cattle business in the "Panhandle" country for three years; then removed to Kingman, Kans., and embarked in the sheep business for five years. In addition he was a merchant at Bluffs, Ill., and later engaged in the same line at Bluff Creek, in Smith's Valley.

For the past few years he has been conducting the excellent farm owned by his wife, in Section 33, White River township. He has resided in Johnson county, Ind., since 1886. This farm consists of sixty-seven acres all well cultivated, and supplied with good buildings, as well as a comfortable residence.

On Feb. 4, 1858, Mr. Bell was married to Miss Margaret Jones, and four children were born to them: Mattie, wife of Wesley Brown, resides at Kingman, Kans., and has six children; Oscar, who married Laura Line, operates a meat market in Greenville, Ohio; Lulu married Milton Paddock of White River township, and has one child living, Margaret; Henry died at the age of two years. Mrs. Bell died in 1868, aged about thirty-three. She belonged to the Christian (or New Light) Church. On Jan. 31, 1900, Mr. Bell married Miss Bettie Hardin, daughter of Judge Hardin. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bell are members of the Methodist Church. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow, and in politics he is a Republican. He has many friends in the community where he now makes his home.

CHARLES G. ZABEL (deceased), an early promoter of the manufacturing interests of Indianapolis, was born at Weinböla, in the Kingdom of Sachsen, Germany, July 12, 1830, and was reared to farm pursuits, receiving but eight years of schooling. He was a son of John G. and Rosa (Herrman) Zabel, both members of a prominent and highly respected family. They died in their native land, leaving these children: Frederick, who came to America in 1848, locating at Louisville, Ky., and died there; Charles G.; Hannah; Christina; Augusta; Emilia, and Rosa—all the daughters remaining in the old country.

Charles G. Zabel remained under the parental roof until the death of his father. At the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed to the cabinet making trade, at which after three years of work he received but fifty pfennige (about twelve cents) a week in wages. In 1851 he emigrated to America, the sum of \$310 which he received from his father's estate enabling him to make the voyage. He landed at New York and then pushed on to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he found employment and remained until 1854, when he went for one year to Lawrenceburg. In 1856 he first came to Indianapolis, and the years 1857-58 he spent at Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1859

at Tell City, Ind., engaged in carpentering, but late in the latter year he went to Louisville and worked there at his trade until 1861. In that year he returned to Indianapolis, and here became one of the most skilled men in his line in the Union of Cabinetmakers. This was an association of eighteen young men who had learned their trade in Germany and joined together for mutual benefit. Each put in \$400 and they formed a land syndicate, purchasing a tract of land on which they erected temporary buildings, met their obligations, established thus a good credit, and later put up more substantial buildings of brick. The Cabinetmakers Union is still carried on as an industrial concern, some of the original promoters of the enterprise being yet interested. The history of this enterprise is very interesting. They built their own shops, worked in concert, piled up their lumber, after working hours in other places were over, did their own guarding, kept honest and true to each other, and attained success in their work of building up one of the biggest manufacturing plants in Indianapolis. After twenty-eight years Mr. Zabel sold his stock and retired from active labor, investing his capital in real estate, from which he realized a comfortable income. From 1888 Mr. Zabel was not connected with the Union, although three of his early comrades still are interested.

When Mr. Zabel came first to Indianapolis the population was about 18,000 and the future of the city did not look encouraging. But he lived to see the poor streets converted into beautiful thoroughfares, the erection of buildings rivalling those of any other inland city, and a wonderful growth and development of manufacturing and railroad interests. His late residence at No. 1015 East Ohio street, built in 1873, and occupied by him ever after, was at that time at the very edge of town, although now close to the center of the city. He was interested in all the city's development and identified with much of it. Mr. Zabel was not a member of any religious body, but believed in and strictly observed the Golden Rule as his line of conduct. In fraternal connection he was an Odd Fellow, and he belonged to the society of German Pioneers. In politics he was a Republican on national questions, but in local affairs voted for the candidate he judged most fit. He died at his home May 7, 1907.

In 1864 Mr. Zabel married Kate Merlou, who was born in Germany and came with

the family to America in 1847, when four years of age. The parents settled at Pales-tine, Hancock Co., Ind., and she was reared on a farm. Her father, Henry A. Merlou, a most estimable man, died at the age of eighty-two years. His children were: Henry; John; Conrad; George; Mary; Kate; Emma; and Lizzie. Of the four children of this marriage two died young, the others being: Anna, who died aged twenty-one years; and Laura, wife of A. Graul, a merchant of Indianapolis. The mother, who was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, died in 1871.

In 1873 Mr. Zabel married Barbara Korn, born in Germany, where she lived until the age of twenty-eight. Her parents died when she was young, and she accompanied a sister and an aunt to America. She is a most estimable lady, full of health, ability and cheerfulness, and has made a happy, sunshiny home for our subject. They reared two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom reflect much credit upon them, viz.: Emil, who is a bookkeeper in one of the breweries; and Lena, who married Carl L. Peters, a promising young man, who is a member of the firm of Geiger & Peters.

ADDISON HARDIN, in his lifetime a successful farmer residing on Section 33, White River township, Johnson Co., Ind., was born Oct. 31, 1834, at his late home, son of Judge Franklin and Ann (Goslin) Hardin, natives of Kentucky.

William Henry Hardin, father of Judge Franklin Hardin and grandfather of Addison Hardin, was known as "Harry" Hardin, and was born in 1768 in Pennsylvania, but later came to Kentucky with some of the first of the pioneers of that State, down the Ohio river in a flat boat. His death occurred in the State of his adoption, when he was about sixty years of age. Twelve children, who grew to maturity, were born to him, the majority of whom found their way to Indiana as pioneers, while others settled in Illinois in the pioneer days of that State. All of them were worthy citizens, and showed forth in their lives the virtues inherited from the French Huguenots who founded the family.

Nathan Goslin, the maternal grandfather of Addison Hardin, was also one of the good old pioneers of Kentucky. His calling was that of a miller, and he made many trips to New Orleans on the river by flat boat. His

death occurred in Kentucky, when he was about seventy years of age, and his family was a large one.

Judge Franklin Hardin was a land surveyor, who located in Indiana about 1828, purchasing a farm in Marion county at Glenns Valley, but never lived upon it, he making his home on Fall creek for about two years, when he settled on a farm of 160 acres in White River township, and there he resided until his death. In addition, he bought an eighty-acre tract northwest of the home farm, which he superintended, his boys operating it as they grew to manhood. During the early days of their residence in Indiana, Judge Hardin's duties as surveyor called him from home the greater portion of the time, and the burden of attending to the farm fell upon the shoulders of his wife, who was one of the good pioneer women of that time. He was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas for two terms, serving eight years. This court was afterward merged into the Circuit Court, and he was also county surveyor for six years, and was a member of the lower house in the State Legislature for a number of years, and then was elected to the State Senate. Judge Hardin was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State, and one of the most prominent men in Johnson county. Few men of his day were better versed in the law than he, and he was a hard student and a fine mathematician and geologist, as well as a superior lawyer. His large law library was one of the finest in the State. In 1890 occurred his death, at the venerable age of eighty years; his wife had died a few years before, when she was seventy-five years old. They were members of the old school Presbyterian Church, in which they enjoyed universal respect and esteem. Six sons and two daughters were born to Judge and Mrs. Hardin, five of whom are now living: Louisa, wife of William St. John, of Morgan county; Milton, of Smith Valley, White River township; John, of White River township, near Kinder post office; Tilghman, at Bennett's Switch post office, Miami county; and Elizabeth (Bettie), wife of Josiah Bell, of White River township.

Addison Hardin was reared upon the home farm, attending the old-fashioned subscription schools in the log cabin school houses, with a log left out for a window, the hole being covered with greased paper. The first school he attended was one of this de-

scription, taught by his father, it being one of the few then to be found in that neighborhood. These schools usually were held but three months out of the year. When he became old enough, Addison Hardin became himself a school teacher, and for eight or ten terms held this position, remaining at home until twenty-eight years of age. All of his life was spent in Johnson county, with the exception of five years spent in Illinois and six years in Missouri. He owned thirty-one acres of the old farm, and forty acres adjoining, as well as 142 acres in Henry county, Md. All of his land is in excellent condition, and Mr. Hardin was an up-to-date farmer, employing modern methods and machinery, with the result that his acres yielded good returns, and his success was unquestioned. The home is a pleasant one, and he kept his barn and other out-buildings in good condition, the entire farm bespeaking the thrift and good management of the owner.

On Dec. 24, 1862, Mr. Hardin was married in Coles county, Ill., to Miss Louisa A. Moore, daughter of William P. F. and Sarah (Goslin) Moore, and seven children were born to them: John married Miss Anna Leota Bailey, and has four children, Laura, Esther, Carl and Gertrude; Sarah Ann died when about thirty-two years of age; Franklin lives on a farm owned by his father in Henry county, Mo., and is unmarried; Frances died at the age of five years; Martha resides in Indianapolis; Addison died in infancy; William is a railroad man, conductor on one of the Chicago elevated roads. Mrs. Hardin is a member of the Christian (or Disciples) Church, in which she is an active worker, and she is a most estimable lady. In politics Mr. Hardin was a Democrat, as was his father before him, and he held the position of school director for a number of years.

JAMES C. ARMSTEAD, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Indianapolis, is of the third generation of the family in America. It is a remarkable fact that each of these three generations bore arms in defense of the country. The grandfather was Joseph Armstead, who in Colonial times emigrated from England, his native land, to America. When the war broke out he joined the Revolutionary army and fought against the mother country. He lived in Connecticut. It is believed by the family that the correct way of spelling the name is Armitstead.

Henry Y. Armstead, the father of James C. Armstead, was born in Connecticut about 1785, one of eight children, and when a lad he was brought by his parents to western New York, the family settling near Buffalo, where Henry Y. was reared to manhood. There he married Sarah Blake (her stepfather's name was Cooper). Later he moved to Ohio, near Cincinnati, where he spent the remainder of his life. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife died at the residence of her son James C., in Indianapolis, at the ripe old age of ninety-four. Henry Y. Armstead had a sister who married a man named Cooper.

James C. Armstead was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, about ten miles north of Cincinnati, in 1820, the seventh of a family of thirteen children, consisting of nine sons and four daughters, of whom he is the sole survivor. Mr. Armstead married, in Butler county, Ohio, in 1845, Miss Olive Patterson, who was born in southern Ohio in 1824. Eight children have been born to James C. and Olive Armstead, four sons and four daughters. Of these four are now living, namely: John T., lives in Duluth, Minn.; James H., in Indianapolis; Mrs. Lucy Hill, in Oklahoma, and Miss Mary E. Armstead in Indianapolis.

Mr. Armstead enlisted in 1863 in Company G, 136th O. V. I., for the one hundred days' service. He served the full time and received an honorable discharge. He is a member of John F. Ruckle Post, No. 165, G. A. R., and has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. since 1864. Mr. Armstead has been a resident of Indianapolis since 1869, and his present home is at No. 419 Dorman street. For a number of years he has been engaged in mercantile business as a grocer. He has made many warm personal friends in Indianapolis during his residence here of more than a third of a century and he is held in the highest esteem for his genial disposition and his many sterling traits of character.

AUGUSTUS STELTING. At No. 2815 West Washington street, Indianapolis, is located the attractive home of Augustus Stelting, who is now living practically retired, having gained a competence through honorable and well-directed efforts and having been essentially the architect of his own fortune. He well merits classification among the representative citizens of Indianapolis and is a

member of one of the honored pioneer families of the State, coming of that stanch German stock which has contributed so materially to the progress and prosperity of our great republic.

Though he has passed practically his entire life in America, Mr. Stelting is a native of Germany, having been born in Leipsic, Germany, June 9, 1831, son of Dietrich and Sophia Stelting. The parents were born and reared in Germany, where the father learned the trade of cooper, to which he continued to devote his attention during his entire active career. He had attained a position of independence in his native land and could have there passed the remainder of his life in comfort, but he was anxious to establish his sons where better opportunities were afforded for individual effort and where there was freedom from monarchical rule. Accordingly, in 1836, accompanied by his family, he emigrated to America, landing in Baltimore and thence proceeding to Strausburg, Crawford Co., Pa., where he remained about one year and then came to Indianapolis, which was then but a village. Here, associated with his brother Christian, who had accompanied him, he engaged in the work of his trade, and a few years later he removed to Plainfield, Hendricks county, where he purchased land and erected large shops, establishing an extensive cooperage business. A number of years later he disposed of his interests in the town and purchased a farm on the Rockville pike road, in the same county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years and where his wife died. Eventually he sold the property and, in company with four of his children, removed to Vernon county, Wis., where he entered a large tract of government land which he developed into a valuable farm, and there he passed the rest of his signally honorable and useful life, dying in 1880, at the venerable age of ninety-two years. He was a man of superior education and wielded a marked influence in the various communities where he lived, while he ever commanded uniform confidence and esteem. He and his wife were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church and reared their children in that faith. By industry and good management Dietrich Stelting accumulated a valuable estate in Wisconsin, and this was inherited by the four children who accompanied him on his removal to that State in the pioneer days. He was a Democrat in

politics, was broad-minded and public-spirited, and his charity and kindness in all the relations of life were proverbial, while he was ever helpful and sincere, imbued with that high principle which made him believe in the honesty of others. Being an excellent judge of character, he was not often betrayed in his trust in his fellow-men. Of his children we enter the following brief record: William, who was married in Wisconsin, is now a resident of Tennessee; Augustus was the next in order of birth; Frederick is a prosperous farmer in Tennessee; Salinda, who was born after the emigration to America, was first married to James Williams and after his death became the wife of John Jones, her first husband having died while serving as a Union soldier in the Civil war (she died in Wisconsin); Mary is the wife of Jonas Hubbard, a farmer in Wisconsin.

Augustus Stelling was but five years of age at the time of his parents' emigration to America, and his early educational discipline was received in German Lutheran schools in Indianapolis. He remained at home until he had attained maturity, learning the cooper's trade under the direction of his father, whom he assisted in his work for many years, and he thus continued until his marriage, in 1851, when he established a home of his own in Plainfield. In the meanwhile he had also learned the carpenter's trade, to which he continued to devote his attention until 1855, when he purchased a farm in Hendricks county, conducting the same about one year and then disposing of the property and starting for Wisconsin, to visit his father and other members of the family. While in that State he filed claim on a tract of government land, in Vernon county, shortly afterward returning to his home. Three years later he removed with his family to his place in Wisconsin, where he made some improvements, continuing his residence there for seven years and then returning to Indiana, where he passed the ensuing seven years, at the expiration of which he again removed to his Wisconsin farm, to the cultivation and improvement of which he devoted the next seven years. He then disposed of the property and came to Indianapolis. Later he purchased and took up his residence on a farm in Hendricks county, remaining there about a year, and then again establishing his home in the capital city. He eventually disposed of the

Hendricks county farm and later bought a tract of 250 acres in Greene county, and this place, which is now a very productive and valuable farm, he still owns. He there maintained his home for five years, at the expiration of which he rented the place and bought his present attractive residence in Indianapolis, where he has ever since lived. Shortly after his final return from Wisconsin Mr. Stelling accepted a position as traveling representative for the firm of Chandler & Taylor, manufacturers of agricultural machinery and implements, in Indianapolis, and he continued in the employ of this concern for fourteen years, exhibiting their products at State and county fairs and otherwise doing much to promote the interests of the business. In addition to his residence property Mr. Stelling has become the owner of other valuable realty in Indianapolis, including a double tenement house and a good house and lot on Redmond street, and by his efforts and excellent business methods he has accumulated a competence and is enabled to live retired from the more active duties of business life, giving his attention to the supervision of his real estate and other interests. He has been the builder of his own fortune, having received nothing from his father's estate but that best of all bequests, the wise and noble counsel of an honored parent, so that he went forth well equipped for the battle of life, with high principles and a high sense of his stewardship and of the responsibilities which attend every life. He has lived retired since 1893 and is known as one of the public-spirited and loyal citizens of Indianapolis, in whose material prosperity and advancement he maintains a lively interest. He is staunchly arrayed in support of the Democratic party, but has never desired the honors or emoluments of public office.

On Nov. 23, 1851, Mr. Stelling was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Wiley, who was born in Hendricks county, Aug. 25, 1834, and who has proved a devoted wife and helpmate, making the home one of ideal character. She is a daughter of Alfred and Susan (Thompson) Wiley, who were married in their native State of North Carolina, the former being a son of William and Anna (Armfield) Wiley, natives of Virginia. William Wiley was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, after which he located in North Carolina, whence, in 1833, he removed to Hendricks county, Ind., becoming one of the pioneers of

that section of the State. There he entered eighty acres of government land, upon which he erected a primitive log cabin and made other slight improvements. He died in 1837, while on a visit to North Carolina, his remains being brought to Hendricks county for interment and being the first to find a resting place in Gossett's cemetery. He was born in 1760. He and his wife were prominent members of the M. E. Church. His children were as follows: Abner, Isaiah, Shannon, Samuel, William and Alfred (father of Mrs. Stelting). The Wiley family comes of stanch old Irish stock, and William Wiley's wife was of German lineage.

Alfred Wiley was reared to maturity in North Carolina and several years after his marriage removed thence to Ohio, settling on a farm near Dayton, where three children were added to the family circle. In 1834 he became a pioneer of Hendricks county, Ind., taking up his abode on the land entered by his father and later securing an additional eighty acres. He here improved a good farm and became one of the prominent and influential men of the locality. Late in life he sold out, with a view to removing to Wisconsin, but he finally determined to remain in Indiana, and purchased a farm near Danville which was his home until his death, which occurred in 1870 while he was visiting one of his sons, in Illinois; his remains were brought to Hendricks county and laid to rest in the same cemetery as were those of his honored father. His wife survived until 1897, passing away at the venerable age of eighty-eight, in Illinois. Mr. Wiley was a Democrat in politics and originally he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, but later became identified with the Baptist Church, in whose work they were prominent. Their children were as follows: Harper, who died at the age of eight years; Abner, who died in Kansas, where he was a successful farmer; Susan, wife of William Glascock; Malinda, wife of Mr. Stelting; William, who died in New Orleans; John, whose death occurred in Indiana; Henry, who resides on the old homestead; Elizabeth, wife of Ezra Dickinson; Harriet, who died at the age of fourteen; and Sarah, who died at the age of eleven years.

Grandfather William Wiley was an Irish gentleman of the fine old type, genial in nature and with a kindly word for all. His reminiscences in regard to the pioneer days and his service as a Revolutionary soldier were ever

full of interest. He endured the hardships and privations which the valiant patriots suffered during the dark days when the liberty of the nation hung in the balance, being at times with barely sufficient clothing to cover himself, while hunger was the rule rather than the exception. The soldiers frequently found it necessary to cut the linen from the looms of the women and manufacture rude clothing from the same, while the fortunes of war were such that they were at times compelled to secure food from those who needed it themselves. So great was the distress that a complaint was made to Washington, who finally invited the command of which Mr. Wiley was a member to have breakfast with him. At the foot of a big tree the breakfast was prepared, consisting of potatoes and salt, the revered father of his country offering a long prayer before the meal. The object lesson was not lost, and the soldiers decided that if their great general could thus subsist and carry forward the fight they too could do their part, and how well they did this history records.

John Thompson, grandfather of Mrs. Stelting in the maternal line, was born in Virginia and later removed to North Carolina, where he was engaged in farming until his death. His wife came to Indiana, where she reared her children to lives of honor and usefulness, her death occurring in Henry county. She was a devout Methodist and was a noble Christian woman, devoted to her children and her home. Of her children we record that John died in North Carolina; Elizabeth became the wife of Thomas Odell; Hannah married J. C. Patton; James was next in order of birth; Kate married Reuben Coverdale and after her death he married her sister Martha, the youngest of the children, all of whom are now deceased.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Stelting we enter the following data: Harriet is the wife of Joseph Maynard, of Wisconsin; Susan is the wife of George Ryman, of Indianapolis; Josephine is the wife of William Bradford, of Johnson county, Ind.; Alfred is an erecting engineer, residing in Indianapolis; Eudora is the wife of M. C. Werkheiser, of Trenton, N. J.; William, a molder by vocation, resides in Indianapolis; John W. is foreman of the steam-fitting department in the factory of Chandler & Taylor; and Lawrence is a resident of the city of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Stelting are identified with the M.

E. Church, of which she is a member, while he contributes liberally to the various departments of church work and is a close student of the Bible, for which he has the utmost reverence, believing that it amply provides for the guidance of mankind in all the relations of life.

JUDGE GEORGE W. GRUBBS, ex-Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and a highly esteemed citizen of Martinsville, Ind., was born Sept. 26, 1841, in Franklin, Johnson county, Ind., son of Richard F. and Louisa (Armstrong) Grubbs, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Pennsylvania. A family of six children was born to these parents, the three survivors being: Judge George W.; Helen, wife of Charles A. Sloan, of Franklin; and Mary L., Mrs. Bryan, of Franklin, Indiana.

Richard F. Grubbs was born in Kentucky, son of Richard Grubbs, who also was a native of Kentucky, of Virginia parentage. The family originated in England. Richard F. was one of a large family. He learned the tailoring business in Kentucky, and in 1835, he moved to Indiana and located at Franklin. His home was a little farm adjacent to the city, and here he also carried on merchant tailoring. Although he voted with the Republican party, and was once assessor of Johnson county, he was not what would be called a politician. His death occurred in 1867. Both he and his wife belonged to the Baptist Church. She was a daughter of Thomas Armstrong, a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he came to Indiana, and was one of the early settlers in Indianapolis. He kept tavern in that city on the site of the old "Bates House." Mr. Armstrong was one of the soldiers of the War of 1812. The last few years of his life were spent in Franklin, where he died at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, in which he was a deacon. He was also one of the trustees of Franklin College.

Judge George W. Grubbs was reared in Franklin and enjoyed all the educating influence of a college town. In 1861 he was one of the graduating class at Franklin College, and spent the first year after leaving his Alma Mater as principal of the Franklin Academy. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 70th Ind. V. I., as a private, for service in the Civil War. In August, 1863, he was commissioned

first lieutenant of Company F, of the same regiment, and served in the field until September, 1864, when he was made assistant Adjutant-General of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps. In November, 1864, he was commissioned Major of the 42d U. S. Col. Inf., and served with this rank until April, 1866, when he was mustered out at Huntsville, Ala. This gallant soldier, so often promoted, did not escape the wages of war. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek, he was one of the unfortunate ones who received wounds. Major Grubbs participated in these memorable battles: Russellville, Ky.; all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, and Resaca, when the only guns taken from Gen. Johnston during the campaign, were captured by his valiant brigade.

After the war Major Grubbs selected law for his chosen life-work, and entered upon its study with the legal firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback, of Indianapolis. He graduated from the Indianapolis Law School, in 1867, and in November of the same year he came to Martinsville, and here he has been engaged in practice ever since.

Judge Grubbs has always been identified with the Republican party, and for many years has been prominent in its ranks. In 1875 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, and served one term, and was then elected to the State Senate, serving from 1877 to 1881. In 1886 he made the race for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, but was defeated by Col. C. C. Matson, the district being distinctly Democratic. In 1888 he was elected Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, and was re-elected in 1894, serving until November, 1900 when he declined further honors, and resumed his private practice. His public career has been one of marked ability, and he is justly regarded as one of the strong men of the State.

On Nov. 28, 1872, Judge Grubbs was united in marriage with Miss Mary Viola Griggs, daughter of Judge A. S. and Phoebe (Hutchinson) Griggs, of Martinsville. Four children were born to this union, namely: George Earle, Donald R., Daisy I., and Sidney M., the two latter still residing at home. The eldest son, George Earle, died in February, 1897, after having completed a course in law and being admitted to the Bar—a young man of brilliant promise. Donald R., the second son, is connected with the Gall Carpet Company, at Indianapolis; he married Miss

Theresa Crouse, and has a family of three children.

Judge Grubbs and wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which he belongs to the board of stewards, and for fifteen years was Sunday-school superintendent. He is a valued comrade in Blankenship Post, No. 77, G. A. R., and is a Past Department Commander of the Department of Indiana, G. A. R.

ELIZA GORDON BROWNING, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, has been connected with that institution continuously since 1880, and has been librarian since 1892. Her eminent fitness for this incumbency and for responsibilities has been demonstrated time and again by her capable administration of various positions. Undoubtedly Miss Browning's mental qualities are inherited from a long line of intellectual ancestors, men and women who have been leaders of thought and progressive movements in their day as far back as history records. They are Americans of the highest type, people characterized by strength of mind, breadth of view, high-minded patriotism and distinguished public services. Miss Browning's immediate ancestors, both paternal and maternal, have been notable men in public life in Indiana, identified with political and literary interests in the city of Indianapolis and throughout the State.

Edmund Browning, her grandfather, was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lewright) Browning. He was born in Culpeper, Va., in 1795, and as a lad served in the War of 1812. He was for many years proprietor of a hotel in Indianapolis located on Washington street, where the New York Store now stands. From 1860 until the office was abolished, shortly before his death (which occurred in 1877), he was register of public lands in Indiana. He married Eliza Gordon, daughter of George and Sarah Wynne (Moss) Gordon, and granddaughter of Major Hugh and Jane (Ford) Moss.

Hon. William John Brown, Miss Browning's maternal grandfather, was a son of George and Hannah (John) Brown and a grandson of Thomas and Mary (Ball) Brown and John and Barbara (Evans) John. He was a lawyer and journalist, editing the Indianapolis *Sentinel* from 1850 to 1855, and became prominent in both State and national affairs as legislator and in other important connections. He was a member of the State Assembly from 1829 to 1832; served as pros-

ecuting attorney for the Indiana district from 1832 to 1836; as secretary of the State from 1836 to 1840; as member of the Assembly again in 1841-42; in the national Congress, 1843-44 and 1849-50; and between these terms as assistant postmaster-general, from 1845 to 1849. Mr. Brown's high sense of personal responsibility in the discharge of the duties intrusted to him, his thorough comprehension of the people he represented and his desire to fulfill to the utmost their expectations regarding his services, made him an admirable public servant, and he maintained a position of power and prominence for many years. He married Susan Tomkins, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Wyatt) Tomkins, and her grandfather was a near relative of Vice-President Daniel D. Tompkins. Admiral George Brown, U. S. N., son of William John and Susan (Tomkins) Brown, has a world-wide record, which requires no comment here. His brother, Hon. Austin H. Brown, is also a man of mark, having served frequently in high offices of trust, in his city and State as well as in the councils of the nation.

The Browning, Lewright, Moss, Brown, John and Wyatt families are all of Virginia, the Gordons, of Philadelphia, the Tomkins, of Staten Island, N. Y. Three of Miss Browning's great-great-grandfathers, Thomas Brown, Hugh Moss and John John, and her great-grandfather, George Brown, were soldiers and officers in the Revolutionary war. George Brown also served in the Indian wars from 1783 on, and in the War of 1812. In 1825 his wife, Hannah (John) Brown, was left a widow with her little children in the then sparsely settled county of Rush, in Indiana. Here she brought up her family, and as there was no doctor within a radius of ten miles, she sent to Cincinnati for the necessary books, studied medicine and practiced her profession in the neighborhood. She is entitled to the distinction of being the first woman doctor in Indiana. Her second son, Dr. Ryland T. Brown, read medicine with her and later attended the Ohio Medical College. All through his life he occupied positions of importance in educational and national affairs. He was State geologist of Indiana; chemist in chief in the Department of Agriculture in Washington; and later was appointed by the government to make a survey of the State of Indiana to disclose her natural resources. The rich coal fields of Indiana were a result of this survey. During the last year of his life he

occupied the chairs of Natural Science in the North Western Christian University, and Chemistry and Physiology in the Indiana Medical College.

Miss Browning was born Sept. 23, 1856, at Fortville, Hancock county, Ind., daughter of Woodville and Mary Anne (Brown) Browning, and was but a few months old when brought by her parents to Indianapolis, where she has ever since made her home. Her father, who was a merchant, died in 1861. She received her education in public and private schools in the city. Entering the library as a substitute in 1880, Miss Browning gave her services for a year without compensation. Her peculiar adaptability for the work—the result of a combination of energy and executive ability with a thorough knowledge of and love for books—soon developed, and she rose steadily until, in April, 1892, she was honored with election to the position of librarian. The next year she was re-elected by acclamation, and she has held the position continuously ever since. Miss Browning's administration of this trust has met with the heartiest approval among the citizens of Indianapolis. She has proved herself to be the possessor of excellent business qualities as well as the necessary literary appreciation required for the proper discharge of her duties, and the conveniences of the library—facilities for speedy and accurate attention to the numerous details of the work and for serving patrons with least possible waste of time—have been greatly improved and multiplied under her management. She is ever on the alert to investigate promising new methods which may be adopted or adapted, as the case may be, into her work with good results, with the effect that the institution under her charge is thoroughly systematized and judiciously equipped. Miss Browning has an analytical mind, is a close reader and a deep thinker, and a most interesting conversationalist. She is an accomplished musician. Her Revolutionary ancestry entitles her to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which she has become quite prominent, being State historian of the Indiana Society of that organization, and joint editor with Mrs. Harriet (McIntire) Foster of the Year-Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana. She also belongs to the Fortnightly Literary Club of Indianapolis, and to the American Library Association. In religious

connection she is a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

It is only just to Miss Browning to include in this sketch the encomiums of two prominent citizens of Indianapolis. Charles W. Moores, attorney at law, etc., writes under date of Jan. 7, 1907: "Miss Eliza G. Browning, Librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, carries greater responsibilities in the library world than any other woman and has held her present position longer perhaps than any woman ever has. Her wide acquaintance as a library expert among library people in this country and abroad and her large circle of friends in Indianapolis have made her a most acceptable public official and have added greatly to the reputation of the library abroad and to its popularity at home. She has grown up in the atmosphere of books and has given many years of an active and useful life to the service of the people and it goes without saying that no librarian is better liked than she is or secures more loyal and efficient cooperation from her assistants. She has been particularly active in the promotion of public movements among librarians and reading people, and is the only woman that has ever been enrolled in the membership of the Indiana Historical Society."

Judge Daniel Waite Howe writes under date of Jan. 5, 1907: "Eliza G. Browning was elected city librarian in 1892. She has given general satisfaction, and has manifested remarkable aptitude and skill in discharging the duties of her position as librarian. She undoubtedly possesses ability of a high order."

EPHRAIM HODGES, one of the early settlers of Morgan county, a retired farmer and substantial and highly esteemed citizen, was born July 19, 1820, in Wayne township, Owen county, Ind., one quarter of a mile from the present site of the town of Gosport.

The Hodges family originated in England where John Hodges, grandfather of Ephraim, was born. His parents were residents of London. According to family tradition, John wished to marry against his parents' will, and this caused him to run away from home. He later secured passage on an American-bound vessel, reached the Colonies in time to become a member of the Patriot army, and served his adopted land for three years. After the war he settled in North Carolina where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the

age of sixty years. His wife was Margaret (commonly called "Peggy") Lacy, and they reared a family of seven children. Probably Ephraim Goss, the maternal grandfather of Ephraim Hodges, was also a resident of North Carolina, and he came to Indiana in 1810, and settled in Washington county six years before it was admitted to Statehood. In 1818 he moved to Owen county, bought a section of land near Gosport, of an old Quaker by the name of Lindley, and lived there until his death. He was one of the proprietary owners of the land where Gosport now stands, and he assisted in the laying out of the town. He married Annie Workman, had a family of four sons and seven daughters, and died at the age of sixty-six years.

Philip Hodges, son of Ephraim and father of our subject, was born in North Carolina. In 1818 he located in Wayne township, Owen county, Ind., took here a lease of land, and awaited the coming of what was known as the New Purchase, into the market, and bought the first piece of land in that sale. This sale was held at Terre Haute. Mr. Hodges never occupied this land, not feeling satisfied with it, but borrowed money and entered a tract of 160 acres, in Section 14, Ray township, and this he cleared and improved. At one time he owned 1,300 acres of land in Morgan and Putnam counties, and, in addition, owned a whole section in Iowa. In the days of his settlement deer and wild turkeys were abundant, but Mr. Hodges was never known to slay any of them, only killing the squirrels because they damaged his corn. Mr. Hodges was an industrious and energetic man and possessed the good judgment which enabled him to succeed in almost all of his undertakings, whether in the buying and selling of land, or in the raising and disposing of stock. He died in April, 1887, aged eighty-nine years and six months, at his home in Ray township. He married Polly Goss, also a native of North Carolina, and she passed away in April, 1875, aged seventy years. Both were members of the Christian Church, in which he was an elder. The pioneer preachers of this religious body were his acquaintances and friends, and he was most highly esteemed by such men as Rev. Barton W. Stone and Rev. John O'Kane, who were early preachers in Indiana. Although he had no aspirations for office, he served at one time as county commissioner and was always ready to promote the best interests of his locality.

To Philip and Polly (Goss) Hodges were born ten children—seven sons and three daughters—of whom four survive, namely: Ephraim; Noah, of Lincoln, Neb.; Thomas, of Fairhaven, Wash.; and Henry, of Decatur county, Indiana.

For over eighty years Ephraim Hodges has resided in Ray township, and has been an interested spectator of the wonderful changes which have taken place in this time. Until he was a man of twenty-five he remained under the home roof, and he remembers that never before that time, had he grieved his mother by leaving home without telling her both when he would return and where he could be found. It was a mark of filial respect which it is pleasant to recall. His education was obtained in the subscription schools, the first one being a log cabin with earth floor and slab benches. At the age of twenty-two he began teaching, having prepared during the previous year, and he followed this profession for sixteen winters, working on the farm during the summers. When he wished to start in life for himself, he was assisted by his father, and he bought his present home farm, going into debt to his father some \$1,200, which he paid in due season. Here Mr. Hodges has over 300 acres and owns other land, amounting in all to probably 600 acres. Although he has led a very active life, he is still vigorous and energetic, and unlike most octogenarians can read without the use of glasses. As a farmer he is known all through Morgan county, and as a man, he is universally respected. His political opinions make him a member of the Republican party, and he has served for two terms as county commissioner.

On Sept. 4, 1845, Mr. Hodges married Miss Ann Smith, daughter of Daniel Y. and Polly (Crum) Smith. Nine children were born to this union, five sons and four daughters, as follows: Noah, who died at the age of eighteen months; Mary, who married Newton J. Bowen, of Adams county, Neb., and has children, Charles, Kate, Marv, Frank and Robert; John Q., of Martinsville, who married Keziah Stirewalt, and has one child, Curtis; Clarinda, who married Perry Lankford, of Jefferson township, and has children, Howard, Fred and Carlton; Joseph C., who married Elizabeth Sears, lives in Ray township, and has children, Lawrence, Clona, Ralph and Howland E.; Charles S., who married Martha Davis, and lives on Section 13, in Ray town-

ship: Melinda, who married James J. Rhea, of Holdredge, Phelps county, Neb., and has two living children, Shirley O. and Frara; Philip S., of Washington township, who married Mary Prigg, and has two children, Dale and Annie Catherine; and Cora, who married S. F. Coble, of Paragon, and has four children, Mary, Urban, Gilbert and Evelyn. The religious connection of the family is with the Christian Church.

JOHN W. JOHNSON, one of the representative and exemplary citizens of Clay township, Hamilton county, Ind., was born in the county, in Washington township, Jan. 1, 1856, son of Cyrus and Acynthia (Hodgins) Johnson, he of North Carolina.

By occupation Cyrus Johnson was a farmer, who came to Indiana in an early day in the history of the State, and settled in the woods with the wild game, of which he was a hunter. He and his excellent wife had the following family: Henry, deceased; William, living in Clay township; John W.; Elias, deceased; Edward, living near Noblesville, a stockdealer and trader; Morton, living on a farm in Washington township; Robert; and Vannatta, a farmer of Washington township. Cyrus Johnson was successful in all he undertook, and he became the owner of 300 acres. He was always a member of the Society of Friends, in which he was very active. Both he and his wife lived to advanced age.

John W. Johnson was married, in 1879, to Sada Day, daughter of William and Ann (Diskson) Day, also of North Carolina, who moved to Indiana many years ago. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Johnson married Nancy Cloud, daughter of John B. and Mary A. (White) Cloud, of Indiana, who lived for many years in Hamilton county. By his first marriage, Mr. Johnson has three sons: Fred, a well educated young man, and now superintendent of schools at Carmel, who married Carrie Thomas, and lives at home; Ray, also living at home, and engaged as a teacher; Clifton, in high school at Carmel, Ind. By his second marriage, Mr. Johnson has two children, Grace and Grant, bright little ones, attending school.

The fine farm on which the family make their home, consists of eighty-eight acres, well-improved, on which there are 500 rods of tiling as well as sufficient ditching, so that the fields are very fertile. Mr. Johnson carries on general farming and raises considerable

stock, including Chester White hogs and Shorthorn cattle. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1900 was elected trustee of the township, and he has admirably filled that office. Like his people, he is a member of the Society of Friends. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging at Carmel, and he is a member of the M. W. A., also at Carmel. All that he owns has been made by his own efforts, including an interest in a 3,100 acre ranch in Tunica county, Miss., on the delta of the Mississippi river, which is very valuable, and he is universally respected by a wide circle of acquaintances.

SOBISKI BUTLER, whose well-directed labor has resulted in the acquisition of a good farm and an ample competency, was born in Jennings county, Ind., March 6, 1852, son of Phineas and Lousiana (Scott) Butler. The Butlers are of English extraction.

Sidney Butler, grandfather of Sobiski, was a farmer who came to Jennings county, Ind., at a very early day, and died there. The maternal grandfather was Aaron Scott, of Kentucky, born in 1800, and died in 1876. He was a farmer who became one of the first settlers in Indiana.

Phineas Butler was born in New York in 1828, and his wife was born in 1827. They had eight children. Calidona married S. M. Morrison, a carpenter and farmer, and they live in Clay county, Ill.; R. B. is deceased; Sobiski; Alferetta married a Mr. Hord, and lives in Clay county, Ill.; Milton married Kate Brittingham, and is in the railroad service of the B. & O. road, having his home at North Vernon; Oliva married B. F. McClellan, a carpenter at Paris Crossing, Ind.; Olive married Henry Hord, and both are now deceased; Charles P. married a Miss Willson, and is a carpenter, residing at No. 1227 West Thirtieth street, Indianapolis. Phineas Butler, the father, followed farming in the State of Michigan from 1855 to 1862, when, hearing the call of his country, and giving heed to it, he enlisted in Company I, 16th Mich. V. I., and was killed in the Seven Days Battle, otherwise known as McClellan's defeat, June 27, 1862. Until this engagement he had taken a very active part with his regiment, and was a brave and gallant soldier. In political principles he was a Douglas Democrat. His widow survives, living in Jennings county, nearly four score years of age.

Sobiski Butler, eldest son of the family,

was carefully educated for the profession of a teacher, taking a course at the Normal school at Danville, for two terms, and for the past twenty years has been one of the most popular teachers of this locality. He began teaching in Jennings county, in 1876, teaching until 1883, and then after a well-deserved rest, in 1884, he removed to Pike township, obtained a school and taught it in conjunction with farming. His long connection with the schools has made him thoroughly conversant with school matters, and in 1894 he was elected a school trustee, and he held the office until 1900, having been elected upon the Republican ticket. The farm of sixty acres, is nearly all under cultivation, and Mr. Butler makes a specialty of raising fruit and trees of all kinds.

On April 13, 1876, Mr. Butler married Mina C. Stewart, daughter of Peter and Elvira (Boyd) Stewart, of Indiana, the latter born at Madison in 1837, daughter of William Boyd, who resided at Madison; she died March 25, 1904. Peter Stewart was born in 1827, son of David Stewart, of Kentucky, and of Irish descent, and he died in 1900. Peter Stewart was a farmer by occupation, and spent the greater portion of his life in Jennings county. His work prospered and he died a wealthy man, owning 400 acres of land, and dealing in stock, shipping to various markets, and selling on the hoof. He fed his stock with the products of his large farm, and his profits were exceedingly large. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart had a family of six children, of whom but one is alive.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler had three children, and the survivors have been carefully educated: W. B., who married Pearl Ballard, and is a farmer on the home place; Carl C., who died young; and Ira, at home. Mr. Butler is a man of domestic habits, who enjoys his home and family. In his profession he has gained a wide-spread reputation for thoroughness and ability in making his pupils think as well as study. Kindly in disposition, a man who commands and retains respect, he is the idol of his pupils. He carries out in his own life the principles he inculcates, and teaches by his practice as well as by his words the great moral lessons without which no child can be thoroughly educated.

WILLIAM RUGENSTEIN, one of the highly respected German-American residents of Indianapolis, comes of an old and honored family of that locality, and was born in Meck-

lenburg, Germany, Feb. 7, 1857, son of John and Mary (Miller) Rugenstein, also natives of Germany, where they were married. His grandparents, natives of the same locality, both died there at very advanced ages, being each nearly one hundred years old. Their children were: John; and Theodore, of Buffalo, New York.

John Rugenstein, father of William, was born and reared to manhood in Germany, and there remained until his children were born, working as a laboring man. In 1870 he emigrated with his family to America, and arriving at Indianapolis that same year found employment at the rolling mills and later in the Vandalia Railroad shops, where he remained a good many years. He then retired from active work, and died in January, 1898, aged seventy-five years. He was a strong, active man, industrious and upright. In politics he was a Democrat, but he never aspired to public office. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Miller, passed away in 1876. They were both Lutherans in religious faith. Their children were: Fred, who served three years in the army, and was the last of the family to come to America; Sophia, now Mrs. Henry Rugenstein; Charles, the last to emigrate, who settled in Buffalo, and is now a farmer; Anna, now Mrs. F. Keppen; Theodore and William, twins, of whom the former died, leaving two children; Henry, a railroad engineer; Martin, also a railroad engineer; and Lena, now Mrs. August Pash. All are highly respected and well-to-do.

William Rugenstein was fourteen years of age when he came to America. The greater part of his schooling was received in the Fatherland. Here he also attended school for a short time, and first worked as a gardener. Later he worked for Dixon & Pearson at the old Academy of Music for about two years. His next employment was in the shops of the Vandalia Railroad Company, and after serving for a short time as a boy of all work, he fired a pony engine for five years, and during this time studied practical engineering. He then obtained a position with the Belt Railroad, with which he has remained for the past twenty-five years. During his quarter of a century of faithful service Mr. Rugenstein has never missed a day or failed to discharge his full duty. No man on the road is more highly respected than he, and he has given his entire attention to his work. Although a staunch Democrat, he has not lost any time

looking for political preferment, believing that his best interests would be served by his attending to his work in hand. Having been reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, he has never departed therefrom, and he and his wife being members of the South New Jersey street Lutheran Church.

In 1882 Mr. Rugenstein was married to Miss Carria Rafert, a member of an old and honored family of Indianapolis. She was born in that city, daughter of William H. and Philapena (Bloom) Rafert, both natives of Prussia. Mr. Rafert came to Indianapolis about 1847, and his first employment was as a farm hand, but later he worked at Ferguson's Pork House, where he was a meat salter for a good many years. He was next employed in a wholesale house, and was a very popular drayman as long as he was able to do the hard work. During his long life of labor he saved sufficient to take care of him in his old age, and he died respected by all who knew him. After he had worked here a few years he returned to Germany for his sweetheart, married her and brought her to Indianapolis. In politics he was a Democrat, but never aspired to any office. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Lutheran Church, and he died April 17, 1903. His wife survives him, and has been an invalid for many years. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rafert were: Philapena, now Mrs. William Clafin; Carria; William; Mary, widow of E. Wallace, and mother of three children; Charles, a drayman; George, at home with his mother; and Otto, clerking. Mr. and Mrs. Rugenstein have three children, Emma, William and Erwin.

J. H. GENTRY, the leading grocer of Arcadia, Hamilton county, Ind., and one of the representative men of the place, was born at Castleton, Marion county, Ind., Dec. 18, 1850, son of Thomas P. and Paulina (Wright) Gentry, both natives of North Carolina. They came to Indiana at an early day, driving from North Carolina with wagons, and located in Hamilton county, but after a short time went to Marion county, where they took up 160 acres of government land. There they resided until death, the father passing away in 1854, and his widow in 1861. Eight children were born to them, our subject being seventh in the order of birth.

After receiving a common school educa-

tion, during which time he made the most of the advantages offered, Mr. Gentry worked upon his father's farm, but the young man was ambitious, and in 1870, he came to Arcadia, and started as a clerk for his brother W. B. Gentry. After six years of clerking, he started on the road for the grocery house of Sivers & McBride, and for six years more was their traveling man. About 1882, having acquired capital and experience, Mr. Gentry went into business for himself at Arcadia, and now has the leading grocery house here, carrying at all times a full line of staple, green and fancy groceries, which he offers at prices as low as is consistent with the real merit of the goods. During his residence here Mr. Gentry has erected a handsome home, and owns considerable realty in Arcadia.

In 1874, Mr. Gentry was married to Elizabeth Noble, born in Hamilton county, a daughter of W. F. Noble, a successful farmer. Two children have been born of this union: Mary, who married John Kibler, a resident of Arcadia, in business with Mr. Gentry, and they have one child, Julia; Ernest, who died at the age of twenty-one months. Mr. and Mrs. Gentry are active members of the Methodist Church, and do a great deal of good in this connection. Fraternally, Mr. Gentry is a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F. and Redmen, and is as popular in these organizations as he is throughout his community.

WILLIAM E. DOWNS, postmaster of Edinburg, Ind., a well-known and influential citizen, was born in Columbus, Ind., May 20, 1866, son of Lewis and Sarah D. (Richardson) Downs.

Mr. Downs was an infant when his parents located in Edinburg, and here he has since resided and become identified with the growth and development of the place. His education was acquired in the public schools and his first business venture was driving a delivery wagon. Later he entered the employ of the Starch Works Company, remaining seven years, going then into the employ of D. R. Webb in the capacity of clerk, and remaining with him for eight years. His reliability resulted in his appointment as postmaster of Edinburg, on March 16, 1898, and since the 16th of the following April he has filled the office, being re-appointed March 15,

1902. Mr. Downs is a popular official, pleasant and obliging and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the community.

On Jan. 19, 1893, Mr. Downs was united in marriage with Miss Miranda E. Hurdle, daughter of James and Prascha (Flint) Hurdle. Two children have been born to this union, Lewis F. and William E. Mr. Downs is identified with the Republican party. His fraternal membership is with Edinburg Lodge, No. 100, F. & A. M.; and Fidelity Lodge, No. 42, K. of P. In 1889 he was elected town clerk of Edinburg and served two years. The pleasant home of the family is on the corner of Main and Campbell streets, which property he owns.

JOHN W. MINTON, for many years one of the leading citizens of Martinsville, who is now retired from activity, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1833, son of Ebenezer and Dorcas (Baldwin) Minton, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Tennessee. The four surviving children of a family of nine which was born to them, are the following: John; Mary Ann, who married (first) James Fletcher (who died during the Civil War in the army), and, (second) James Nosler (also deceased), and now resides in Gregg township, Morgan county; Thomas, of Martinsville; and Maria, wife of George Portis, of near Brooklyn, Ind. Sarah Jane, deceased, was the wife of the late Jasper Albertson, of Martinsville.

Ebenezer Minton came from Virginia to Indiana in 1849. His father, also Ebenezer, was born in Virginia and served in the Revolutionary War. He was one of the early settlers in Roane county, Tenn., and he died in Knox county, Tenn., when well along in years. His ancestry was French. When the parents of John W. Minton came to Indiana, they first located in Clark county, in 1853 settling in Jefferson township, Morgan county, but in 1876, at the age of seventy-one years, the father was living in Gregg township. He formerly belonged to the Baptist Church, but later both he and wife united with the Methodist Protestant Church. She was a daughter of Jesse Baldwin, a native of Tennessee, and who there reared a large family, and who died in Roane county, Tenn. Mrs. Minton died in 1886, aged eighty-one years.

John W. Minton resided until his sixteenth year, in Roane county, Tenn., and then ac-

companied his parents to Indiana. He lived at home, in Clark county, the succeeding four years, and one year after the family settled in Morgan county. He then went to Illinois, locating in Union county, near Jonesboro, where he lived until 1859. While residing here Mr. Minton was married, after which event he moved to Anderson county, Kans., and settled near Garnett, where he made his home until 1871. Shortly after locating in Kansas, the Civil War broke out, and on Oct. 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 7th Kans. Cav., and faithfully served his country for more than four years. Much of his service was in the dangerous capacity of scout, but he took part in the battle of Corinth and many skirmishes, entering the army as a private and coming out as sergeant.

After the close of the war he returned to Kansas, but in 1871 he returned to his old home in Morgan county and embarked in a mercantile business in the village of Wilbur, in Gregg township. Here he continued until 1890, when he sold out and moved to Martinsville where he built a livery barn on West Morgan street, which he still owns, and conducted a business there for several years. In 1892 he erected a comfortable and attractive home, on North Wayne street, which he sold in March, 1907, and moved to No. 809 East Morgan street. For the past several years he has been retired. In politics he is a Republican, and prior to settling in Martinsville, he served for six years as county commissioner, and for seven years was trustee of Gregg township. He was also one of the school directors, having always been a man interested in the educational advancement of his locality.

On Aug. 27, 1855, Mr. Minton was married to Miss Mary Norton, a daughter of Joseph and Sophia (Adamson) Norton, and a family of twelve children was born to this union, four sons and eight daughters, namely: Emma, Clyde, Lida and Dolly, all died in early childhood; one child died in infancy; Maria married Henry Bucher, of Mooresville, and has two children, Gertrude (wife of Amos Horton of Waverly) and Guy (a lieutenant in the regular army); Alice married Samuel Hinson, and died at the age of forty-one years, leaving four children, Clifford, Ethel, Eva and John; Delilah married Alonzo Hinson, of Wilbur, and has four children, Myrtle, Iva and Jessie and Josie, twins; Ida first married W. D. Hall, who died in 1915, and she married (second) Thomas

Ellis, and they reside near Magdalena, Old Mexico; Carl, an attorney at Indianapolis, married Rose Knox and they have one child, Ralph; Elbert, who was a civil engineer with the Big Four Railroad and now a stockholder and officer with the LaFayette Engineering Company, lives at Lafayette, Ind., married Betty Butler, and has two children, Joanna and Percy; Lilly, married Benjamin Bryant, of Wilbur, and has four children, Joy, George, Clifford and Chester.

Mr. and Mrs. Minton are active in religious circles at Martinsville and for years have been useful members of the Methodist Church. Almost since his boyhood, has Mr. Minton been a steward and class leader, only resigning these duties two years ago, while Mrs. Minton still continues the beloved class leader she has been so long. In fraternal life Mr. Minton belongs to both Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges in Martinsville, and to Blankenship Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. Minton, daughter of Joseph and Sophia (Adamson) Norton, comes of pioneer stock and of staunch adherents of Methodism. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Ohio named John Norton. He came as a pioneer to Indiana, and died in Union county, Ill., aged eighty years. He married Mary Bennefield, daughter of Rev. William Bennefield, a Methodist preacher from Ireland, and they had four children. Mrs. Minton's maternal grandparents were Jonathan and Ruth Adamson, the former of whom came from East Virginia to Indiana among the pioneers, when this great State was yet a territory. He died near Muncie, in Delaware county, of old age, leaving a large family. Mrs. Minton's father, Joseph Norton, was a licensed exhorter and class leader; her grandfather was a local preacher and her great-grandfather, William Bennefield, was one of the faithful, self-sacrificing pioneer preachers who went from one sparsely settled community to another, preaching the Word, burying the dead, giving in marriage and baptizing the babes, one of a class to which the country owes much. Mrs. Minton's father was born in Ohio, and came to Indiana in childhood, and her mother came at the age of eight years from Virginia. They married in this State, and in 1840 moved to Illinois, settling near Jonesboro, in Union county, where Mrs. Minton was reared, one of nine children.

Mr. Minton is a strong temperance man, and carries his dislike of stimulants to to-

bacco. It is his pride that he can say, in advanced age, that he never used the filthy weed or was ever under the influence of strong drink. All through life he has favored those measures which tended to abolish the traffic, and he has lived to see some wonderful changes in public opinion.

C. H. TECKENBROCK, one of the early settlers of the city of Indianapolis, who has seen much of the growth and development of the past half century, was born in 1830 in the Province of Hanover, Germany, in the village of Osnabruck, where he received the usual seven years of common school training. He was reared to farm work by his parents Harmon and Mary Teckenbrock, the former of whom was born in Prussia, the latter in Hanover, Germany. The father fled from his native home in order to escape being impressed into Napoleon's army which swept the country as it passed through, and he drifted into Hanover where he married and settled down on a small farm. Here he reared a family, all of his children being born in the same house. After the death of his wife and the scattering of the elder members of his family, in 1850, with the remainder, he emigrated to America, taking passage on a vessel bound for Baltimore, and after fourteen weeks of travel, arrived at Cincinnati. A few years later he came to Indianapolis and soon after joined his two sons in Illinois, who had preceded him to America in 1847. They were settled on good farms in Massac county, and there he found a comfortable home until his death, at the age of eighty years, in 1868. No business claimed his attention after coming to America, his children gladly contributing to his comfort, and enjoying his pleasure in seeing them respected and successful residents of their communities. He set them an example of honest and upright living, and taught them the value of industry and piety. During life he was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. Of his six children, Henry, who settled in the old country, was the only one who remained there; Fred came to America in 1847, first lived in Cincinnati, then in Dayton and came then to a farm in Massac county, Ill., where he died; Casper's life record was the same; Mary married F. Nieman, settled on a farm in Ohio and there they died; H. W. came with the family in 1850, and is now a resident of Indianapolis; and C. H.

C. H. Teckenbrock passed his twentieth

birthday on the ocean, enroute for America. The passage was a tedious one and was not without adventure, the vessel stranding on the coast of Virginia on a sand bar. The captain was able to secure the services of a fishing smack to transport the baggage to Norfolk, Va., and Mr. Teckenbrock along with other passengers who could walk the fifty miles over the sandy roads, finally reached the same city, took passage to Baltimore, went from there to Pittsburg, thence by boat to Cincinnati, finishing up the most eventful fourteen weeks of his life. After reaching that city he engaged in any kind of business which he found to do, for several months and then made his way to Indianapolis where he found employment with Mr. Minsor in the pork packing business. Strong and willing, he soon attracted the attention of his employer, who gave him inside work, where he gave the greatest satisfaction and earned during the season the sum of \$1 per day. Realizing that he must save his money, he drew very little of it and when the season of packing closed was paid the amount of \$80, and was promised work the next season if he still wished it. His next employment was at the same wages in a brick-yard, and here he was employed until he unfortunately was taken sick, and lost sixteen weeks in this way. The next pork packing season coming on, he again was engaged there, and then carried a hod for a plasterer, later going to work in the old Washington foundry where he learned the boiler-making trade, and later, when the boss boiler-maker died he was again thrown upon his own resources as the business was sold. Mr. Teckenbrock, however, was in no way discouraged, for he knew that plenty of work awaited any one with his brawn and muscle who had his willingness, and he soon became a helper in a blacksmith shop connected with a factory, and being naturally inclined toward mechanics, he picked up the trade without instruction, and could soon do any part of a blacksmith's business.

On Dec. 29, 1852, he secured employment with the Vandalia Railroad as a blacksmith in their shops, and that position he still holds, after a service of over fifty years, during which time men have come and gone, but his services have always been appreciated and well rewarded. His efficiency, as well as his industry and his desire always to do his full duty, and his interest in the work in hand, have won for him the continued confidence and

esteem of his employers. Mr. Teckenbrock has been blessed with excellent health in the main and has lost little time. By a provident saving of his earnings and judicious investments he has become possessed of property and has secured a comfortable competency for old age, in the hope of retiring voluntarily from activity to enjoy the fruits of his busy life. He is a most excellent example of what may be accomplished by one who starts out with the same desire to succeed. When he reached Indianapolis, with but fifty cents in his pocket, things did not look very encouraging, but his energy and industry enabled him to soon put himself in the way of earning an honest livelihood. It is a matter of just pride with him that he never was employed at a place in his life where his services would not again have been gladly accepted. He is known as a man of unimpeachable integrity, of honest and upright life, and is one of the justly respected citizens of this city. For a number of years he was a member of the old volunteer fire department, and he was a charter member of the German Orphan Home Society, one of the first trustees, and was active in the construction of the building which has been a blessing to the orphans there sheltered, and is a monument to the benevolence of its incorporators. His fraternal membership has been with Germania Lodge, No. 29, since 1859. His connection with Zion Lutheran Church is so long that he is one of its oldest living members, and he belongs also to the German Pioneer Society. In politics he has always been independent, never desiring political office. With much vividness he recalls the condition of this beautiful city fifty years ago, when the streets were full of mud holes, sidewalks indifferent, plenty of native timber still standing and fields of grain and vegetables and pastures where now are seen some of the stateliest buildings. Where now stands the "New Claypool Hotel," stood an old blacksmith shop in which he doubtless often used the forge, and other notable buildings occupy similar humble sites. It is very interesting to converse with so intelligent a pioneer citizen, and to enjoy with him the wonderful development which has taken place in the past half century and try to imagine what will take place in the next fifty years.

On July 6, 1854, Mr. Teckenbrock was married to Miss Frederika Lindeman, born Aug. 14, 1835, in Hanover, Germany, of an old settled family of Cincinnati, a daughter of

Edward and Christina (Bensman) Lindeman, both of whom were of Hanover, where their five children were born. They were emigrants to America in 1850 on the same vessel which brought Mr. Teckenbrock. Mr. Lindeman settled in Cincinnati where he lived forty years, employed in a stone factory. When too old to work, with his wife he moved to Indianapolis and there both died, the wife some fifteen months after her husband, and both were interred in the Crown Hill cemetery. They belonged to a superior class of Germans and were consistent members of the Lutheran Church. Their children were: Caroline, the wife of H. W. Teckenbrock; Fredrika; Mary, who married H. Rodeberg, who died in the Civil War, leaving wife and two daughters; Minnie, Mrs. Fecken, of Cincinnati; and Louisa, Mrs. Charles Smith, of Indianapolis.

A family of four children was born to Mr. Teckenbrock and wife, namely: John H., a painter by trade, late an assistant in the county recorder's office; Emma, who for many years was a fore-woman in a wholesale millinery store, and who died unmarried, July 14, 1888, a worthy daughter and good woman; Kate, Mrs. Harry Landis, of Indianapolis; and William, who, since finishing school has been connected with Griffith Bros. Wholesale Millinery House, and is now one of their valued traveling salesman. The religious connection of the whole family has always been with Zion Lutheran Church.

JEREMIAH RESSLER, formerly postmaster at Hobbs, Ind., and a highly esteemed resident and substantial business man of that place, who is also honored as a veteran of the Civil War, was born June 30, 1847, in Tipton county, Ind., son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Lettsinger) Ressler.

Abraham Ressler was born near Lancaster, Pa., in 1820, and in his native place learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1840 he came to Indiana and opened a blacksmith shop at New Lancaster, Tipton county, building a shop here on two acres of ground given to him for that purpose by Carter Jackson, a pioneer. This was the first blacksmith shop of the village. He was married, three and one-half miles west of New Lancaster, to Elizabeth J. Lettsinger, born in January, 1826, in Nashville, Tenn., daughter of Philip and Susan Lettsinger. For some years after marriage Mr. Ressler worked in his shop, and

then purchased eighty acres of land in the woods, which he later sold, then purchasing 160 acres of timber land, which he cleared. For this he received \$2,500 in gold, and in 1856 he removed to Minnesota, then a new country. The family were living there during the outbreak of the Sioux Indians and sought refuge in Morristown, but the Indians got no further than New Ulm when the massacre occurred. In 1868 Mr. Ressler returned to Indiana, as he did not like Minnesota, and purchased the old Lettsinger homestead, on which he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1882. He was a member of the M. E. Church, which his widow still attends. He was a strong Union man, and became a Republican early in life, voting for Lincoln and every other Republican candidate for the Presidency. He was one of the best blacksmiths in his section of Tipton county, but was handicapped by having to bring his iron on horseback for twelve miles through the woods. When the family removed to Minnesota the journey was made with two horses and four yoke of oxen, and the trip consumed the entire summer. Mr. Ressler was a man of great determination, and had many sterling traits of character. His children were: Jeremiah, Susan, Ellen F., Nettie M., Ida, Mary J., Emma and Angelina, all of whom lived to grow to maturity.

Jeremiah Ressler received his education in the pioneer schools of New Lancaster, Tipton county, Ind., and Minnesota, and early in life began to learn the blacksmith's trade, blowing the bellows when small, and as soon as big enough striking at the anvil. Later he went to Ohio and spent a short time at farm labor, but when he was nine years of age his father removed to Rice county, Minn., ten miles from Faribault, in which city Jeremiah enlisted at the age of fifteen years, Feb. 14, 1863, as a private of Company H, 3rd Minn. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and he was honorably discharged at Devall, Ark., Sept. 5, 1865, the war having closed. His services were in Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Kentucky, and he participated in the battles of Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and the second battle of Franklin, one of the hardest fought in the war. He was on the hard march to the Red River, La., and in many minor engagements and skirmishes, and endured all of the hardships and dangers of the war cheerfully and tirelessly, being, although so young, a brave, faithful soldier. He was

never wounded nor taken prisoner, but was in the hospital for one month at Devall Bluff, Ark., in the fall of 1864.

After the war Mr. Ressler returned to Minnesota and hired out as a farm laborer. Returning to Tipton county, Ind., in 1869, as his father had returned to that State, he engaged in farm work with his father, and remained in that county until his marriage, March 26, 1876, to Annie E. Hobbs, born three and one-half miles southeast of the village of Hobbs, Tipton county, Ind., daughter of Levi and Cynthia Hobbs. She died July 10, 1902. Mr. Ressler was married (second) June 28, 1904, to Miss Ella E. Hobbs. After his first marriage Mr. Ressler removed to a ninety-acre farm two miles southeast of Hobbs, on which there was little improvement, but here he made one of the good farms of the locality, ditching it and building good substantial buildings. On this farm he resided until his removal to Hobbs, in February, 1892. He bought a small stock of goods, which he gradually enlarged from time to time, and now owns, besides his farm, which is tenanted, his store building, a residence and a lot in the village. During McKinley's administration he was appointed postmaster, and this position he filled efficiently and well until in the spring of 1906, he resigned, sold out his stock of merchandise, and removed, Aug. 23, 1906, to Oklahoma, on account of failing health. He took a homestead of 160 acres, located in the region called "No Man's Land," and there he and his wife are living, at the present date (Jan. 20, 1908), much improved in health. It is Mr. Ressler's intention later to remove to one of the so-called towns nearby, as there are no towns nearer to his present location than forty-five miles, and it is the same distance to a railroad. The altitude is 4,000 feet and there is rain in winter time, and some snow, but most of the time the sun is very warm and pleasant. He hired fifty acres plowed, and is improving his place. He has retained all of the real estate he ever owned up to the present time. In politics Mr. Ressler is a Republican. He is an ex-member of the G. A. R., Tipton Post, and is connected with the I. O. O. F., of Hobbs, having been treasurer of the lodge since its organization. Mr. Ressler was formerly a member of the Methodist Church, but now attends the Christian Church. He enjoys a honestly won reputation for integrity and fair dealing.

THOMAS HUSSEY, one of the successful farmers and substantial representative citizens of Clay township, Hamilton Co., Ind., was born in Fayette county, Ind., Jan. 13, 1853, son of Joseph and Sarah (Frazer) Hussey, the former of whom was born in 1815, in North Carolina, and the latter in the same State. The paternal ancestors of Thomas Hussey were English, and the maternal Irish.

Thomas Hussey, father of Joseph and grandfather of Thomas, died in North Carolina. He was a first cousin of that great American, Daniel Webster. His two children, Jonathan and Joseph, lived, respectively, to the ages of eighty-six and ninety years.

John Frazer, the maternal grandfather, was a native of North Carolina, and a very early settler in Fayette county, Ind. He married Rachel Beard.

In 1830 Joseph Hussey came to Fayette county, Ind., from North Carolina, and lived there until 1853. At the time of his death he owned 200 acres of land and had previously owned much more. He was an upright, honorable man, a member of the Christian Church, and a strong supporter of the Whig party in earlier days, and later of the Republican party. He married Sarah Frazer, who was born in Indiana when it was yet a territory, being about a year old when it became a State. The ten children born to Joseph Hussey and wife were: John, who gave up his life in defense of his country, falling a victim to the enemy's bullets on the field of Chickamauga, a member of Company F, 10th Ind. V. I.; William, who died in 1902, a farmer in Hamilton county, and who had married Hannah Jessup; Martha, who married Oliver Elliott, a farmer; Mary, who married Martin Carey, a farmer; Elizabeth, who married William Clark, a farmer; Harriet, who married Lewis Saban, a farmer in Illinois; Thomas, mentioned below; Rachel, who married J. W. Jessup, a farmer; Franklin, who died young; and Milton, who married Ella Hoffman, and is a farmer and also engaged in the hardware business at Zionsville, Indiana.

Thomas Hussey has a very fine home in Clay township, an elegant residence and substantial barn and all other buildings. He owns 320 acres of land in Hamilton county, and 640 acres of rich land in the delta of the Mississippi river. He raises Poland-China hogs and Durham cattle, and carries on extensive agricultural operations.

In 1879 Mr. Hussey married Sarepta

Daubenspeck, daughter of Greenbury and Sarah (Hissony) Daubenspeck, old residents of Indiana. Eight children blessed their marriage. In politics Mr. Hussey is a Republican. In 1901 he was elected one of the commissioners of Hamilton county, and in 1902 was re-elected to the same office.

JOSEPH LAFAYETTE HUSTON, a pioneer of Indiana, a veteran of the Civil war and a highly respected citizen and substantial farmer of Green township, Madison county, is a descendant of an old Colonial family, from which General Sam Houston of Texas fame also descended. Mr. Huston was born Dec. 24, 1838, on his present homestead, son of John and Sallie (Kingrey) Huston.

Thomas Huston, grandfather of Joseph L., was born in Virginia, and a tradition in this branch of the family says that his father was a Scotch-Irishman. He came to Indiana from Greenbrier county, Va., and was one of the early pioneers of Union county, settling in the woods about 1819, where he cleared up a large farm, and where he passed his remaining days. His children were: Joseph, William, John, Sallie, Nancy and Betsy.

John Huston, son of Thomas, was born in Greenbrier county, Va., Feb. 15, 1803, and was sixteen years of age when he came with his father to Indiana. He married Sallie Kingrey, born Aug. 13, 1803, in Union county, Ind., daughter of Martin Kingrey, a pioneer of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Huston resided for a time in Union county, and then located, between 1828 and 1832, in Madison county, settling in Green township, on the present Huston homestead. This land is located on a hill southeast of what is now the town of Ingalls, and here he entered eighty acres. The land, at the time of its purchase, was covered with a dense growth of black walnut, poplar, oak, and other native trees of Indiana, giants of the forest, some of them being from four to five feet through, and from sixteen to twenty feet in circumference. John Huston cleared up this farm by hard work, and adding to it from time to time finally became the owner of 300 acres. Some of the original deeds are signed by Andrew Jackson. When he came to Madison county to look up his land Mr. Huston saw the men who were afterward executed at Pendleton for the murder of the Indians engaged in making sugar troughs. In politics Mr. Huston was an old-line Whig,

but at the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks. The following record of the children born to John and Sallie Huston is copied from the old family Bible: Mary Ellen, born Aug. 19, 1825; James Templeton, Oct. 12, 1826; Louisa, Jan. 22, 1828; Rachael, Aug. 5, 1829; William S. Clark, March 10, 1831; Thomas W. Scott, Dec. 1, 1832; Tabitha, Dec. 22, 1834; Sarah, Oct. 13, 1836; Rebecca, Nov. 12, 1837; Joseph LaFayette, Dec. 24, 1838; John, June 4, 1840; Lydia, Oct. 30, 1841, and Theodore C., Nov. 26, 1845. John Huston and his wife were members of the Christian Church, in which he was an elder for many years. The ministers of this church held services in his log house, in early times, and it was the home of the itinerant pioneer preacher. John Huston assisted in building the early churches in his neighborhood. He died on his farm Sept. 22, 1874; his wife passed away, April 29, 1864. The death records in the family Bible are as follows: Mary Ellen, Sept. 29, 1846; James Templeton, May 20, 1847; Louisa, Oct. 13, 1837; Rachael, Oct. 16, 1837; William S. Clark, July 6, 1853; Thomas W. Scott, Feb. 24, 1863, a soldier in the Civil war in Tennessee, from lung fever contracted in service; Tabitha (Huston) Stokes, March 23, 1899; John B., Jan. 18, 1854; and Dora (Oberdorf) Huston (wife of Joseph L. Huston), May 17, 1898. John Huston had two sons in the Civil war—our subject and Thomas—the latter of whom died as above recorded. He was a member of Company B, 12th Ind. V. I., in the three years service, and was a participant in many battles.

Joseph LaFayette Huston was born in a log house on the old Huston homestead, and was reared among the pioneers of Indiana. He can well remember the scenes and incidents of the early days, and that his father's old residence was hewed out of poplar logs and was two stories high, and also that the first home on the farm was a log cabin. He attended school in a log cabin, with a puncheon floor and a writing desk, split out of a log, extending along the wall, into which pins were driven for its support. The seats were also of puncheons, and it was here that he learned his "three R's—reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic." Here he gained the common pioneer education, attending school for three months during the winters and working on the farm in summers. He was reared to farm

work and inured to the hard life of a pioneer, such as clearing new fields from the timber and breaking new ground.

On Aug. 20, 1861, at Indianapolis, when twenty-two years old, Mr. Huston enlisted in the Civil war as a private in Captain Vanderwenter's Company K, 8th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. He served until honorably discharged Sept. 29, 1864. He took part in the following battles: Port Gibson, Miss.; first battle at Jackson, Miss.; Champion Hills, Miss.; Big Black River, Miss.; Vicksburg, Miss., where he took part in a charge; second battle of Jackson, Miss.; Mustang Island, Texas; Fort Esperanza, Texas; Austin, Texas; Baton Rouge, La.; Carrion Crow Bayou, La.; and Atchafalaya, La. He was also in Banks' expedition up the Red river and in a number of small battles and skirmishes. He was never wounded or taken prisoner, and was sick in the hospital but two weeks, which time, with the exception of once when he was sick with lung fever at Syracuse, Mo., when he was cared for at a private house and his father came all the way from home to nurse him, was the only time he was absent from his regiment. He was a gallant, brave and faithful soldier, and always did his duty as such, cheerfully and promptly.

After the war Mr. Huston returned to his home, where he was married March 25, 1875, to Dora Oberdorf, born in Ohio, daughter of William Henry and Elizabeth (Hart) Oberdorf, and to this union, two children were born: Leroy C., born May 7, 1883; and Merle, born Dec. 25, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Huston were members of the Christian Church. He was one of the original Republicans, and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln both times, also voting for every Republican Presidential candidate since. Mr. Huston remained on the home farm and bought out the shares of the other heirs of the estate. He owns 195 acres in his home farm, and sixty-five acres adjoining. In 1888 he built a substantial two-story residence, and finished the sitting room with black walnut wainscoating taken from his father's old house, an interesting relic of the pioneer days that have passed away forever.

Uncle Joe Huston, as he is familiarly called, has hosts of friends and no enemies. He is a typical representative of the American pioneer, a plain practical farmer. He served his country faithfully as a soldier when his

services were needed, and as a citizen his record is untarnished. He has passed all his life in this community, where everyone knows him as a straightforward, honest man, of kindly heart and gentle disposition.

CARLETON CALVIN PRITCHARD was born in Wilmington, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1870, son of Calvin and Anna (Pyle) Pritchard. His grandfather, William Pritchard, was born in North Carolina of English descent, and early settled at Raysville, near Knightstown, Ind., where he followed an agricultural career. He also engaged in tanning. His family consisted of three sons and one daughter.

Calvin Pritchard was a minister in the Society of Friends, and the greater part of his life was passed in Indiana, his native State. For twelve years he was editor of the *Christian Worker* in Chicago, and for another period of twelve years was pastor of a church in Indianapolis. He had pastorates in several Indiana towns, and at the time of his death was engaged at Kokomo, dying there in 1896, when over sixty years old, having served in that city a number of years. Municipal government was a subject in which he took an active interest, and he was a good worker in behalf of all reform movements. His first wife, Anna Pyle, was born in Ohio, and died in 1871, at the age of thirty-four years. They were the parents of four children: Dr. William, of Cincinnati; Edwin, a commercial traveler, of Chicago; Clifford, a civil engineer at Leavenworth, Kans.; and Carleton Calvin, twin to Clifford. Calvin Pritchard married for his second wife, Miss Esther Tuttle, who distinguished herself as a writer and public speaker, being very active in church work. Her home is still in Kokomo.

William Pyle, the maternal grandfather of Carleton C. Pritchard, was born in North Carolina, and came of English lineage. He early came to Clinton county, Ohio, where he engaged in both farming and milling. His attention was mostly given to milling, although he owned several large farms. In his active years he was a man of prominence in the county, and occupied at one time or another, several county offices, including the important position of county commissioner. A family of nine children was reared by him, and his death came in Ohio, in 1876, when he was past eighty-one years of age.

Carleton C. Pritchard was reared by an

1871 until he was grown to maturity. His preliminary education was secured at the district school, and he was graduated in 1893 from Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind. For about a year he taught school while pursuing the study of law, after which he was interested in a large stock farm in Ohio until 1896, continuing his law studies in the meantime. In January, 1897, Mr. Pritchard came to Indianapolis to enter into a partnership with W. W. Hubbard, of Indianapolis, the two engaging in farming and mercantile pursuits until 1900. In August of that year Mr. Pritchard was nominated by the Republicans for representative to the General Assembly, and he was elected. He was admitted to the Bar Dec. 1, 1900, and formed a partnership with Mr. Hubbard under the firm name of Hubbard & Pritchard, and almost immediately entered into a large and complimentary practice.

Mr. Pritchard was married Jan. 25, 1900, to Miss Leona Swails, daughter of J. Wesley and Martha (Fitzgerald) Swails. They have one daughter, Leona. Mr. Pritchard is a member of the Friends Society, and his wife of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Pleasant Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M., the Shelbyville Lodge of Elks, and the Acton Knights of Pythias. His present home is at Acton, where he has a fine residence, and where for some years he was engaged in business. His only official position has been that of representative, and the bill creating the position of oil inspector was written and pressed to a passage by him. In Acton he owns considerable real estate and town property, as well as stock in several corporations. He is vice-president and a director of the Acton Telephone Company, and is also vice-president and attorney for the Consolidated Feed & Fuel Company of Indianapolis.

Mr. Pritchard began with nothing, and has made his own way to a very creditable standing in the business and professional world. For several years he handled cattle on a considerable scale.

J. Wesley Swails is a lawyer and merchant at Acton. When he was seventeen he enlisted in the Union army and lost his hearing while at the front. His wife is a great-granddaughter of William Ward, an early pastor of Plymouth Colony, and an ancestor of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

HOWARD. The Howard family, of which Mrs. May Howard May, of Indian-

apolis, is a descendant, has been located on this side of the Atlantic from the time of the Revolutionary war, in which Mrs. May's first American ancestor of the Howard name took part, giving up his life in that conflict.

There is some dispute as to whether this emigrant ancestor was named John or William. He was born on the border of Scotland, or England, and was related to the same stock as was the late Queen Victoria. Coming to the New World he married in New York State, Mary Hannah, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. He served in the Revolutionary war, it is said, under Washington, and was killed in battle, supposedly at Cowpens. The widow with her three children, William, John and Helen, moved to near Good Hope burying-ground in Virginia, near the Pateposo river. The daughter, Helen, married a sea captain named Nevar, and went to Paris. William left home when twelve years old, was a jockey at Long Branch in the year 1780, and eventually established a famous race-course and betting house on the old Natchez and New Orleans pike. He visited his brother, Major John Howard, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., in the early years of the nineteenth century. William Howard was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving in the siege of New Orleans with General Jackson—was one of the twelve picket men. John Howard, later known as Major John Howard, the other son of the emigrant ancestor, was the grandfather of Mrs. May Howard May.

Major John Howard married Hannah Daniel, who was born in Virginia, near Winchester, Nov. 15, 1796, daughter of John and Susannah (Quaintance) Daniel, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born Dec. 26, 1747, the latter July 16, 1752, on the Brandywine, near Chadd's Ford, in Chester county. Her father, George Quaintance, was killed at the battle of the Brandywine, which his daughter, Susannah (later Mrs. Daniel) witnessed. The Daniels moved from Pennsylvania to Virginia, and thence in 1812 to Dearborn county, Ind., a district then on the frontier of civilization.

That John Howard was one of the men who shaped progress in the early days of Indiana may be inferred from the following, taken from the "History of Dearborn and Ohio counties, Indiana":

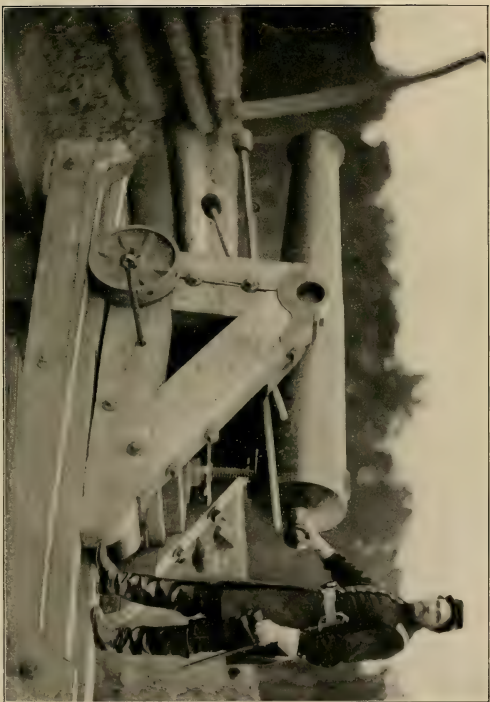
"In the second division we have referred to Major John Howard, who came to this county with the Reeses, Daniels, Sanks, etc.,

long before the war of 1812. Mr. Howard rendered good service on the frontier. He was a member of a company under Captain Sortwell that marched through the then wilderness country as far north as Indianapolis and returned through the eastern part of the State. Mr. Howard took the contract for clearing part of the State road from Lawrenceburg to Madison, which ran over the hills, crossing the divide between Wilson and North Hogan creeks, past Wymand's farm, then to Wilmington, down the hill to Lindsay's, thence over the divide between South Hogan to Laughery. This was necessary to avoid the mouths of the creeks where fords there were none. But now you can go to Hartford without climbing the hill. Mr. Howard was a peculiar man, but that peculiarity never led him to injure others. He spent much of his time in teaching school, and many of those of the present day (1885) will remember him as the kind and attentive instructor. The name was worthily represented in the ranks of those who volunteered to do battle to save the country which their fathers had fought to establish. His widow still remains (1885) and though enfeebled by the weight of many winters her memory is good; and she tells many a story of pioneer life."

MONTGOMERY CLAY HOWARD, son of Major John Howard, and father of Mrs. May Howard May, was born Sept 15, 1830, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and died at Rushville, Ind., June 16, 1866. From 1852 to 1861 he was engaged as a pilot on the lower Mississippi and Red rivers, giving up this work to enter the Union service as a soldier in the Civil war, being first enrolled April 18, 1861. Under that enlistment he served three months, being discharged in August, 1861, at the end of his term, during which he was first sergeant of Company D, 7th Indiana Infantry, Capt. John F. Cheeks. He took part in the battles of Carrick's Ford and Phillippi, and he brought home the epaulets of the first Confederate general who fell in the war, General Garnet; Mrs. May now counts them among her treasures. On April 25, 1862, Mr. Howard again enlisted, this time in Company F, 52d Indiana V. I., which regiment he helped organize and was made sergeant major because of his service and knowledge of military tactics, and for Bravery at Fort Donelson was promoted to first lieutenant. He was commissioned captain by Governor Morton, Jan. 20, 1863,

on the resignation of Captain Ross. He served until the close of the war, after which he was offered a captaincy in the regular army, which, however, he declined. His company, known as the "Andersonville Invincibles," at Fort Howard, in 1863, presented him a sword, in expression of their good will toward him and their appreciation of his kindly consideration for their welfare. The following account of the presentation will be of interest to many:

"The enlisted men of the 'Andersonville Invincibles,' Company F, 52d Indiana, Col. Wolf's regiment, now stationed at Fort Pillow, recently presented their captain, Montgomery Clay Howard, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., a magnificent sword. When the 52d left here for the field the Captain was sergeant major. Shortly after the battle of Fort Donelson he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company F; and about a year ago to the captaincy. Below we give our readers both the presentation speech and Captain Howard's response, the former delivered by Private Samuel Lowry, Company F, 52d regiment, Indiana Volunteers: 'Captain Howard: Permit me, sir, to state to you that I am instructed by the enlisted members of your company to inform you that they have purchased a splendid sword and paraphernalia for the purpose of presenting it to you, in consideration of the kind regard and esteem which they entertain for you as a brave officer and a patriotic soldier. I am instructed also to say to you that, in presenting to you this token of our esteem, we do sincerely believe that we are entrusting it in the hands of an officer who will never disgrace it, an officer who will wield it on the battle field with honor to himself and the brave men who have thought proper to make this demonstration of esteem toward you. We ask you, on our part, to unsheathe it only in defense of your country, your life and your property. There were some who came out in this company, as brave and buoyant, perhaps, as any who stand here today, to defend their country's rights. Brave men, their dust is now slumbering in those Southern climes, their places are vacant in our ranks; they sleep in death and hear of wars no more. I thought it proper on this occasion to pass this tribute of respect, in honor of their sleeping dust. In all probability, before this sanguinary war shall terminate, or our term of service expire, some of us standing here to-day may



CAPTAIN MONTGOMERY CLAY HOWARD AND HIS CANNON "MOLLIE".
AT FORT HOWARD, TENNESSEE, 1863

sleep that sleep that knows no waking, for such are the vicissitudes of war. But I hope that we may all be so fortunate as to return to our respective homes to meet our families, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and former associates; and we hope that our brave captain may return with the survivors, to meet his aged father and mother, brothers, sisters and his friends; and when peace is restored to this once glorious but now almost distracted country, when we separate and clothe ourselves in the habiliments of citizens, then look upon this sword and remember its brave donors. And should we ever be so fortunate as to meet again, I hope that we shall meet with feelings fraught with fraternal love. I now present to you this sword, Captain Howard, asking you to receive it as an emblem of the respect they entertain for you, both in a military and private capacity. May the Great Commander in Chief of Heaven and Earth conduct you safely through this bloody and sanguinary war, is our sincere desire.

"Captain Howard's speech to his men on the presentation of this sword was as follows:

"Gentlemen and Soldiers: You all expect from me a speech on this occasion. Well, I don't like long speeches. I believe in the old adage, 'The shorter the council the surer of success.'" But on this occasion I will express my thoughts and feeling to you, my brave men who stand around me, men who have been tried on the field of battle and never flinched. You have stood before the cannon that vomited forth shot and shell which caused many to bite the dust, and still you were firm; this is not much but this you have done. I have marched with you under the searching rays of the Southern sun and through the dismal swamps and woods, when at night we would lie down to sleep with no covering over us except the blue canopy of heaven. But such is the soldier's life. He is serving the best government the sun ever shone upon. You have today presented me with a sword of pure Damascus steel, beautifully wrought, and I say to you it is a priceless gift. May this arm of mine wither and this body rot without covering, as all cowards should, if ever I disgrace it. The blade is very bright, but I will cover it red with any rebel's blood, that may chance to come in my way. This is the first present that I have ever received which has a double value to me. These moments take me back to days gone by, when we hunted down the guerrillas in West Tennessee and Arkan-

sas; I am reminded of a fierce charge the guerrillas, with three men to our one, made on us near Durhamville, Tenn., but a few volleys from our "Enfields" scattered them like chaff before the wind, and they fled, satisfied that the task that they had undertaken was more than they could accomplish. During the last year we have been doing garrison duty, but the earthworks and huge cannon that are visible show that we have not been idle; and orders from our brave Colonel tell us that there has been no lack of vigilance on our part to strengthen our position and to give the enemy a warm reception, should he be so bold as to attack us. Fellow soldiers, for this manifestation of your good will accept my sincere thanks."

One mile south of Fort Pillow is Fort Howard, built by Captain Howard and his men after Fort Pillow was taken by the North. The largest gun was nick-named "Mollie" after the Captain's wife. Fort Howard still stands, a monument to past glories and rights bought with the sacrifice of life's blood. The cannon "Mollie" is now situated at Covington, Tennessee.

Captain Howard married Mary J. Van Horne Sloan, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Van Horne) Sloan, and to their union came one child, May, born May 11, 1865. As previously noted Captain Howard died June 17, 1866.

In January, 1872, at Rushville, Ind., Mrs. Mary Van Horne (Sloan) Howard, widow of Montgomery Clay Howard, was married to Alvin B. Hinchman, a farmer of Rushville, where he was born Jan. 30, 1837. To this union were born twin children, Leonidas Clay and Leona, on Dec. 22, 1873. The daughter lives in Rushville with her parents. The son graduated from the high school in Rushville and from Rushville Academy, doing such good work that he received scholarships to Butler and Wabash Colleges. He received an appointment to Purdue, there being but two appointments granted by the commissioners from Wayne county, and graduated from that institution in 1894, having taken the course in pharmacy: He came directly to Indianapolis, where he has been engaged at his profession ever since, gaining a reputation as one of the most reliable and competent prescription clerks in the city. He now owns a drug store at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and College avenue. He is a prominent Knight Templar Mason, and a member of

Phoenix Lodge, Rushville Chapter, Rushville Council and Rushville Commandery, and also belongs to the order of Red Men. On Aug. 27, 1907, he was married to Miss Pearl Bear, a member of one of the oldest families of Madison, Indiana.

The Hinchman family came from England in the seventeenth century, during the reign of the Calverts, long before the Revolutionary war. Alvin B. Hinchman is a grandson of John Hinchman, a native of Maryland, who moved with his parents to Monroe county, Va., when fourteen years old. He married Sarah Vinson, born in Shenandoah county, Va. Their son, James Hinchman, was born Jan. 24, 1800, in Monroe county, Va., and on April 11, 1822, was married there to Nancy Nelson Nickell, who was born in Monroe county, Sept. 5, 1804. The year of their marriage they came to Indiana, making the journey by wagon and horseback, Mr. Hinchman riding a horse all the way, while his wife rode in the wagon. They settled in Rushville, where their son, Alvin B. Hinchman, still resides. Upon his arrival here Mr. Hinchman had but \$108, but he afterward became quite well-to-do, at one time holding deeds to 5,000 acres of land. Mrs. Nancy Nelson (Nickell) Hinchman was the daughter of George and Margaret (Nelson) Nickell, the latter a daughter of James Nelson, who was a descendant of Thomas Nelson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Through her mother Mrs. May is connected with old Knickerbocker stock of New York. A brief review of her maternal ancestry is given herewith:

Cornelius Janson Van Horne was one of the first emigrants from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1657. He was one of the original burgo-masters of New Amsterdam in the New Netherlands, now New York City, was a trader and quite wealthy. His home was on "The Wall." He married Ann Marie Jansen, Oct. 4, 1659, and had several children. One son, Gerrit Van Horne, baptized in New York Dec. 17, 1671, married Elsie Provost, July 2, 1693. Five children were born to them. Of this family, Cornelius, born in 1695, moved to New Jersey in 1729. He was made captain of a Jersey Military company and led them in the expedition against Canada in 1737. He married three times, his first wife being Catherine Cox, who lived but six months after their birth of their son, Thomas, born in 1722. This Thomas Van Horne inherited the vast

estate in New Jersey. He married Jane Ten Eyck, in 1748, and eight children were born to them. Cornelius Van Horne, son of Thomas, born in 1750, in New Jersey, emigrated to Meadville, Pa. He married Sarah Elizabeth Dunn, and their oldest daughter, Elizabeth Van Horne, married Samuel Sloan in 1811. Twelve children were born to them, of whom George W. Sloan, born in 1815, married Lemty Simons. Their third child, Mary J. Van Horne Sloan, married Capt. Montgomery Howard, and by this union there was one child, May Howard, born May 11, 1865, who married Fred Eldad May, May 2, 1895.

The original written biography of the Van Hornes is owned by one Cornelius Van Horne, of Seattle, Wash. The Van Horne and Ten Eyck families are the original families of those names, made famous by Washington Irving in his Knickerbocker Tales of New York. The original house called "The house of the four chimneys," described by Irving in the stories mentioned, was built by the Van Horne family in 1801, at Communipah, and is still standing. General Washington used the house at Morristown as his headquarters, and appointed Abraham Van Horne, brother of Cornelius, forage master. From this Abraham descended Sir William Van Horne, now of Montreal, Canada, whom Queen Victoria knighted. Cornelius Van Horne served many times in the Revolutionary war. His first service was under Colonel Plunkett in 1775. He then served under Colonel Mark Thompson, stationed at Amboy, and could see the Hessians on Staten Island. He was then elected lieutenant and stationed at Elizabethtown, under the command of Capt. John Petrys. He was the officer at the Ferry-house when the British flag was sent over. He also served as captain in several expeditions. In 1769 Governor Penn held his Indian treaty council, appointing Charles Stewart surveyor; he was assisted by Thomas Van Horne, father of Cornelius.

Mrs. May Howard May, daughter of Capt. Montgomery Clay Howard and Mary J. Van Horne (Sloan), was born in Rushville, Ind. Mrs. May received a fine education, which was begun in Rushville; she attended Hamilton Female College two years, the school of Lexington, Ky., where she studied music and painting, and eventually the College of Music in Cincinnati, for two years, after which she returned home. Before long, however, she went to Denver, where she remained three

years; coming home at the end of that time she married William Voorhees Loder, of Cincinnati, a member of an old and prominent family of that city. Her second marriage, on May 12, 1895, was to Mr. May, whom she survives. Mrs. May is not only proficient in music, but she has also been successful as a writer of verse, many of her productions appearing in the leading papers of the country. She resides at No. 1015 Park avenue, Indianapolis.

FRED ELDAID MAY, late of Indianapolis, was a native of Mancelona, Mich., born March 6, 1865, and at the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 17, 1901, was serving as special inspector of engines on the Pennsylvania railroad. He was killed while engaged in the performance of his duties, and was buried the same day and hour the late President McKinley was laid to rest.

Mr. May came of fine American ancestry, being the great-grandson of Sylvester and Jemima (Arms) May, whose son, Eldad May, married Elsie Gilbert, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Salsbury) Gilbert, of Cayuga county, N. Y. William J. May, son of Eldad, was born in 1830, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and married Lydia Ann Durkee, who was born in 1836, in Fenner Hill, N. Y., and died in 1900. She was the daughter of George and Mary Ann (Squire) Durkee, both of whom were born in 1814, the former in Connecticut, the latter in New York. The mother of Mrs. Mary Ann (Squire) Durkee was Ann (Lyon) Squire, whose father and his brother, Dagett Lyon, fought with Ethan Allen at the taking of Fort Ticonderoga during the Revolutionary war. Through his mother Mr. May was thus a cousin to the famous manufacturing family of Durkees.

JAMES L. WEBB, one of six brothers who served in the Civil war, is believed to be the youngest soldier to enlist as an infantryman from the State of Indiana. He was born near Connorsville, Fayette Co., Ind., April 21, 1849, son of William and Rebecca (Young) Webb.

The Webb family is of old colonial Maryland stock, and the Youngs are of English descent of the same State. William Webb, the grandfather of James L., was a soldier in the War of 1812, and with wife Mary Cloud, of Maryland, removed, soon after marriage, to Indiana, settling as a pioneer in Fayette county, in the early settlement of the State,

where he cleared up a farm of 160 acres from the woods. He became the father of the following children: James, Calvin, Newton, William, Lewis, Mary and Nancy. William Webb lived to be nearly ninety years old, his wife living to about the same age, and they both died in the faith of the Christian Church, of which they were early members.

William Webb, the father of James L., was born in Maryland, in 1811. He settled near Connorsville, Fayette Co., Ind., and first bought eighty acres of land, which he cleared from the woods, and by his thrift and industry added forty acres more, making his farm an excellent tract of land. Here he died at the age of sixty-two years. He was twice married, and by his wife Rebecca Bennett had these children: William N., Jefferson, John L., and three daughters who died young. His wife Rebecca Young died at the age of thirty-three years, leaving three children, Charles F., Jesse F. and James L. All six of Mr. Webb's Sons served in the Civil war. Charles, Jesse and William were in the 36th Ind. V. I., in the three years service; James was in Hancock's veteran corps, where he served one year; and John L. and Jefferson were in the 124th Ind. V. I., in the three years service, in which Jefferson died. All of the brothers took an active part in the war, and were in many battles. Charles Webb was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and his brother Jesse F., who was in the same battle, worn out with exhaustion, lay under the cannon and slept during the heavy cannonading.

James L. Webb was reared on the farm and secured the usual common school education of his day. He was reared a farmer boy, and at the age of fourteen years and nearly ten months he enlisted at Connorsville, Ind., in January, 1864, as a private in Company D, 147th Ind. V. I., to serve one year or during the war. Although only five feet, five inches high, and weighing but ninety-five pounds, the lad stood all the hardships of a soldier's life, and did his duty as a soldier cheerfully and well. He served until honorably discharged at Harper's Ferry, Aug. 5, 1865, the war having closed. He served in Maryland and Virginia, being with the Army of the Potomac, and was in several skirmishes and raids in Maryland. Mr. Webb's family is probably the only one in Indiana which sent six sons to the front, and four of these died from the effects of army life, namely: Charles

F., Jesse F., John L. and Jefferson. After the war Mr. Webb returned home and attended the district school for one year, and then learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for twenty-seven years. He worked three years in Connersville and located in Anderson in 1867.

Mr. Webb was married March 17, 1872, in Anderson, to Sarah E. Cather, born in Anderson, Ind., Sept. 17, 1850, daughter of Robert Cather. Robert Cather was a pioneer settler on a farm of 117 acres near Anderson, which farm he had cleared from the woods. He had the following children: Lorenzo; John, a soldier in an Indiana regiment in the Civil war; Charles; Oliver; Richard; William; Sarah; Mattie, Belle and M——. Mr. and Mrs. Webb are the parents of the following children: Mary M., Charles L., Jessie B., Robert W., James B., Frederick B., Margaret H. and Oliver K.

For a time Mr. Webb conducted a blacksmith shop on West Eighth street, Anderson, and afterwards removed his business to Moss Island Mill, where he remained for a number of years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Webb are members of the U. B. Church, and for a number of years Mr. Webb was president of the Young People's Church Union. In politics he is a stanch Republican, casting his first Presidential vote for U. S. Grant, when he ran for his second term. Fraternally he affiliates with the Red Men of Anderson, in which he is past sachen, and is a member of the Grand Commandery of the State. He is an honored member of Major May Post, G. A. R., of Anderson. He is a highly respected citizen of Anderson and is engaged in real estate dealing, in connection with dealing in heavy machinery. Throughout his life he has been an industrious, straightforward man, and aided by his most excellent wife has raised a large family of children.

This record well illustrates the patriotism of the Indiana pioneer families. Few hesitated when the call came and almost every family had some representative in the war. Sometimes it was the only son of a widowed mother who signed the enlistment roll and went South to sleep his last sleep on a Southern battlefield; and sometimes all the sons were swept away on the battlefield or died in the hospital. Many others returned with shattered health, and the long roll call has been sounded continuously from the peace of Appomattox.

JAMES WHEELER HUDSON, who resides at No. 1221 Union street, Indianapolis, has been a resident of that city since 1865. He was born in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1826, son of George M. and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Hudson, the former a native of Philadelphia, of Irish extraction, and the latter of Kentucky, of Pennsylvania-Dutch ancestry.

George M. Hudson was a son of James Hudson, a leading man in the city of Philadelphia, where he died. The maternal grandfather of James W. Hudson was Thomas Wheeler, who settled in Kentucky at an early day, and from there removed to Ross county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, and on it made his home until his death. To him and his wife were born quite a numerous family of children.

George M. Hudson lived for a time on the Ross county farm, and then became a resident of Seneca county, Ohio, and was living in Cincinnati at the time of his death. His first wife died many years prior to his passing away, and he was married a second time.

James Wheeler Hudson removed with his parents from Seneca county to Ross county, and from there to Cincinnati, securing his education at the public schools, and being well prepared for an active life both by sound instruction and by practical training in its art and industry.

Mr. Hudson was married in 1850 to Elizabeth Jane Kelpan, who was born in Cincinnati, Jan. 11, 1823, daughter of Thomas Kelpan. She was reared in her native city, where she lived until she left it in company with her husband. She had two children by a former marriage: James Thomas and Mary Jane.

Mr. Hudson learned the business of street paving and general street making, and was becoming quite successful in it when the War broke out, and presently carried him along with its patriotic inspirations to don the Union blue, and follow the flag in the battle for the life of the nation. He enlisted in the summer of 1862 in Company B, 83rd O. V. I., and was in active service with his regiment down to the battle of Arkansas Post, where he received a gunshot wound in the face, by which the upper jaw bone was so badly injured that it was removed at Adams Block hospital, at Memphis, on Feb. 1, 1863, twenty days after the battle. It should be remarked that his final recovery was due largely to the faithful care of his wife, who arrived

at the hospital the day the operation was performed. In order that Mrs. Hudson might remain to nurse her husband, she was commissioned as a nurse, and she devoted herself to the care of her husband so faithfully and well, that he never could have recovered without her loving care. For two months she cared for him at the hospital, and as soon as he was able to leave brought him home. It might be interesting to note that Mrs. Hudson received an honorable discharge from the hospital as a nurse.

When Mr. Hudson was able he received an appointment on the Cincinnati police force, but the business did not please him, and he removed to Hendricks county, Ind., and came to Indianapolis as stated in 1865. From 1867 to 1896 he carried on general street contracting, and was quite successful. He is a well known and highly esteemed citizen. In his political views he is a Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are consistent and faithful members of the Methodist Church, and their daily walk and conversation bring no blush to their religious associations. She has been a church member for sixty years, and with her husband commands and retains the respect and esteem of all with whom they have come into contact through these long and busy years.

JOHN F. DUCKWORTH, one of the representative farmers and successful cattle raisers of Morgan county, who owns one of the finest farms in Jefferson township, was born Sept. 26, 1855, in Jefferson township, son of William M. and Mary C. (Stout) Duckworth, both natives of Morgan county. They had a family of twelve children born to them, five sons and seven daughters: John F.; Mary E., wife of David Bothwell; Charles G., of Martinsville; Jasper T., of Martinsville; Thomas H., of Jefferson township; Ida B., wife of Emmet B. Curle, residing near Martinsville; Minnie, wife of Benjamin F. Bain, of Martinsville; Hettie, wife of Jasper Crawford, of Martinsville; Miss Leafy D., of Martinsville; James C., deceased; Pearl B., wife of Clifton Schnaiter, of Martinsville; and Lillie May, deceased.

John Duckworth, paternal grandfather of John F. Duckworth, was a native of Kentucky and a pioneer in Morgan county, Ind., where he entered forty acres of land from the government, the same now owned by his grandson. John Duckworth died Oct. 18, 1867, in

Martinsville, aged sixty-four years. He married Mary Quinn, of Tennessee, and they reared a family of eight children, six of these still surviving. The maternal grandfather was John D. Stout, born in Monroe county, who was known as a successful farmer and great hunter. The first wife of Mr. Stout was Ellen Elliott, and his second was Mrs. Ann Dillman, of Bloomington, and he was the father of ten children.

William M. Duckworth, father of John F., lived in Jefferson township all his life, and engaged in farming and trading. He accumulated a large estate, and at the time of his death, Sept. 25, 1887, at the age of fifty-nine years, he owned 1,200 acres of land. His widow survived until Aug. 25, 1889, dying when over fifty-one years of age. They were consistent members of the M. E. Church, South, in which he was steward, trustee and class leader. Mr. Duckworth was a leading Democrat, and in 1876 was elected county commissioner by a majority of seventy, although the county went Republican by a majority of 600, thus showing the effect of his high personal character.

John F. Duckworth has always made his home in Jefferson township. He was educated in the district schools and Spiceland Academy. His occupation has been confined to agricultural lines, farming and stock raising. At the age of twenty-one he rented land and then bought a tract of forty acres, which, with a later purchase of 300 acres, makes a fine farm of 340 acres, all carefully cultivated and well improved. Mr. Duckworth has made a specialty of Percheron Norman horses and Hereford cattle.

On March 20, 1883, Mr. Duckworth was married to Miss Ruhamy Huxley, daughter of Charles and Mary (Spitler) Huxley, both of whom were natives of Ohio, in which State Mrs. Huxley died when her daughter, Mrs. Duckworth, was a child. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Huxley were: Lewis, of near Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. Duckworth; Henry, of Martinsville, Ind.; and George, who died in 1864. Mr. Huxley married (second) Miss Marietta Stout, and the four children born to this union were: Jesse, deceased; Charles; Lucy, wife of Edwin L. Brown of Martinsville; and Lena May, of Martinsville. Mr. Huxley was a shoemaker by trade. He died in 1878, aged forty-two years. The Huxleys belonged to an old English family which was established at New Haven, Conn., in

1660, lived at Hartford in 1667, moved to Massachusetts and thence to Ohio and Indiana. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Duckworth, Jared Huxley, died at the age of ninety-four years, and his son, Socrates Huxley, born at New Marlboro, Berkshire county, Mass., lived in Mahoning county, Ohio, and died at Ellsworth, aged fifty-nine years.

A family of six children was born to Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth: William A., Richard, Mabel, Guy (died April 22, 1904), Ross Wade, and Hamilton. Mrs. Duckworth is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Duckworth is fraternally connected with Seminolian Tribe, No. 125, Improved Order of Red Men. As a large and successful breeder of fine cattle, Mr. Duckworth's name and fame reach all over the United States, his Hereford cattle, exhibited at the various fairs and places of competition, receiving the highest awards for excellence.

VAN BUREN PEARCY, proprietor of Percy & Son's livery and sales stable and meat market, Martinsville, Morgan county, Ind., was born Sept. 15, 1843, in Johnson county, Ind., son of Henry and Lavinah (Whitesitt) Percy, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, and the latter in Indiana. A family of thirteen children was born to them, eight sons and five daughters, the seven surviving members being: Robert, of Greene township; John, of Miami county; George, of Washington township; Van Buren, of Martinsville; Mary, wife of Eli Thomas, of the same township; Charity, wife of William Adams, of Greene township; and Hiram T., of Washington township.

Henry Percy was a son of Robert and Mary Percy, members of old Kentucky families. Robert Percy came to Indiana as one of the earliest pioneers to Jennings county, and followed both farming and shoemaking, clearing and improving a large farm. At the time of his death he was about fifty years of age. In young manhood he had taken part in the War of 1812. In politics he was a stanch Democrat as his old Pennsylvania Dutch ancestors had been.

Henry Percy accompanied his parents to Jennings county, but later removed to Johnson county where he lived for several years, and then came to Morgan county, settling in Greene township. Here his death took place in 1863, when he was at the age of forty-six. In politics he was identified with the Democratic

party. His wife, Lavinah Whitesitt, was a daughter of John Whitesitt, a farmer in Jennings county, Ind., where he died at the age of forty years. In politics he was a Whig. His family was of medium size. Mrs. Percy survived until 1889, dying at the age of sixty-nine years. She belonged to the old school Baptist Church, and was a regular attendant upon religious services, being accompanied by her husband, although he was not a member.

Van Buren Percy was three years old when his parents removed from Johnson to Morgan county, and this section has been his home continuously with the exception of one year spent in Illinois. He remained at home until he was twenty-one, in the meantime obtaining a fair education in the subscription schools, and assisting in the general farm work. His first individual venture was the purchase of a farm of 120 acres of land in Crawford county, Ill., but after one year he sold this property and returned to Morgan county. He purchased a sawmill and operated it for three years, and then resumed farming, renting 600 acres of land, where he passed eight years. Afterward he bought a farm containing 155 acres, in Washington township, where he lived until 1906, when he sold out and established Percy & Son's livery and sales stable, and the Percy & Son meat market, in Martinsville, Indiana.

On Nov. 9, 1864, Mr. Percy married Miss Caroline Hess, daughter of Charles and Louisa (Knipstein) Hess, who died in August, 1895, aged fifty-two years. She was a most worthy member of the M. E. Church. Five sons and two daughters were born to this union, namely: George R., who died aged seventeen years; Charles Henry, farmer in Greene township, who married Iva Avery, and has children, Theresa, Ola, Jesse, Henry, Orville and Ralph; John William, a farmer in Greene township, who married Cora Perry, and has eight children, Earl, Harry, Claude, Inez, Rubie, Kenneth, Mary C. and Perry; Wilfred, a farmer in Greene township, who married Margaret Day (who died in September, 1902), and had children, Caroline, Raymond and Fay; Arnetta, who died at the age of nineteen years; Robert, at home; and one that died in infancy. On April 8, 1896, Mr. Percy married (second) Mrs. Lucy Catherine Davis, widow of Augustus F. Davis, and daughter of Benjamin T. and Elizabeth (Breckenkridge) Gentry.

Benjamin Gentry was a native of Virginia, and his wife Elizabeth of Ohio. They reared a family of five children, two now living, Mrs. Percy and her brother Benjamin Franklin Gentry, of Sycamore, Ind. Mrs. Percy had three half-sisters and two half-brothers, viz.: Lizzie E., wife of Oscar Pickett, of Sycamore; Charles, of Sycamore; Elisha H., who died in April, 1907; Jennie, wife of William Evans, of Kokomo, Ind.; and Leota, wife of D. Jones, of Greentown, Ind. Mr. Gentry was an early settler in Henry county, Ind., and he died in 1880, at Sycamore, aged sixty years. The mother of Mrs. Percy, his third wife, died in 1862. Mr. Gentry was married four times, and had four sets of children. By her first marriage Mrs. Percy had four children, namely: (1) Thomas W., of Anderson, Ind., married Miss Mary Bates, who died leaving one daughter, Mary Catherine. He married (second) Stella Smith, and they have one child. (2) Mabel, married Albert Van Slyke, of Anderson, and they have two children, William Warren and Lilas. (3) Winnie, married Harry Deatline, a farmer of Washington township, Morgan county, and they have two children, Catherine Luverne and Earle. (4) Arville died at the age of ten years.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy are Methodists, belonging to Taylor chapel. In politics he is a Democrat. His reputation in his locality is that of an honest and upright man, and he has always been known as interested in the improvement of his section. For about three years he served as one of the school directors. Both he and wife have a wide circle of friends.

NELDO KLINGENSMITH, one of the prosperous farmers and much respected residents of Pike township, Marion county, owning a fine farm of 114 acres, was born Oct. 22, 1872, son of Oliver and Mary E. (Line) Klingensmith.

Oliver Klingensmith, the father, was born March 16, 1839, in Pike township, and his wife, Mary E. Line, May 5, 1842, in Laporte county, Ind. They had twelve children born to them, namely: Elihu, a resident of Hamilton county; Joseph, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of J. F. Shelber, a farmer of Hamilton county; Sylvester, deceased; Martha; Abigail, deceased; Neldo; Flora, wife of J. O. Hadley, a farmer of Hamilton county; Anna, deceased; Minnie, wife of George A. Dailey, a harness maker, at New Augusta; Oliver,

at St. Louis; and Mary F., who still resides at home.

Oliver Klingensmith was an excellent farmer, and he and his son, our subject, have worked hard together to make the present farm the well cultivated piece of property that it is. The father also has engaged in the manufacture of tile and has also operated a saw-mill. He owned 115 acres of land, which he improved very highly, with good buildings. The farm is very productive, and is kept in a high state of cultivation. In politics Mr. Klingensmith is a Democrat, but not very active. In religious views he is a member of the English Lutheran Church, while his wife is a Baptist.

Neldo Klingensmith is now the manager and operator of the home farm, and he carries on a general line of agriculture. He has been very successful with his stock, and raises a great many hogs of the Berkshire and Poland China varieties. He is a thoroughly practical young man, thoroughly interested in his work, and has earned the reputation of being one of the very good farmers of Pike township. Both he and his father are members of the Masonic lodge at New Augusta.

FRANK C. HURLEY, the popular and efficient superintendent of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, Marion county, comes of a family of Irish extraction, and doubtless owes some of the traits which fit him so admirably for his present position to his strain of Irish blood.

The paternal grandfather was a native of County Cork, Ireland, who came to America and settled at Peoria, Ill. Both he and his wife Anna lived to be well advanced in years. They had a family of ten children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living. The maternal grandfather reached a good old age, dying about 1899, while his wife survived and made her home in Chicago.

James S. and Lucetta (McDermid) Hurley, the parents of Frank C., were both born in Illinois. They became the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom five have died. The others are: James C., of Davenport, Iowa; Frank C.; Anna and Mary, both of Davenport, Iowa; and William, of Millersburg, Iowa. The father was a foreman in a wholesale candy factory in Peoria for a number of years, and later was similarly engaged in Chicago. His death occurred in San Antonio, Texas, in 1902, when in his

fifty-third year. He had served as a soldier in the Civil war. In politics he was a Democrat. Mrs. Lucetta Hurley passed away at the age of thirty-seven, twelve years before her husband's death. Both were members of the Catholic Church.

Frank C. Hurley was born in Peoria, Ill., Dec. 10, 1877, and passed his childhood and youth there and in Chicago and Davenport. His school days were spent principally in the last city, where he was given a good public school education. When seventeen years old he began his training in his present business, and got his early experience in the Chicago Athletic Club, where he rose from the bottom to be assistant superintendent. With this successful record behind him, Mr. Hurley went in May, 1902, to Indianapolis, to take the entire charge of the Columbia Club of that city, one of the finest political clubs in the United States.

Mr. Hurley was married Nov. 6, 1901, to Mary Regis Stuart, daughter of Charles C. Stuart. Mrs. Hurley is a member of the Catholic Church. They reside at the "Denison Hotel," one of the leading hostelrys of the city. Both are deservedly popular and have a wide circle of friends. In politics Mr. Hurley is a Republican.

EDWIN B. BRIGHAM, M. D., Physio-Medical Physician and Surgeon at No. 150 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, is a native of Moretown, Washington county, Vt., where he was born Oct. 1, 1857, son of Elisha A. and Celia (Baxter) Brigham. Both families came from Great Britain, and early in the history of American institutions became thoroughly identified with the New World.

Elisha A. Brigham was born at Fayston, Vt., Dec. 22, 1821, and his wife, Celia Baxter, whom he wedded June 20, 1849, was born at Moretown, Vt., March 16, 1826. They lived together a happy married life of almost fifty years, and both died in Chippewa, Mecosta county, Mich., where they lived from 1867 until separated by death. She passed to her rest Jan. 17, 1897, and he died in December, 1899. Mr. Brigham owned a mill in Vermont, and was a manufacturer until his removal to Michigan, where he became a farmer. During the Civil war he spent two years in the West assisting in guarding and conveying trains across the Plains. He was a rugged and fearless man, and spent much of this two years in Indian fighting, hunting

and trapping. His wife was a lady of superior educational attainments, and of marked refinement. During her girlhood she spent several years in teaching, and after her marriage, and almost up to the day of her death, she was a writer of poems, many of which have become literary gems, showing the trend of public thought and sentiment. Among them is an appeal for the freedom of slaves, written in 1844. This was entitled "An Appeal." Later ones were: "My Native Land," "A Fool's Confession," "I'm Sad at Times," "To a Cousin," "The Admission of Texas," "Fourth of July Song," "Musings by Moonlight," "Weep not for the Dead," "The Secret Urn," "My Brother's Gift," "A Remembrance," "My Mary," "The Christian's Hope," "To Our Absent Brother," "Absent Friend," "Trust Not," "Sing to Me," "No Time to Rust," "The Golden Land," and some hundred other pieces, many of which are very patriotic verses, prepared under the stress and strain of the Civil war, and these are tenderly cherished not only for their faultless composition, but also for their lofty sentiment. To Elisha A. Brigham and his wife were born three sons and one daughter. The latter, Rosa M., was highly accomplished and died at the early age of nineteen years, from over-study and hard literary work; she was an artist of pronounced ability, a trait inherited from her mother. Of the sons, Ziba W. occupies the old paternal home in Michigan; Elisha K. is a prosperous lumberman at Bay View, Mich.; and Dr. Edwin B. is the youngest of the family.

Dr. Edwin B. Brigham spent his early life on the farm, and later was engaged in the lumber trade with his brother. His academic education was acquired in the public schools of Michigan, and he began the study of medicine in 1886 while living on his farm in Michigan. Being well-to-do, for some years after arriving at man's estate, he spent his time in general study without any definite aim at first other than general information. He began the systematic study of medicine in 1890, pursuing his studies at first under a private tutor until 1892, when he entered the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1895. Since that year he has been an instructor in the College, occupying the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy since 1896. He has especially prepared for the treatment of cancer, and while he carries on a general practice, he has made a

specialty of this line. He belongs to the various State and local societies of his school, and is connected with several fraternal and beneficial societies for which he is medical examiner. In his political views he is a strong Prohibitionist, and has been from the beginning a total abstainer from the use of stimulants and narcotics.

Dr. Brigham was married Sept. 27, 1885, at Cascade, Mich., to Miss Nina F. Dennison, a native of Cascade, and a daughter of Henry C. and Helen E. Dennison, now living at Cascade. Mrs. Brigham was educated in the public schools of Grand Rapids, where she completed the high school course, and for several years prior to her marriage was a teacher. To Dr. and Mrs. Brigham have come five children: Fred M., Helen E., Marshal A., Celia N. and Neal Dow, all of whom are living. Dr. Brigham has traveled extensively throughout the United States, particularly in the South. He has never aspired to political office, and takes no active part in public affairs.

PRESTON L. WORRELL, who has a neat and attractive home at No. 1417 Prospect street, Indianapolis, was born in Orleans, Ind., July 6, 1824.

Samuel Worrell, his father, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a pioneer in Indiana, and died when Preston L. was but a young child. His widow lived to be ninety-four years old. Preston L. Worrell is one of the family of five children born to his parents, three sons and two daughters: Lorenzo Dow is the oldest member of the family. William Wesley, the second of the brothers, served in the 66th Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the war for the Union, and is now a resident of Mena, Ark.; he is totally blind. The daughters are both deceased.

Preston L. Worrell was the youngest of the sons, and the youngest but one of the family. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of two years. In 1847 he first married, and this wife died while he was in the army. He enlisted in the 49th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served as principal musician of his regiment, being a natural musician, and highly gifted in that art. In the enlistment and organization of the 24th, 28th, 50th and 49th Indiana Volunteer Infantry regiments Mr. Worrell was attached to the officers of organization, and directed the military music on several occa-

sions. He remained with the army until he was mustered out. An officer of the 33d Indiana Volunteer Infantry pays him a high compliment in his history of that regiment, when he says: "He was a host every day in the camp. On reveille and on tattoo and taps he was divine. * * * The 49th was camped at one time on the top of the mountain, and at nightfall Mr. Worrell would go out on the lofty elevation and play to the ten thousand boys in the amphitheatre below." He is a charter member of the Grand Army Post at Jeffersonville.

Mr. Worrell was mustered out at Vicksburg, and since the war has worked many years for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at their car shops at Indianapolis. Though he retired from the shops and from the employ of the road when he reached the age of seventy-five years, he is still carried on the rolls of the company at full salary.

Mr. Worrell was married, Sept. 23, 1863, to Miss P. J. Shepherd, by whom he has had five children: Francis L., Edward, Charles, Mary and Leo. He has resided at Indianapolis since the establishment of the Pan Handle shops at this point.

SAMUEL A. TOWELL, one of the leading citizens of Anderson, Ind., superintendent of the Anderson Water Works, and an honored veteran of the Civil war, in which great struggle he served as an officer, was born in Chillicothe, Mo., March 31, 1846, son of Samuel and Lydia (Mindenhall) Towell.

The Towell family is an old Colonial Virginia one, of Scotch descent, while the Mindenalls were of English stock, and Friends or Quakers. Samuel A. Towell's mother having died, when he was an infant, he was brought up by Nathaniel Kurshner, a farmer, who brought young Towell to Richmond, Ind., when the latter was but six years old. The boy remained with Mr. Kurshner until his twelfth year, when he went to live with his father, who had come to Indiana about 1857, and married (second) Jane Demintt. He attended the public schools until reaching the age of seventeen years, and during the summer months assisted his father on the farm. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the 17th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and veteranized in Company D, 6th Ind. Cav., as a private, veteranizing with that organization at Pulaski, Tenn., in 1865. He served until honorably discharged at Indian-

apolis, Ind., Sept. 15, 1865, his service having covered a period of three years and four months. He was promoted to duty sergeant and a few months later to orderly sergeant, and in May, 1865, received his appointment to the rank of second lieutenant. He served in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama; was in the first battle of Bull Run, Knoxville, Lookout Mountain and the great Atlanta campaign, during which he was under fire for four months; was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, receiving a wound in the leg which forced him to remain in the hospital at Nashville for three months; rejoined his regiment and took part in the battles of Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain and Columbia, and was in Sherman's March to the Sea, and during all of his service proved a faithful, brave soldier and efficient officer. The cavalry had much to do in the way of foraging, and while thus engaged took part in a great deal of skirmishing. While in Atlanta Mr. Towell was a member of an expedition to shoot eight Confederates and to capture four others, the names being given, and at the time that his company was mustered out he was with a scouting party in the East Tennessee mountains.

• After the close of the war, in which Mr. Towell has served so faithfully, he returned to Richmond, but a few days later located in Anderson, engaging in the grocery business in September, 1865. In this he continued for about five years, the next fifteen years being spent as a clerk in a hardware store. In 1886 he became chief of the fire department, and in 1891 was made superintendent of the Anderson water works, proving himself a faithful and efficient public official. Since 1895, when the city enlarged its service, Mr. Towell has had exclusive charge of the water works.

On May 27, 1870, Mr. Towell was married in Anderson to Ann M. Hilligoss, born in Madison county, Ind., daughter of Jacob E. and Eliza (Westerfield) Hilligoss, of an old family of Rush county, Ind., of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Towell have had these children: Maud Luella, Chauncey O., Courtland C. and Sammie Bess. In political matters Mr. Towell is a Republican. He and his wife attend the Christian Church. He is a member of Major May Post, G. A. R., in which he is past commander, having also held a number of other offices therein. He is connected with the Red Men of Anderson, and is a Royal Arch Ma-

son. WILLIAM F. GREEN, M. D., one of the leading representatives of the medical profession at Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ind., is a native of Arlington, Rush county, Ind., and a son of Dr. James W. and Mary (Gowdy) Green.

The paternal grandparents of Dr. Green were Lot and Anna (Cooper) Green, pioneers of Rush county, and most estimable people. The Green family is of English descent, and Lot was no exception to the high character the family has always borne. By occupation, he was a farmer, and after an upright life, he died in the early thirties of the nineteenth century.

The maternal grandparents were Adam and Nancy (Oliver) Gowdy, stalwart pioneers of Rush county, Ind., where Adam was a blacksmith and prominent man of his day, serving two terms in the Indiana State legislature. Mr. Gowdy's father, Peter Oliver, an Englishman by birth, was a pioneer of Poplar Plains, Plummers Landing, Ky., and was by occupation a teacher, which avocation he followed until after he had passed his seventieth birthday.

James W. Green, father of William F., was born in Rush county, Ind., Feb. 5, 1825. His boyhood days were spent working upon the farm, and attending the common school of the neighborhood. Later he studied medicine with Dr. Frame, of Rushville, and in 1847, was licensed to practice by the Fifth District Medical Institute, and by the Rush Medical College in Chicago, in 1856. From 1856 to 1886, he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Arlington, Rush county, Ind., and was very successful and popular. On Sept. 1, 1886, he came to Shelbyville to take charge of a large and lucrative practice, which came into his hands on account of the death of his brother, William Frame Green, for many years a leading practitioner of Shelby county, who was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1856. Dr. James W. Green was a member of the Rush County Medical Society; of the State Medical Society, and of the National Medical Association. In politics he was a Republican, but not an office holder. His religious faith was that of the Christian Church.

Dr. William Frame Green was educated in the district and graded schools of Rush county before he started his medical studies, and in 1880 he was graduated from the Louisville Medical College. After graduation,

he at once began practice in Shelby county, and since 1891, he has been located at Shelbyville, and has quietly and through his ability, skill and pleasant courteous manner, gained a large and profitable clientele in a general practice. He is painstaking, careful, prompt and efficient in all cases, and is justly regarded as one of the best doctors in the county. He is an intelligent, well-read and studious gentleman, of decided literary tastes, and has spent much time in careful study, being thoroughly informed on matters of interest as well as those pertaining solely to his profession. Of later years, he has given much attention and study to obstetrics and the diseases of children and has met with noted success in these particular branches of his practice.

Dr. Green is examiner for the Prudential and National Life of Vermont, John Hancock and Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance companies, and served four years as State examiner for the Modern Woodmen of America. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen and Knights of Pythias, in which orders he is very popular.

Dr. Green is married and has one son.

W. W. DEMAREE, an honored resident of Johnson county and a descendant of a pioneer family of Indiana, was born Jan. 14, 1827, in Shelby county, Ky., on the farm of his parents, Peter and Mary (Johnston) Demaree, the former of whom was a son of David and Rachel (Brower) Demaree, and David was a son of Samuel and Susan (Brower) Demaree, both of whom were of French Huguenot descent. The founders of this family in America set sail from Amsterdam, a part of a small colony which sought a home across the sea, and they first located at Hackensack, N. J. Later a committee of twelve members was selected to go to Kentucky, and, if possible, select there a site for a settlement. A tract of 10,000 acres was secured, each family occupying 160 acres, and it was upon this property that Samuel Demaree reared his family and died.

David Demaree, son of Samuel, also lived here, married, reared his family, and from all the records, seems to have occupied a very prominent position in his locality, and was certainly a man of affairs, having been County Judge and held other positions. The old home mansion and the water pond still remain as they were in his day. He was noted for his liberality and close attendance upon

the services of the Presbyterian Church. The record of his children gives them as follows: Samuel, Jacob, Peter, David, George W., Mercy, Mary, Susan, Rachel and Sarah.

Peter Demaree, son of David and father of W. W., was born and reared in Kentucky, married there and settled on the old homestead upon which he remained until the birth of three children. In the fall of 1827, when W. W. was a babe in arms, he decided to leave the old home and secure some of the fine land of Indiana. Coming to the State he entered land in Franklin township, Johnson county, and later he added to it by purchase until he owned 150 acres, and here built a cabin and began clearing. Hardly was he well started, however, before his cabin was destroyed by fire. The country was but sparsely settled, but the news of the disaster spread and the next day, pioneers from all around came, axe in hand, and with that hearty good will that characterized their every act, remained until a new home was constructed and their unfortunate brother's family was again comfortably housed. This little act teaches its own lesson and stands as a reproach to the selfishness which has crept into the living of today. Mr. Demaree was a man of muscular strength and great industry, and soon was again on the highway to prosperity, and was just as ready to assist a neighbor in trouble as others had been to help him. His prosperity continued and he was able to provide for his family many comforts which others did not enjoy. During the ten years of life which was yet afforded him, he not only made progress in his own affairs, but took a deep interest in political questions, being a staunch Whig, and was one of the promoters of religious sentiment in his neighborhood. He was one of the charter members of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church and was one of the builders of the edifice whose foundations were laid so well that it still stands as a monument to the Christian lives of its founders. In its work he served as elder and through life made it an object of his concern. His view of life was broad-minded and liberal, his constant desire was to help those in need, he fulfilled the command to visit the sick, and when he was called away, in 1837, there seemed no one fit to take his place. His devoted wife survived him five years. She was a daughter of John B. and Ruth (Beckley) Johnston, of Virginia, early settlers of Kentucky, where they married. In 1827 the Johnstons also migrated to Indiana,

and John B. became a prominent farmer in Johnson county, where he died at the age of seventy-two years. One son of the Beckleys also came to Indiana. The Johnston children were: Amelia, Mrs. Shuck; Dorcas, Mrs. J. Nelson; Mary, Mrs. Demaree; and John B., one of Hopewell's stanch members. The children of Peter Demaree were: Ruth, Mrs. John List; Rachel, who died young in Kentucky; W. W.; George W., who served in the Rebellion and died from injuries there received, in 1870, leaving one son; and Mercy, Mrs. John Gray, now living at Connersville, Indiana.

W. W. Demaree, as noted before, was brought to Indiana in infancy, and grew up among the pioneers of Johnson county. As long as his parents lived he remained at home, and was then bound out for a term of five years, to a neighboring farmer, Isaac Vannice. With him, Mr. Demaree remained six years or until he was twenty-one, and as the family had then been widely scattered, he took charge of the old home and operated the farm for two years. At the end of this time he married and settled in the old cabin home, buying the interest of one of the heirs, acquiring a tract of eighty-one acres. Mr. Demaree was practical in his farming and soon had placed his land under a good state of cultivation, later adding 100 acres, made many substantial improvements and remained here until 1872, when he accepted a good offer, sold, and came to his present farm.

This property had good soil and good location, but it had been neglected and run down, and when Mr. Demaree took charge of it he realized that he would have more hard work. The original purchase was 160 acres and he added at different times until he aggregated 320 acres. He built fences, dug ditches, put in tiling, was generous in feeding the land with those constituents which the soil needed, and after much hard work of reconstruction in every department, converted it into as good a farm, if not the best, as there is in Johnson county. Mr. Demaree has always been a man of progressive ideas, and was the first farmer to run a threshing machine in his locality, using first the old chaff filler. Keeping up with modern methods, he introduced steam and has now owned and operated a thresher for the past fifty years. He was the purchaser of the first reaper sold in Franklin and was one of the first to buy a binder, and he intro-

duced the first corn planter into Johnson county. Mr. Demaree has always been open minded enough to see the benefits of labor-saving machinery. His life has been one filled with honest hard work, and he has accumulated a competency for his old age. In politics he is a Republican, but only as a supporter, not as an office seeker. Since the age of fourteen he has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and has filled the position of deacon in that body.

The marriage of Mr. Demaree was to Miss Lydia A. Carmine, this most excellent lady being born in January, 1830, in Johnson county, a daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Banty) Carmine, natives of Kentucky who migrated to Indiana and here entered land. By trade Mr. Carmine was a wagon-maker and he successfully followed it in connection with his farming. He was a deacon in Hopewell Presbyterian Church, well known and much respected, and he was the father of this family: Nelson, a carriage-maker, who died at Franklin; Lydia A., who married Mr. Demaree; Mary, Mrs. J. Brown; Peter, in Kansas; Sarah, Mrs. D. Bergin; Alma, Mrs. John McGill; John, who lives in Colorado; and Rachel, who is Mrs. Helms.

The children born to Mr. Demaree and wife were: Clara J. is Mrs. Ransdale, of Kansas; Mattie married J. Smith, a farmer of Johnson county; Mary E. is Mrs. E. Thompson, on the homestead; Olive, Mrs. John Ditters; and Ira and George, farmers in Johnson county. Mr. Demaree has had many blessings in life and some bereavements, one of the latter being the loss of his estimable wife on April 15, 1899. This family is one of the leading ones in Hopewell Church, as well as one of the most highly respected in this portion of Johnson county.

HARRISON THOMAS, one of the large farmers and substantial and representative citizens of Morgan county, whose life has been devoted to the advancement of its agricultural interests, was born April 25, 1852, in Washington township, Morgan county, son of John and Nancy (Maxwell) Thomas, the former of whom was born in Tennessee, of German descent, and the latter in Kentucky.

On both sides of the family Mr. Thomas comes of pioneer ancestry, his paternal grandfather, Peter Thomas, coming as a pioneer to Morgan county from North Carolina, being one of the first to enter land in Washing-

ton township. There he died at the age of eighty years. He married Sarah Graves, and they reared a large family. On the maternal side, Grandfather Thomas Maxwell and his wife, Elizabeth Askew came from Kentucky to Morgan county, in the early days, and both died there, leaving many descendants.

John Thomas, father of Harrison, was a child when his parents came to Indiana and he grew to manhood in Washington township. By his own industry he cleared a farm of 400 acres, three miles northeast of Martinsville, on the Indianapolis road, where he lived until 1874, when he retired from farming and moved into the town, where he died in 1892, aged seventy-five years. The mother of Harrison Thomas died in 1858. The second wife of the father was Mrs. Jane King, widow of Joshua King and daughter of Henry Harper. She died in 1892, aged sixty years. The children of the first marriage were: Sarah, wife of John Shearer, of Washington township; Harrison; and a daughter who died in infancy.

Washington township has been the home of Harrison Thomas all his life and he is one of the best-known citizens. His education was secured in the district schools, and as his father's only son, he never left home during his father's life. When the latter moved into Martinsville, he rented the farm and operated it for some years. In 1877 he came to his present home farm, in Section 3, a property inherited by his wife, from her father's estate. It contained 215 acres and thirty additional acres have been added, making 245 in this one farm which is situated two miles southeast of Martinsville and is very finely improved. Mrs. Thomas owns also a farm of 237 acres, located two and one-half miles south of the home place. Mr. Thomas owns 215 acres in Daviess county, Ind., and thus, together, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas possess many acres of some of the most desirable land in Morgan and Daviess counties. They also own 486 acres in Texas, Mr. Thomas owning 186 acres in Harris county, that State, and Mrs. Thomas owning 300 acres in Archer county.

On Oct. 28, 1875, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Martha Bothwell, daughter of John and Martha (Hines) Bothwell, and they have a family of four children, namely: John, who farms the home place, married Cory Shireman; Harry, now deceased, married Daisy Hanna; William is a bookkeeper at

Brownsville, Texas; Miss Jessie resides at home. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Jessie and William are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Thomas has been a life-long Democrat. He was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. and Mrs. Bothwell, parents of Mrs. Thomas, were natives of Ireland. The father was a son of Charles and Mary (Gordon) Bothwell, who was born in Ireland but died in Ohio in old age. The mother was a daughter of William Hines, who was born in Ireland and after coming to the United States, settled in Ohio and then became a pioneer in Jefferson township, Morgan county, Ind., where both he and wife died. When John Bothwell came to America he settled in Pennsylvania and married his first wife there. His second wife, Martha Hines, came from Ohio to Morgan county, and lived near Waverly. John Bothwell was one of the early settlers of the county, was an excellent farmer, accumulated much land, about one thousand acres, in Washington township, where he died in August, 1888, aged eighty-five years. His wife died in February, 1877, aged sixty-six years. Of their nine children, the only survivors are: Martha, wife of Mr. Thomas, and Margaret, wife of Henry Shireman. All these families belong to the best class of citizens of Morgan county, thrifty, law-abiding, reliable and respected people.

STEPHEN DOUGLAS BARNES, a prominent and progressive farmer of Shelby township, Shelby Co., Ind., and a man who has made his own way in life, was born on the farm where he now resides, Nov. 20, 1858, son of Elijah and Mary H. (Gregory) Barnes, both natives of Kentucky.

Vincent Barnes, the grandfather, was a native of Kentucky, and a pioneer of Noble township, Shelby Co., Ind. There he resided until his death, successfully engaged in farming and preaching. His wife, Elvira, bore him the following children: Joel; Jackson; Elijah; Wyatt; and Sarah, wife of Silas Gore.

The maternal grandfather, Joel Gregory, was a native of Kentucky, who became a pioneer of Noble township, Shelby county, cleared and improved a farm, and there died, a most respected citizen.

Elijah Barnes was reared to manhood in Noble township, but about 1845 settled in

what is now Shelby township, on the farm now occupied by our subject. This farm he operated very successfully, and in addition to attending to it, he was an extensive dealer in stock for a number of years. His peaceful death occurred upon this farm. His family was as follows: Nancy E., wife of William L. Worland; Jeol; Elvira, wife of Thomas Amos; Missoura, who married Edwin H. Dunn; William B.; Charles M.; Stephen D. and Thomas H.

Stephen Douglas Barnes was brought up upon the homestead, and received a good common school education in the district schools. He has always devoted himself to farming, and made a success of his work. As his name would indicate, he, as was as his father before him, is a strong Democrat, and he has been honored by election to several offices, having been trustee of the village of Shelbyville from 1888 to 1895; was elected commissioner of Shelby county in 1898, and re-elected in 1902 for a second term, and there is no doubt but that his name will appear in connection with offices much higher than these, he being an able, conscientious and trustworthy public official. Fraternally, he is a member of Chillon Lodge, No. 127, K. of P. of Shelbyville; Court of Honor No. 244, same city.

On March 18, 1883, Mr. Barnes was married to Josie, daughter of Park and Mahala (Barlow) Washburn, of Liberty township, Shelby county. One daughter has been born of this union—May, the wife of Burt Ensinger. The Barnes family is one of the most highly esteemed in the township, and Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have many warm personal friends to whom they show a kindly hospitality at their delightful home.

WILLIAM G. DUFF, proprietor of the Greenwood Milling Company, at Greenwood, Ind., was born in St. Etienne, in the French settlement in Canada, March 2, 1858, son of George and Mary (Anderson) Duff, natives of Scotland.

George Duff was a bookkeeper, and emigrated to Canada some time during the forties, and died there in 1860, when still a young man. His wife survives, and is now the wife of Louis Trudeau, of Glengarry, Canada. By her first marriage, William G. Duff was her only child; by her second marriage she had eight children, those now living being: James, John, Elizabeth, Maggie

and Mary. Mr. Duff and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. The paternal grandfather died in Scotland at an advanced age. By occupation he was a farmer, and he had a small family. The maternal grandfather, John Anderson, attained the age of near four score years and ten. In younger manhood, he was a tailor, and he became a large landowner. Of his children two are now living: Mrs. Trudeau and James.

William G. Duff was reared in St. Etienne, Canada, and received a common school education in that locality. At the age of fifteen, he commenced to learn the trade of a miller, which calling he has followed ever since, a period of thirty years. In 1888, he came to the United States, settling in Greenwood ten years later, purchasing the flour mill owned by Isaac Thompson, of Franklin, since which time he has successfully operated the concern. After taking charge of the plant, he enlarged its capacity which now aggregates eighty barrels per day; made improvements in the machinery, and has one of the best mills of its kind in the county.

On May 27, 1889, Mr. Duff married Miss Elizabeth Clyde, daughter of William Clyde. Mr. and Mrs. Duff have an adopted daughter, Clyde Opal Duff. Both are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, in which they take a prominent part. Fraternally, Mr. Duff is a Master Mason, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Duff resides with his family in the pleasant home he erected in 1895, on East Broadway, and here is dispensed a delightful hospitality to the large circle of friends possessed by himself and wife.

ELIJAH OGLE, a substantial farmer and representative citizen of Delaware county, Ind., residing on his valuable property of 105 1-2 acres, which is situated on the Granville turnpike, six miles from Muncie, and is known as the "Hufferd Farm," was born in Monroe township, Delaware county, Ind., April 15, 1845, son of David and Nancy (Gibson) Ogle.

The Ogle family is of English extraction and came to Virginia in Colonial days. James and David Ogle, respectively, the grandfather and father of Elijah, was born in Virginia, the latter in 1801. His education was of the most meagre description, but he was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in 1826 in order to secure a farm in the newly opened terri-

tory in Monroe township, Delaware county, Ind., he covered the distance on foot, and after reaching here he entered several hundred acres of land. On a tract of sixty acres in the woods, he built a log cabin, in which his first wife died. The children of the first marriage were: Carrie, Hannah, Matilda and Elizabeth. His second marriage was in Delaware county to Mrs. Nancy (Gibson) West, a native of Ohio and a daughter of William and Diana Gibson.

William Gibson was a pioneer of Monroe township, where he cleared up a fine farm and became a substantial citizen, dying in old age. The Gibson children were: John, Lucinda, Martha, Valentine and Nancy. Nancy Gibson was reared on her father's farm and her first marriage was to Thomas West, a farmer of Monroe township, who left two children at death, William and Rachel.

David Ogle was a man who had many friends and was noted for his kindness and hospitality. At one time when the frost had killed most of the corn in the fields of his neighbors, and he owned a lot of old corn which with good business management he had stored for several years, it is related that he would sell none for money, but trusted all who desired it until they were able to pay. As another instance of his kindness it is told that he once bought a cow of a widow, and after the purchase he returned to the widow and gave her five dollars more than the price, saying that the animal was worth it. He was a consistent member of the U. B. Church. In politics he was first a Whig, later a Republican. His death occurred at the age of seventy-seven years, from the result of a railroad accident at Muncie in 1878.

Elijah Ogle was reared in the midst of pioneer surroundings and can recall many of the incidents of those days. He attended school at Macedonia, Monroe township, the building being constructed of round logs, with puncheon floor and with desks made of puncheons extending along under the windows, light being admitted through greased paper. Until he was fourteen years old he enjoyed about two months of schooling each winter, working upon the farm in summer.

Mr. Ogle is a veteran of the Civil war. He enlisted first at Muncie, Ind., in March, 1863, for 100 days' service in an Indiana regiment. From this service he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis in June, 1863, his service having been in Tennessee, Kentucky

and Alabama. In the spring of 1865 he re-enlisted as a private in Company B, 147th Reg., Ind. Vol. Inf., for one year or during the war, and seven months later was honorably discharged from the service at Harper's Ferry. He participated in a number of the severe marches which tried the strength of the soldiers in those days, including the thirty-day march from Charleston to Summit Point, Va., in full accoutrements, his knapsack alone weighing sixty pounds. On this march he contracted varicose veins, which the surgeons deem incurable, and also suffered an injury to his right eye. Mr. Ogle has a record of which he may be proud, having always been a self-respecting, loyal soldier and at all times was at his post of duty. After the close of the war he returned to Indiana.

On March 14, 1866, Mr. Ogle was married in Monroe township to Jane Dulcena Preston, born in Monroe township, Jan. 20, 1848, daughter of Phineas and Mary Booher (Kesling) Preston. Phineas Preston was born in Ohio in 1819, of an old English family, son of Reuben Preston, who died in Ohio. Phineas Preston was reared in Ohio, and in young manhood came to Delaware county, Ohio, where he married Mary Kesling, born in Tennessee, daughter of David and Frances (Booher) Kesling, both of whom died in Tennessee. The daughter, Mary, came to Delaware county, Ind., with her uncles, Martin and Daniel Kesling. Phineas Preston after marriage settled on a wild farm of forty acres in the midst of the woods, one acre of which had been cleared and a log cabin erected. This land he subsequently cleared, and increased to ninety-five acres. He was an industrious, hard-working man, a kind husband and a good neighbor. One of his sons, William, served for three years in the 10th Ind. Cav. His other children were: Mary, Delphina, Jane, Sarah Eliza, Artemisa, John A., and Harriet. Mrs. Preston survived to be almost eighty years of age, and she is remembered as a very energetic and capable woman. Both she and her husband were early members of the U. B. Church.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ogle settled in Monroe township, Delaware county, he having inherited sixty acres from his father's estate, but this property he sold and located in Hamilton township, where he purchased sixty acres. This land they improved and lived thereon for twenty-one years, when they removed to the present 105 1-2 acre

farm, on which they have resided to the present time. Their comfortable residence is a one and one-half story brick, and the surroundings are very attractive, as Mrs. Ogle with her many other estimable qualities is a great lover of flowers. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ogle are as follows: Marion; Frances, who died aged eighteen months; William, who died aged seven months; Millie Ann, born Sept. 11, 1870, who married Ira M. Johnsonbaugh, formerly of Hamilton, now of Delaware township, owning a farm near Albany, and has four children: Cleo E., Glen, Hazel and George. In politics Mr. Ogle is a Republican, and he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, supporting this party's candidates ever since. He is a valued member of Williams Post, G. A. R., of Muncie.

ALONZO SNIDER. Among the enterprising and public-spirited farmers who have made Marion county, Ind., what it is today, is Alonzo Snider, of Warren township, who was born March 13, 1844, in Decatur county, Ind., a son of James and Lucy Ann (Simmons) Snider. Grandfather Snider was born in Germany, but came to the United States at an early day, settling in Virginia, where he engaged in farming and there died.

James Snider was born in eastern Virginia, in 1811, and his wife was born at Rome, N. Y., in 1819. James Snider came west at a very early day, and for a few years stopped at Cincinnati, where he cleared a place and built a cabin. In 1830, he left Ohio, and came to Indiana, settling once more in the woods, and working to clear off his land, of which he accumulated a large portion, and made a fortune, although in later years he lost some of his hard-earned money. By his first marriage he became the father of children as follows: Mary A., Catherine, Sally, Lavina, Henry and Sarah. By his marriage with the mother of Alonzo he had children: Alonzo, Lizzie, Abbie, Wilson, Emma, Clara and Ida. In politics he was an active Democrat, but never aspired to office, nor did he belong to any fraternal associations. He was an old school Baptist, and always displayed true charity, Christian kindness, and was a manly man, who could both trust and be trusted.

Alonzo Snider has always been a farmer, and thoroughly understands his work. At present he owns a fine farm of ninety-six

acres, all of which is under excellent cultivation except twelve acres of timber, some of which is very fine. His orchard is one of the best in the township, containing 500 cherry trees and 400 plum trees and on the remainder of his land he carries on general farming. He raises hogs for the market, and he generally carries some 100 head. He built his present pleasant home, and made all the improvements, doing a good deal of ditching, and putting in 800 rods of tile. In addition to his farm, Mr. Snider owns four lots in the city, and is one of the substantial men of the locality. Although a good Democrat, he has never aspired to office. He is an earnest member of the Baptist Church, in which faith he was reared, and he gives liberally towards the support of the church. Although social by nature, he does not belong to any secret associations, but has many friends in the community. His success in every respect is unquestioned, and the future looks bright before him.

In 1866, Mr. Snider was married to Nancy J. White, daughter of George and Nancy (Martin) White, the former of whom was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1801, and the latter in 1802, in the same place. By occupation Mr. White was always a farmer, and in 1837, came to Indiana and entered land. He did a great deal of hard work, and finally became possessed of 320 acres of land in addition to a considerable fortune in money. His death occurred March 23, 1883. The following children were born to him: John, Dinah, Levi, Thomas, Martin, George W., James L., Sarah E. and Nancy Jane. In political matters he was a Democrat, although he never took an active part in local affairs. His religious views made him a Baptist, and he was always very welcome in the church. Mr. and Mrs. Snider had an interesting family of eight children: Lulu, Sarah A., and an infant died young; Carey A., married Myrtle ———, and is now an electrician; Alice L. married Thomas Lobb, a blacksmith; John M. married Gussie Rontier, and is a farmer near his father's estate; Charles is also an electrician; India E. is a milliner of Chicago.

The good influence exercised in any community by such a family can scarcely be overestimated. The father by his integrity and ability to work and ably manage his affairs, sets an example to others, which is strengthened by the fact that his success has been at-

tained without his transgressing the teachings of the Golden Rule. Along the same lines his sons have planned their lives, while his excellent wife and daughters have shown what women of America can do today in their homes.

JOHN B. TAYLOR, late one of the highly esteemed residents of Anderson, Ind., was born in Hendricks county, Ind., Feb. 9, 1834, son of Bryant and Margaret (Fox) Taylor.

Mr. Taylor sprang from Scotch-Irish stock of Colonial Virginia, and was of the same original family as that from which came President Zachary Taylor. The great-grandfather of John B. Taylor was a Virginian and a Revolutionary soldier, as was his son, John. The latter removed to North Carolina, and settled near Salem, Randolph county, where he became a substantial citizen and county judge. He married at Hightower, a sister of Sterling Hightower, a wealthy slave holder along the river of that name. Grandmother Taylor inherited 100 slaves from her father, but these were set free during the Civil war and large planing mills owned by the Hightower family were destroyed. John Taylor was the father of nine children: Anderson, Bryant, Murphy, Wilson, John, James, Polly, Rebecca and Lucinda. John Taylor removed with his family to Indiana and settled in Wayne county about 1828, the removal being made as both Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were opposed to slavery and wished to settle in a free State. They located on Green Fork, where Mr. Taylor spent the remainder of his life in retirement. All of his children settled in Wayne county except Bryant. Judge Taylor, as he was familiarly called, died in 1835 in Green Fork, aged sixty-five years, in the faith of the Methodist Church. His son, Anderson was a soldier in the war of 1812 when but a boy.

Bryant Taylor, son of John B., was born in 1805, near Salem, Randolph county, N. C., and received a limited common school education. He was a blacksmith and wagonmaker, and this trade he carried on after coming to Indiana. He was married near Danville, Hendricks county, Ind., to Margaret Fox, born in North Carolina, daughter of Friends or Quakers, who were of French Huguenot extraction, the original name being DeFoix. Her grandfather, says tradition, fled from

France on account of religious persecution. After marriage Bryant Taylor settled in Stringtown, near Amo, and opened a blacksmith and wagon shop, also purchasing land, on which he lived some years, after which he removed to Plainfield, where he opened a shop about 1845, buying land north of that place. His wife died in 1858, and he was married (second) in Madison county, near Elwood, to Sarah Stansberry, and by this union there were no children. By the first marriage there were these children: John B., David A., James D., William H. H., Jacob W., Alexander and Mary E.

Bryant Taylor not only had five sons in the Civil war, but enlisted himself. He was over fifty-five years of age, and was refused enlistment, as he had gray hair. He then had his hair and beard colored, and was accepted as a private of Company A, 19th Ind. V. I., Capt. Isaac May, Lieutenant Makepeace, in May, 1861, to serve three years or during the war. He served about sixteen months, as a good, faithful soldier, and was discharged on account of increasing years. After his second marriage he settled north of Elwood, where he died in November, 1889, in the faith of the Methodist Church. Mr. Taylor was an original Republican, and voted for John C. Fremont and later for Abraham Lincoln, both terms.

John B. Taylor was about ten years of age when he went with his father and the family to Plainfield, and his education was secured in the common schools, after leaving which he conducted a notion business for four years, later engaging in the plasterer's trade. He was married in Anderson, Sept. 23, 1860, to Margaret VanNort, born Dec. 26, 1839, in Madison county, Ind., daughter of William and Sarah (Bailey) VanNort. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Taylor settled in Anderson, where he engaged in plastering and contracting until his enlistment, Aug. 17, 1862, as a private of Company K, 16th Ind. V. I., Capt. Charles Doxey, for three years or during the war. He served out his time and was honorably discharged July 20, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind., having participated in the following battles: Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 27, 1862, Chickasaw Bluffs, Dec. 29, 1862; Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863, Magnolia Hill, May 1, 1863; Port Gibson, May 1, 1863; Port Gibson, May 2, 1863; Raymond, Miss., May 16, 1863; Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Big Black River, May 17, 1863; fighting before

Vicksburg, May 19, 1863; charge at Vicksburg, May 20, 1863; assault and charge May 22, 1863; siege at Vicksburg, from May 22 to July 4 and general attack; Jackson, Miss., July 9, 1863; skirmish near Jackson, July 14, 15, 16, 1863. Mounted: March to Fort Donelson, marching 150 miles from Sept. 26 to 30, 1863; skirmish near New Iberia, in October, 1863; skirmishes Vermillion Bayou, Oct. 9, 1863; skirmishes, Vermillionville, Oct. 10, 1863; skirmish Morton's Plantations, Oct. 11, 1863; skirmish at Van Coteau, Oct. 19, 1863; Vermillion Bayou, Nov. 5, 1863; St. Martinsville, Nov. 16, 1863; battle of Camp Pratt and capture, Nov. 20, 1863; skirmish at Bayou Portage, Nov. 23, 1863; skirmish and capture near Grand Lake, Nov. 4, 1863; skirmish at Vermillionville, La., Nov. 25, 1863; skirmish near New Iberia, Nov. 27, 1863; skirmish near Franklin, Nov. 28, 1863; Moore's Sugar House, on Red River Plantation, March 14, 1864; skirmish Bayou Rapids, March 20, 1864; capture of Henderson Hill, March 21, 1864; skirmish at Grand Ecore, La., April 16, 1864; skirmish at Natchitoches, La., April 20, 1864; skirmish at the same place, April 21; skirmish near Cloutersville, April 22, 1864; Cloutersville, April 24, 1864; above the Falls, Alexandria, La., April 26, 1864; Governor Moore's sugar house, May 4, 1864; below Alexandria, May 30, 1864; skirmish Wilson's Landing, May 14, 1864; skirmish near Markersville, La., May 15, 1864; Markersville Prairie, May 16, 1864; Yellow Bayou, May 18, 1864; skirmish at the Atchafalaya river, May 19, 1864; Morganza Bend, May 13, 1864; skirmish at La-Fourche, and capture of three guns, Sept. 11, 1864; skirmish at St. Labadie, Sept. 9, 1864; near Houma, Oct. 11, 1864; skirmish at La-Blanc Plantation, Nov. 11, 1864; with Capt. Whitaker's men, 18th La., April 4, and skirmish with same April 10, 1865, captured one lieutenant and fifteen privates; skirmish and capture of Capt. H. C. Brown and five men near Bayou Soula, La., April 19, 1865; skirmish with same and capture of ten men, April 4, 1865; skirmish and capture of Lieut. Smith and three men, May 12, 1865. Lieutenant Taylor was always a faithful soldier, and did his full duty faithfully and cheerfully.

He had four brothers in the Civil war: Capt. James D. M., of Wilder's famous brigade, Company G, 17th Ind.; David A., private Company B, 17th Ind.; William H. H.,

scout, Company G, 17th Ind., and Jacob W., sergeant in 57th Ind. Inf., who died from the effects of army life on the day following his return from the war. Capt. James D. M. Taylor was shot and killed in a personal encounter with Gen. N. B. Forrest, at Ebenezer Church, Ala., April 2, 1865, after he had served through the war four years. He was the only Indiana soldier to have a personal encounter with a prominent Confederate officer. Twenty-six men were killed from Captain Taylor's company in this charge, and Gen. Forrest was wounded by Capt. Taylor, who spurred his horse directly upon him and struck him upon the head with his sabre. Gen. Forrest later said that he would not have killed the brave Union officer except to save his own life.

Lieut. John B. Taylor was promoted for meritorious conduct to be second lieutenant of Company K, 16th Ind. Inf., and was mustered out as such. At the battle of Jackson, Miss., he received a concussion of the brain from a cannon ball which passed directly over his head, knocking him from his horse, and he also received a sabre thrust from a Confederate patrol in the night at New Iberia. He was dispatch bearer at the battle of Grand Ecore and at Natchitoches, Miss., April 16, 1864, to Gen. A. L. Lee. He was captured in the big woods between these places, by mounted Confederate cavalry, and on his arms being demanded, drew both revolvers and discharged them, wounding one man and so surprising the other that he made his escape, as he was not even dismounted, and although fired upon, he reached the Union lines, delivering his dispatches in safety to General Lee.

After the war Lieut. Taylor settled in Anderson and engaged in plastering and contract work, in which he became very successful. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and in his political views he was a Republican. He belonged to Major May Post, G. A. R., the Masonic Lodge of Ambrose, the I. O. O. F. and the Red Men.

To Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor were born these children: Ida M., born Sept. 23, 1861, married D. C. Jones, of Indianapolis; Flora D., born March 23, 1866, married Lewis M. Moore, of Newcastle; Minnie E., born Sept. 5, 1868, married B. F. Jones, an electrician of Chicago; Woodie Fern, born July 31, 1873; Chauncey B., born July 7, 1875, mar-

ried Bessie Sipp, and they reside in Indianapolis; Claude O., born Oct. 7, 1877, married Kate Harrison, of Anderson; and Edith Alice, born Aug. 3, 1880. Mr. Taylor died Oct. 23, 1906, and his widow is now a resident of Newcastle, Indiana.

HIRAM T. PEARCY, a well-known farmer of Washington township, whose fine farm of 285 acres is located within two and one-half miles of Martinsville, was born Nov. 5, 1858, in Greene township, Morgan county, Ind., a son of Henry and Lavina (Whitesitt) Percy. Thirteen children were born to these parents, the seven members of the family who still survive being: Robert, John, George, Van Buren, Mary (wife of Eli Thomas), Charity (wife of William Adams), and Hiram Tilford, of Washington township. (Ancestral data of the Percy family will be found in the sketch of Van B. Percy.)

Hiram T. Percy was reared in Greene township and attended the district schools. Until the death of his mother and his own marriage, he resided at home, but in 1889 he came to Washington township and purchased his present valuable farm. Mr. Percy is practical in his methods and has improved his property, making it one of the excellent farms of this locality. He has raised cattle, hogs, horses and grain, and at present owns and operates the Clear Creek Dairy, having thirty fine-bred cows.

On Dec. 22, 1883, he was married to Miss Laura B. Perry, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Day) Perry, and the children born to this union are: Ara, Ola A. (married Roscoe Bailey and has one son, Roscoe Vernon), Georgia, Halcie Hazel, Mabel B., Ruth Estalette, Joseph Wayne, Morris Davis and Harlan Delbert. Mrs. Percy's parents were natives of Indiana and lived in Morgan county, the three survivors of their family of six children being: Mrs. Percy; Armina Catherine, wife of Joseph Gillaspay; and Cora Alice, wife of John W. Percy. Stephen Perry, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Percy, had a family of five children, one of these, John Perry, becoming the father of Mrs. Percy. He followed farming all his life as a vocation. During the Civil war he served as a soldier. His death occurred in 1881, at the age of forty-two years, his wife surviving him but three months, dying aged thirty-six years. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Percy were David and Marilla (Thompson) Day, the former of whom was a native of Indiana and a farmer by occupation until his death in middle life. Mrs. Day resides in Boone county, Ind., and her mother, Elizabeth Thompson, was a venerable resident of Johnson county, and lived near the Morgan county line. She died in 1904, when ninety-eight years old.

Mrs. Percy is a valued member of the Methodist Church. In politics, Mr. Percy is identified with the Democratic party.

DR. JOHN M. FISHER, a successful practitioner of medicine and surgery, and a most highly valued citizen of Lapel, Madison county, Ind., is a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of Madison county.

The Fishers are of Scotch, German and Irish descent. Benjamin Fisher, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Maryland, and there married Hannah Atherton. After his marriage he moved to Clermont county, Ohio. He had the following children: John, Charles and Mary. Benjamin Fisher moved to Indiana from Ohio, by way of wagon, and settled at Strawtown, on White river. There were but few families at this time at Strawtown, the place being an Indian trading post. The Indian trader, a man named Shintapper, had the post there, owning a brick house surrounded by a pole fence. He was in the habit of selling the Indians large quantities of whiskey, and while they were drunk abusing them, thus gaining their ill will. This so enraged the Indians that they determined to kill him, setting the day upon which to carry out the deed. Shintapper was not aware of this, nor were any other of the whites, and when the day set had arrived, the white settlers of the neighborhood had collected at the trading post to assist the trader in raising a log cabin, which he had just started. Not expecting the large party of whites the Indians came armed only with knives and tomahawks, while the settlers, not expecting trouble, were not armed in any way. The Indians were in their war paint and in an ugly mood, demanding Shintapper from the settlers, and making them acquainted with their design. After a parley with the red-skins, the whites induced them to give them time to counsel with the trader, who, greatly alarmed, begged them to defend

him, and to his entreaties were added those of his wife and children. While not condoning his treatment of the Indians, the settlers were at once ready to defend him, and so informed the Indians. The latter, becoming enraged at this, endeavored to force their way through the gate into the enclosure, but were beaten back by the clubs in the hands of the white men, who forced them through the gate and followed them outside. During the melee an Indian knocked a settler down, and was on the point of scalping him, when he was himself killed by a blow from a mattock handle in the hands of another settler. The encounter then began in earnest, and the whites, seeing themselves outnumbered and unarmed as they were, retreated to the enclosure, to find that Benjamin Fisher, of their party, had fallen, and, having been struck on the head by a tomahawk, had been killed. Recovering the body of their dead warrior the Indians then retreated. The following night the trader, Shintapper escaped down the White river in a bark canoe, and was never heard of afterward.

Mrs. Fisher, the widow of Benjamin Fisher, was left to fight her own way in the world and care for the three children. She remained but a short time at Strawtown, removing with her children to what is now Fishersburg, and settling on what is now known as the Conrad farm. Here the stout-hearted pioneer mother had relatives who assisted her, John and William Fisher, brothers of Benjamin. Mrs. Fisher afterward married Benoni Freel, who, in 1828, settled on the banks of Stony Creek, on Section 21, near the David Conrad farm. Here he built the first log cabin in Stony Creek township.

Charles Fisher, the father of Dr. Fisher, was born Dec. 14, 1819, in Clermont county, Ohio, near Goshen. His parents moved to Indiana in 1820, when he was about one year old, while his brother John, the eldest child of the family, was about five years old at the time. Charles Fisher was brought up in the Indiana woods, and received but little schooling, learning to read and write, however, and to do a successful business. Unlike the other pioneers, Charles Fisher was not a hunter, giving his entire time to agricultural pursuits, and it is said that in his whole life he killed but one deer. If asked about this he would always say he was too poor to hunt, and had to depend upon agriculture for his food. When about twenty years old he was married,

in Jackson township, to Lucy Jane Bushby, daughter of Thomas Busby, a pioneer of that township. Mrs. Fisher was born in Greenbrier county, Va. After their marriage the couple settled on the farm of Thomas Busby, and then for a time lived with Mr. Fisher's stepfather, Benoni Freel. Mr. Fisher finally settled on White river, on what was known as the White River farm, which he partly cleared. This he later sold to settle on the McDole farm. In the early forties he bought a stock of goods from William and Benjamin Sylvester, fitted up a building, and opened a general store, which he operated for many years, discontinuing it some time during the Civil war. He lived in the village of Fishersburg, and owned a farm of 160 acres which extended to the town. He also improved two other farms, one of 140 and one of 160 acres in another county, and owned the farm upon which Dr. Fisher now lives, of 130 acres. Mr. Fisher has now given most of his property to his children, retaining but a small farm for himself. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were: Thomas L., orderly sergeant in Company I, 39th Ind. V. I., now deceased; John M.; Melinda S., who married Dr. Jacob Horter, of Anderson; and Lewis W., deceased. Charles Fisher was instrumental in establishing the first postoffice in Fishersburg, and he continued to hold the office of postmaster throughout his business career. A strong Democrat, he served as trustee of Stony Creek township for one term. He and his estimable wife were members of the Methodist Church, which he assisted to establish in his community, and of which he was a liberal supporter. He was a very successful business man, and during his long and active career accumulated a handsome competency. He is still living, well past four score years. Always a very temperate and moral man, he is highly esteemed and respected for his sturdy worth. Mrs. Fisher died Sept. 16, 1886.

Dr. John M. Fisher was born Sept. 1, 1845, in Fishersburg. He was brought up to farm work, assisting on the home farm, and spent the greater part of his youth clerking in his father's store. He received a common school education, while his medical studies were prosecuted at the Medical University, Louisville, Ky., which he attended in 1867, 1868 and 1869, in which latter year he was graduated. He first studied with Drs. Jacob Harter and Olden at Fishersburg, and later

with Dr. Daniel Cook. Dr. Fisher began the practice of medicine in 1869, choosing the town of Fishersburg as his field of professional labor, and here he has carried on a successful practice ever since, with the exception of five years. In September, 1883, he removed to Oswego, Kans., where he remained one year, in 1884 locating in Springfield, Mo. For several years he practiced medicine in several different towns in Missouri, and finally located in Shell City, that State, where he successfully engaged in a real estate business for a few years. In 1888 he returned to Fishersburg, after spending a short time in Logansport and Middletown.

Dr. Fisher was married May 7, 1872, in Fishersburg, to Miss Martha A. Taylor, born Dec. 2, 1847, near Pendleton, Ind., daughter of James and Mary Taylor. James Taylor was a substantial farmer, who settled near Pendleton. Mrs. Fisher died May 10, 1881, leaving these children: Hervey W., born April 25, 1874; and Grace J. Stanford, born July 21, 1877. Dr. Fisher was united in marriage (second) in West Chester, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1882, to Addie M. Bishop, born Feb. 25, 1854, daughter of Dr. Preston and Mary E. (Ford) Bishop, the former of whom is an old and well known physician of Ohio. He belonged to a family of physicians, among whom were: Dr. N. W. Bishop, of Loveland, Ohio; Dr. L. W. Bishop, of Batavia, Ohio; and Dr. Reuben Bishop, deceased. Dr. Preston Bishop is still living and makes his home in Clinton county, Ohio.

Dr. Fisher and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the county and State medical societies, and is very popular in both organizations.

M. D. NICHOLSON, who has been residing on his valuable farm of sixty acres in Castleton, Ind., since 1889, is one of the representative agriculturists of Marion county, and a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. Nicholson was born Nov. 1, 1839, in Wayne county, Ind., son of Joseph and Sallie Nicholson.

John Nicholson, grandfather of M. D., was born in Guilford, N. C., and there married Mary Jester, by whom he had these children: Andrew, Joseph, Taylor, Sarah, Margaret and William. At an early day John Nicholson settled in Henry county, Ind., and he died near Newcastle, at the advanced age

of ninety-two years. He was a member of the United Brethren Church.

Joseph Nicholson was born in North Carolina, and was an early settler of Wayne county, Ind., where he became a prominent agriculturist and at one time held the office of school director. He died aged eighty-three years, in the faith of the United Brethren Church. His children were: John, Margaret, Mary, Willis, Nimrod, Robert, Taylor, M. D., Elizabeth, William and Jesse, all born and reared in Wayne county.

M. D. Nicholson was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the schools of his locality, enlisting at Richmond, Ind., Oct. 3, 1861, as a private in Company A, 36th Ind. V. I., Capt. William Wilds, to serve three years or during the war, and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., in October, 1864. His service was in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and he was in a number of battles and skirmishes too numerous to mention. He was taken sick at Nashville, was in the hospital six months, and after his partial recovery was made nurse in the hospital, serving as such for fifteen months. He was then transferred to the invalid corps, doing guard duty, and after his discharge went to Louisville, Ky., to care for the army horses, the war having not yet closed. He was ever a faithful and efficient soldier, and his record is one of which any man might be proud.

After the war Mr. Nicholson returned to Indiana and in 1889 located on his present farm of sixty acres, for which he paid \$60 an acre, and which is now worth \$125 per acre. He is one of the good, practical farmers of his community, and is a leader in any project that has for its object the betterment of his locality. He and Mrs. Nicholson are members of the Friends Church.

On Dec. 20, 1868, in Greens Fork, Wayne county, Ind., Mr. Nicholson was married to Nancy Ellen Cole, born in Wayne county, daughter of William and Eliza (Faucett) Cole, and granddaughter of William Faucett, an early settler of Greens Fork, Wayne county, of English birth. Mrs. Nicholson died in March, 1895, without issue. William Cole was a farmer of Randolph county, Ind., where he died aged seventy years. His children were: John, Eliza, William, Everett, Caroline, Martha, Jane and Nancy Ellen.

Mr. Nicholson's second marriage was to

Mrs. Emma E. Jackson, born March 16, 1860, in Marion county, Ind., daughter of Jesse and Catherine (Flanagan) Klepfer, and widow of William H. Jackson, who was a substantial farmer of Hancock county, Ind., and son of Christopher C. Jackson. By her first marriage Mrs. Nicholson had four children: Daniel Elmer, Jesse A., Lemuel Roy and Anna Elizabeth. To Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson have been born two children: Esther Iona and Louis D.

Jesse Klepfer, father of Mrs. Nicholson, was born in 1820 in Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania German stock, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Snyder) Klepfer, the former of whom came to Marion county and settled near Oakland about 1833, entering his land from the U. S. Government and clearing a 200 acre farm, where he spent the rest of his life. His children were: Jesse, Simon, Lewis, Noah, Franklin, Aaron, Polly and Leah.

Jesse Klepfer was thirteen years of age when he came to Marion county with his father, having first lived in Wayne county for one year. He bought 130 acres near Castleton, and cleared a farm from the woods, making a good home. He died in 1887, in Indianapolis. His first wife, Catherine Flanagan, bore him these children: Henry F., Perry, Commodore, Jesse Welby, Vanderline, General, Emma Ellen, George B., McCloud, and Joseph H. His second wife, Savilla Jane Lynch (nee Clair) bore him four children, namely: Alva C., Walter, Jesse M. and Iva.

DAVID BENJAMIN WILSON, member of the firm of D. B. Wilson & Son, leading funeral directors of Shelbyville, Ind., and the oldest established firm of undertakers in this city, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, Nov. 27, 1836, son of David B. and Cordelia A. (Brown) Wilson, natives of Scotland and Virginia, respectively.

David B. Wilson, Sr., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1797, and came to America in 1820. He died in Paducah, Ky., in 1881.

The early life of David Benjamin Wilson was spent in Dayton, Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1852, he located at Paducah, Ky., and in 1872 came to Shelbyville, where for several years he engaged in carriage manufacturing. In 1880, he entered the undertaking business, in which he has since been successfully engaged. Mr. Wilson enjoys great personal popularity, and is well

known throughout Shelby county. His gentle, sympathetic manner and thoughtful care for the afflicted members of a family when he is called to perform the last sad offices make him warm personal friends, who appreciate his services beyond any mere pecuniary consideration.

In politics he is identified with the Democratic party, and he cast his first presidential vote in 1856 for James Buchanan. He was whiskey inspector under the administration of Andrew Johnson, and in 1879 and 1880, he was doorkeeper of the Indiana House of Representatives. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the K. of P., and is popular in both organizations. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian.

On Aug. 16, 1858, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Ellen Bolan, a native of Ireland, and a daughter of Thomas and Maria (Stewart) Bolan. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: Emma C., wife of Charles W. Ward; and Thomas D. Mr. Wilson was one of the promoters, is a stockholder, president and general manager of the Mutual Telephone Company, of Shelbyville; is a stockholder of the Farmers National Bank; in the Forest Hill Cemetery Association, and in the Eagle Range factory of Shelbyville. In 1892, he admitted his son, Thomas D., to partnership in the undertaking business, which since then has borne its present title. Like his father, Thomas D. Wilson is a practical undertaker, and is a young man of much promise in various lines of activity.

ABEL HUFFMAN, a wealthy farmer of Marion county, who has lived all his life within a radius of ten miles from Acton, was born in Johnson county, June 6, 1842, son of Aaron and Jemima (Wells) Huffman, both natives of Kentucky. The grandfather, Solomon, was from Virginia, but he left there in his early days and settled in Kentucky, where his son Aaron was born in 1805.

Aaron Huffman left Kentucky in 1826, and settling in Marion county took up eighty acres of government land, cleared it for farming, and made his permanent home there. He also followed the tinner's trade and was one of the first tanners in the region. He was a Democrat, though not an active one. He was a member of the Baptist Church and a successful man in his everyday affairs. He died in 1875 and his wife, Jemima Wells,

born in 1807, passed away in 1899. They had seven children: Minerva, Harriet, Milton, Martha, all deceased; Elizabeth A.; Abel; and Noah A., living at Acton.

Abel Huffman is a farmer and the owner of a valuable piece of property of ninety-two acres, valued at \$100 an acre. Eight years of his years were passed in Shelby county, but for over twenty years he has lived on his present homestead, which he has improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. He has been very successful as a farmer, and is one of the wealthy and prominent men of his section, a position won entirely by his own hard work. He is not a lodge man. In politics a Democrat, he is at present one of the supervisors of the township. Mr. Huffman was married in 1871 to Miss Sarah J. Halfaker, and to them two daughters have been born: Addie M., the elder, married George Heck, a farmer of Johnson county; and Eva is the wife of A. Heck, likewise a farmer. Both daughters have been given good educations, and they are musical in their tastes, having been well trained; each is organist in a church.

The parents of Mrs. Sarah J. Huffman were Charles and Violet (Buchanan) Halfaker. The father came from Virginia and settled first in Bartholomew county, and later in Johnson county. He cleared land there in the early days, lived in a log cabin and farmed in summer, while in winter he was the shoemaker for the whole neighborhood. He was an industrious and energetic man, and was very prosperous. He was a German by descent and his father came from the region of the river Rhine. Charles Halfaker was the father of six children: Sarah J., Mrs. Huffman; Elizabeth, deceased; John H.; Zerelda S.; Charles, deceased; and Martha. Mrs. Halfaker died in 1861, and her husband in 1880, aged seventy-two. He was a Democrat, but took no active part in politics.

PHILLIP LEACH, late a farmer and plasterer by trade, who was residing in Alexandria, Ind., at the time of his death, May 2, 1907, was born in Henry county, Ind., Nov. 4, 1833, the son of John and Nancy (Moyer) Leach.

The Leach family is an old one, dating back to Colonial days in Virginia. Walter, grandfather of Phillip, was born on the east side of the Blue Ridge mountains, in the Shenandoah valley, and he remained there

till well into manhood. During the war of 1812, he served in the army. He was quite famous as a wagoner, and made six-week trips, hauling goods in a big wagon drawn by six horses, from Baltimore to Ohio. He finally settled in the latter State, in Clermont county, dying there when nearly 100 years of age. His children were as follows: Sarah, wife of Jacob Moyer; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Beehimer; Nancy, who married a resident of Clermont county; John; William and Samuel.

John Leach was born in Virginia and remained there till after his marriage to Miss Nancy Moyer. Mrs. Leach was born in Pennsylvania, of old Dutch stock, and was brought by her parents to Virginia, where she grew up. The newly wedded pair went at once to Clermont county, Ohio, where they settled on rented land, some years earlier than the elder Mr. Leach's removal to that point. There they remained till 1832-33, when John Leach moved his family to Henry county, Ind., intending to settle there. He was not satisfied, however, and after only one year returned to Clermont county, rented land in the bottoms around Ten Mile creek, and made his home there for thirty-nine years. When quite advanced in years he left his farm, moved to Shelbyville, Ill., and there at the home of his son Edgar, he died at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife had died in September, 1888, aged seventy-five. They were members of the New Light Church. Originally a Jacksonian Democrat in politics, Mr. Leach was a strong Union man, and after his own sons joined the army he voted for Lincoln. There were nine children, namely: Susannah; John Walter; Charlotte; Phillip; Andy, in Company B, 80th O. V. I., who enlisted for a year and was shot and instantly killed by rebel sharpshooters during a skirmish on Kenesaw Mountain; Louise; Lafayette, who was in many battles as a Zouave in the 14th Illinois regiment; Ellen; and Edgar.

Phillip Leach was the only one of the family born in Indiana, but he was reared in Ohio, his parents returning there when he was but five months old. During the winters he was able to attend the little log school for some weeks each year, but his education was very limited and most of his time was spent in work on the farm. So expert did he become in cutting wood in particular that at

the age of sixteen he could cut and stack eight cords of cord wood in a day. He remained at home till he was twenty-one, doing considerable teaming as well as farm work, while for four years he regularly drove a four horse team to Cincinnati. On July 3, 1850, Mr. Leach was married at Pleasant Hill, near Batavia, Clermont county, to Miss Malissa Behymer, who was born at that point Sept. 25, 1842. They remained in Clermont county, renting a farm, until the war broke out, and then Mr. Leach enlisted, although he was obliged to leave his wife with their two children dependent on her.

On Aug. 11, 1862, Phillip Leach enlisted as a private in Company B., 89th O. V. I., to serve three years. After leaving Camp Denison, he was on duty in Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, and participated in the battles of Camp Taylor, Fayetteville, Flat-top Mountain (Va.), Nashville, Nashville Pike, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, on the Cumberland River, and in a cavalry charge on the bottoms of the Tennessee river, besides many skirmishes. He was once struck in the neck by a bullet, but it only cut the skin. At Chickamauga his whole regiment, which had gone to the front with its full complement of 1,000 men, but which was then reduced to only 150 officers and men, was captured, and there began a long period of suffering for Mr. Leach. The prisoners were first taken to headquarters to be shown there, and were confined meantime in a log house in the woods. They were next taken to Atlanta, Ga., where they were marched through the city to be gazed at by the populace, and then after three days they were loaded onto box cars and taken to Belle Isle for ten days, all this being merely preliminary to the real hardships which followed. Early in October the prisoners were taken to Libby prison, kept there two months and then removed to Danville. During the eight months in Danville the captives were confined in an old tobacco warehouse, several hundred on each floor. On going into battle just before he was captured Mr. Leach had left behind a blouse, coat, two shirts and a cap, and had only a dollar in money in his pockets. In prison, having no overcoat or blanket he suffered terribly from the cold, while the lack of food and water added to the misery. The daily rations were a piece of corn bread about three inches square, and a

small scrap of mule meat, while at ten each morning a half cup of drinking water was given each man. Water for all other purposes was entirely lacking, so that the men could not even wash their faces. The prison was unspeakably filthy and soon scurvy broke out. Mr. Leach was one of its victims and having no medical attendance was fearfully reduced. About fifteen days before he was exchanged he was placed in the Danville hospital, and enjoyed once more the comforts of clean bedding, plentiful food and good nursing. He was taken to Richmond on a box car and from there to a fort, where he was at last exchanged. When he reached Annapolis he had become so reduced that instead of the 165 pounds he weighed on enlisting, he showed barely ninety-five pounds. He remained in a hospital in Pennsylvania, from Aug. 4, 1864, till he was finally discharged at Little York, May 25, 1865, having a splendid record for duty faithfully performed in every detail.

After the war Mr. Leach rejoined his wife and family in Shelbyville, Ill., and in a short time he rented land in Shelby county, Ill. He went next to Shelbyville, where he learned the plasterer's trade and worked at it nine years. At the end of that time he made his home for a while in Madison county, Ind., where he rented property, and then in 1899 came to Alexandria, bought a couple of lots there and built the home in which he was residing at the time of his death. He also owned about an acre of ground there. Mr. Leach was known as one of the good Republicans of the place, having voted that ticket since the days of John C. Fremont and of Lincoln. He was an honored member of Alexander Post, of the G. A. R. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren denomination, having joined that church in Shelby county.

Mr. and Mrs. Leach had three children, two sons and a daughter. (1) Alice, born Nov. 3, 1860, is the wife of Nathan Hall, a farmer in Madison county. Their children are: Maud; Adda; Delphia; Clara; Hugh; Melissa, who died aged seventeen; Ira; Earl; George D.; Philip; Charles and Bessie, who both lived only to the age of two years. (2) Alonzo is a plasterer and farmer in Madison county. He married Miss Leona Shelley, and has five children, James A. Logan, Evert, Edgar, Benjamin and Raymond. (3) John, married Miss Stella Tatman, of Alexan-

dria. Their five children are named Edna Pearl, Leroy Kenneth, Carl Clifton, Edith Elizabeth and Westley Irvin. There is also one great-grandchild, Peter Leach, born Jan. 16, 1901.

The Behymer family to which Mrs. Malissa Leach belongs is of old Pennsylvania Dutch stock on both sides. The grandfather, Jacob Behymer, was a pioneer farmer in Clermont county, Ohio, where he became the owner of several hundred acres of land and was a man of importance in the community. He died at his home at an advanced age, a firm adherent of the Methodist Church. By his wife, Betsey (Warson) Behymer, he had seven children, Daniel, Elias, Adam, John, Solomon, Elizabeth and Judy.

Adam Behymer inherited seventy-five acres of land, clearing it from the woods. When the gold fever broke out, with three companions, Rufe, Ike Bowles and Lance Hill, he made the journey to California, riding across the plains on a mule. During his three years absence he engaged in mining and was moderately successful as he brought some gold back with him, and kept a share in the claim and prospects which the other two men remained behind to work. Mr. Behymer was killed accidentally on his farm when he was about sixty years old, and his wife, who was a Miss Susan Matox, died at the age of fifty-five. They had four children, Alonzo, Malissa, Missouri and Beaumont. Beaumont served in the Civil war as a fifer, as he was too small to carry a musket. He was only fourteen when he enlisted and was obliged to stand on his tiptoes to pass muster at Camp Denison. Alonzo Behymer served in the 5th Ohio Cavalry.

ANANIAS GUY, attorney-at-law of Arcadia, Hamilton county, Ind., and a brilliant member of his profession, was born at Noblesville, Ind., Sept. 1, 1845, son of William H. and Louisa (Thompson) Guy, born in Virginia and Delaware, respectively, and married in Indiana.

John Guy, father of William H., was a native of Scotland, who came to the United States at an early day, settling in Indiana. Later attracted by the possibilities of Indiana, he removed to this State, and here died. He had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, and of them William H. Guy was the third in order of birth.

William H. Guy was reared in Virginia,

but came to Indiana about 1838, and located at Noblesville. Being by trade a harness-maker, he found ready employment and lived honored and respected until his demise in 1850. His widow survived him until 1874, when she, too, passed away. Both were consistent members of the Methodist Church, and were thoroughly good and devout people. In politics, at the time of his death, the father was a Whig. Three children were born to William H. Guy, one, James C., who married and resides at Indianapolis, by a former marriage; and two by the mother of our subject: Ananias, and William H., who lives in Arkansas.

After receiving such an education as was afforded by the common schools of his neighborhood, in 1864, feeling the call of his country, Ananias Guy enlisted in Company B, 136th Ind. V. I., and served until the close of the war, gaining many experiences, and being in the quarter-master's department for the first three months. He was then made captain of a colored company, and participated in the battle of Nashville. At the close of the war, desiring to see more of the country he had helped to save, Mr. Guy traveled through the West from 1866 until 1871. This trip was a very interesting and exciting one, for much of it was done by wagon, and in open boats. In those years he went through Montana, California, Mexico, and the more traveled States, and gained a knowledge of them and existing conditions such as could not be obtained in any other manner.

Following this, he spent ten years at Noblesville, Ind., and then went to Nebraska, where he farmed for three years. However, he felt that Indiana was his favorite State, and returning to it, he settled at Arcadia, and opened a harness and hardware business, but selling it, served as justice of the peace and notary public with such success, that he began the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar, and has since distinguished himself as a brilliant attorney. He is a man who inspires admiration, and his townspeople are very proud of his natural and acquired abilities.

On March 15, 1871, Mr. Guy married Ruth J. Grishaw, a daughter of Madison and America (Rutledge) Grishaw, natives of Kentucky, who came to Indiana at an early date, and became farmers in Tipton county. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Guy: C. W., who resides at Arcadia; Edgar

M., of North Vernon, Ind.; George A., who died at the age of twenty years; Frank G., at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Guy are consistent members of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Guy is a very active Republican, and is numbered among the leaders in the county. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. and of the G. A. R. A self-made man, he appreciates the struggles those treading the same path are forced to endure. Without doubt, he is one of the most popular men in the county, and deserves the praise of man and the commendation of his own conscience.

JONATHAN JOHNSON, one of the very substantial men, influential citizens and successful farmers of Clay township, Hamilton county, Ind., was born May 2, 1838, in Stark county, Ohio, near the town of Marlboro, son of Robert and Milly (Stanley) Johnson, the former of whom was born in 1806, in Nansemond county, Va., and the latter in Ohio in 1808.

Demcey Johnson, grandfather of Jonathan, was a native of Virginia, which State he left in 1826 and removed to Ohio with his son Robert. He died there at the age of eighty years. His eight children have also all passed away. While his sympathies were with the patriot army during the Revolutionary war, he took no part in the actual struggle, being a Quaker, and thus precluded from taking up arms.

In 1853 Robert Johnson removed with his family to Howard county, Ind. There he died in 1892, and his widow two years later, both being eighty-six years of age. In politics he was a supporter of the Republican party, but he never accepted office. The eight children born to Robert Johnson and wife were: Fleming, a farmer in Howard county, married Rachel Bundy, of Henry county; Demcey, a farmer of Hamilton county, married Widow Smith; Jonathan, a carpenter and also operator of a cider and a saw mill, in Cass county, near Logansport, Ind., married Delphila Wickersham; Louis, a farmer near Greentown, Howard county, married Emily West; Elizabeth, deceased, married Simeon Mendenhall, a gardener in Howard county; Aseneth, married Benjamin Terrell, a farmer in Clinton county, Ohio; and William, a resident of Kokomo, married Mira Marsh.

Jonathan Johnson, our subject, accom-

panied his parents to Howard county, Ind., and lived there until 1865, when he began to work at the carpenter's trade and continued until 1871, when he removed to Kokomo and embarked in a hardware business until 1885, when he came to his present farm in Clay township. Here he has 144 acres, of which some 130 are under cultivation and some fine timber land. He has made all the substantial improvements here, and has put in 2,000 rods of tile, thus ensuring perfect drainage. He has engaged somewhat in dairying and has been very successful in raising Poland China hogs. His methods are those of the intelligent and progressive agriculturist, and, although he has worked hard, he has the most satisfactory results to show for it.

Mr. Johnson has been thrice married. His first union was to Talitha C. Wickersham, daughter of Calvin and Mahala (Lennen) Wickersham, of Henry county, Ind., where he followed the trade of carpenter, in the old fashioned way of those peaceful days, before industrial questions brought about labor difficulties. Mr. Johnson was married (second) to Lucy Bailey. In 1882 he married (third) Candace Newlin, daughter of John and Elizabeth (King) Newlin. Mr. Johnson had six children, four of whom are living: (1) Eliza R. died at the age of twenty years, (2) Nathan, now a hotel keeper in the State of Washington, the owner of a large claim there, has had a life of much adventure, far removed from the peaceful scenes of his boyhood. In his travels around the world, he was arrested in Russia, as a spy and had a taste of imprisonment in the dominion of the czar. He married Katie McLeod. (3) James S., assistant superintendent of an express company in Ohio, married Nellie Campbell. (4) Bailey is deceased. (5) Jesse R., who farms on the home place, married Bertha Kemp. (6) Arthur is engaged in the laundry business at New Castle.

John Newlin, father of Mrs. Johnson, came to Indiana from North Carolina with his parents, in youth, settling in Orange county. He was a son of Thomas and Candace (Love) Newlin, old family names in North Carolina. Mrs. Johnson is the second in her parents' family of five children, the others being: Mary, who married Philip Jones, who is a farmer in Douglas county, Kansas; Sylvester, who is the minister of the Friends Church at Westfield; Thomas, who is vice-president of Guilford College, N. C., married Olive Wil-

son; and Charles, an insurance agent, teacher and chairman of the Prohibition party, at Irvington, married Harriet Bogue.

Mr. Johnson has been very prominently identified with the Prohibition party in this part of the State, and was that party's candidate for member of the House of Representatives, and lacked but 100 votes of election, receiving 2,700. He has served in other offices, for three terms being trustee of Monroe township, Howard county. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

CHARLES H. CAMPBELL, one of the leading citizens and prosperous business men of Shelbyville, Ind., was born in Lexington, Ind., Nov. 28, 1853.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Campbell were among the early Colonists of Virginia, and his grandfather was in that State, according to family records, about 1777. The family came to Indiana in 1823, settling in Scott county, where both the parents of our subject were born, Abram Campbell, Oct. 17, 1825, and she who later became the wife of Abram and mother of Charles, Mary J. E. Doolittle, June 27, 1825.

The education of Charles H. Campbell was attained in the public schools. In 1872 he engaged in railroadng, locating the following year in Shelbyville, which he made his headquarters until 1875, when he was transferred to Cincinnati. In 1876, he returned to Shelbyville, holding the position of ticket agent for the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad until 1890. In that year he embarked in the manufacture of hall furniture, and was so encouraged by his success, that he felt justified in organizing the Blanchard Furniture Company, of which he was elected secretary and treasurer as well as director. These offices he held until 1899, when he purchased the interests of the Blanchards, and in 1900, the firm name was changed to the C. H. Campbell Furniture Company, and Mr. Campbell became, and has since continued its president and treasurer. The specialty of the company is the manufacture of hall furniture. Employment is given 125 hands, and the business is a large and increasing one. The product is intended for a rich trade, and the market extends all over the United States and foreign countries. The wonderful success is due Mr. Campbell's executive ability and clear, keen foresight.

Mr. Campbell has been twice married. On Sept. 3, 1876, he married Lucinda M., daughter of William and Margaret (Chamberlin) Harding of Cleves, Ohio, by whom he had six children: Ada L.; George W.; Margaret M.; Ruth; Florence and Stanley R. His wife died July 31, 1899. On Sept. 10, 1900, Mr. Campbell married Angeline Gowers of Madison, Ind., and they had one child, Charles H., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are very acceptable members of the Presbyterian Church of Shelbyville. Fraternally he is a member of Shelbyville Lodge, No. 239, I. O. O. F.; Shelbyville Lodge No. 57, B. P. O. E., and the Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican, and he served three years as a member of the Shelbyville school board, and although residing in a largely Democratic ward he was elected a member of the council on the Republican ticket, by a handsome majority. Influential politically, the head of a large corporation, and very popular socially, Mr. Campbell has had a successful career with the prospect of continued prosperity.

HENRY A. WATERMAN, for over twenty years a resident of Five Points, in Franklin township, Marion county, was born in Warren township, Feb. 2, 1859, son of Christian and Christina (Ostermeyer) Waterman.

Christian Waterman was a native of Germany, born in 1825; he came to America in 1849 at the time of the great gold excitement, and spent his first three years in California. Returning to the East he decided to make Indiana his home and settled in Warren township in 1853. He became in time the owner of 400 acres of land, which he improved, and by dint of hard work was well-to-do at the time of his death, although he came to America a poor man. He had a family of eleven children only one of whom has died. Mr. Waterman was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was a Democrat in political faith though never an active party worker. His death occurred Jan. 6, 1903, in his seventy-eighth year.

Henry A. Waterman has always followed the calling of a blacksmith, has all the best modern appliances for his work and does a large business. He owns a place at Five Points, covering two acres of land, upon which he has erected a fine house and made general improvements until his property is

worth over \$6,000. Like his father he has never given any special time to politics, but votes the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Waterman was married, in 1882, to Miss Louise Achgill, daughter of Christian and Christiana (Kruger) Achgill, natives of Germany. The parents were farming people and came here at an early day. Both died in 1892. Of their family of twelve children eight are living. To Henry A. and Louise Waterman five children have been born, namely: Lillie C., at home; Theodore, at work at home; Harry H., Clarence and Edwin. All have been sent to good schools and have been well educated. The family are all connected with the Lutheran Church. Long a resident of that locality, Mr. Waterman has earned a permanent place in the esteem and respect of his fellow neighbors.

C. S. BROWN, M. D., a prominent physician in New Bethel, Franklin township, Marion county, was born in the place where he still makes his home, March 17, 1858, son of Dr. S. M. and Mahala (Brady) Brown.

Dr. S. M. Brown was twice married. His first wife, Miss Mahala Brady, was the mother of nine children, namely: Henry J., a trustee of the township and a merchant of New Bethel; E. O., a farmer in Franklin township; Dr. C. S.; Arthur, an attorney; C. A., in the city engineer's office; Harvey, an attorney; Edward A., an Indianapolis physician; Frank T., an attorney; and Ruth, who lives with her father at New Bethel. Dr. Brown married (second) Miss Merilda McGaughey, daughter of an old-time settler in the county. In politics Dr. S. M. Brown is a Democrat.

The preparation of Dr. C. S. Brown for his professional career was very thorough. Beginning in the common schools he went afterward to Lebanon, Ohio, took a teacher's course as a preliminary to his two years at teaching, then attended college at Valparaiso, Ind., for a year, was next at Butler College, in Irvington, and finally he began the study of medicine at Central Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Indianapolis. He was given his diploma in 1882, and returning to New Bethel has ever since been in practice there. Enthusiastic over his profession, thoroughly prepared, and ever in touch with the latest medical thought and discoveries, Dr. Brown has been most successful and has a large practice.

The same year that Dr. Brown began his career as a physician, 1882, he was married to Miss Anna Toon, daughter of Martin S. and Jane Toon, farming people and old time residents of the township, now deceased. Three children have been born to the Doctor and his wife: Mamie, Lulu (deceased) and Ethel. Dr. Brown and his wife belong to the Baptist Church. The Doctor himself is a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 134, at Acton, Ind., and is a member of the Red Men, Lodge No. 266, at New Bethel. He is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in public life, as the arduous demands of his profession leave him little time for participation in politics.

K. C. HERSHEY, M. D., one of the leading medical practitioners at Carmel, Ind., where he has been associated with his brother for the past seven years, was born July 28, 1856, in Clark county, Ohio, son of B. F. and Sarah (Helmer) Hershey, the former of whom was born Aug. 18, 1831, also in Clark county, Ohio.

Jacob Hershey, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania. In early manhood he settled in Ohio, engaged in farming and lived to the age of eighty-four years. His son B. F. continued to carry on the farm, married and reared these children: Dr. K. C., of this sketch; S. D.; Ella, in Clark county; J. Milo, treasurer of Hamilton county; Minnie, wife of Albert Gunn; and Dr. F. C., who married Dessie Crago. In 1859 B. F. Hershey came to Indiana and settled at Westfield, where he and wife still reside, aged respectively seventy-three and seventy years. He served in the Civil war, a member of Company A, 101st Ind. V. I., enlisting in 1862, and being mustered out in June, 1865. For some years he had lived retired, but still retains his interest in public affairs and local happenings, and regularly casts his vote for the candidate of the Republican party. For eight years he served as assessor. He is a member of the Dunkard Church, while his wife is a Friend.

Dr. Hershey was educated in the common schools at Westfield, and then entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, where he was graduated, March 30, 1877, and began practice April 16, 1878, locating at Gray, Ind. In 1896 he took a post graduate course at Chicago, and in May, 1899, at the Polyclinic College and hospital, in the same city. His brother, F. C., with whom he is

associated, is also a graduate of the same college. For thirteen years our subject remained in practice at Gray, and then came to Carmel. His long professional service, of thirty years, has made him well known all over the county. He has been county coroner, but has neither time nor inclination to accept many political honors.

On July 28, 1884, Dr. Hershey married Olive Kinzer, daughter of Levi and Samantha (Haines) Kinzer, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hershey is the eldest of their three children, the others being: Glenn, and Edna, deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Hershey have one daughter, Edith, born October 26, 1891. She is a student, a bright, intellectual maiden, with musical inclinations and ability.

Dr. Hershey is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, a member of Carmel Lodge, No. 421; past grand in the order of Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 355, Carmel; past grand in the I. O. O. F., No. 401; a member of the M. W. A., and of the Elks, No. 576, at Noblesville. In religious views, he is a Friend, and his wife has a birthright membership in the same body. Dr. Hershey owns considerable property in Carmel and a good farm, consisting of eighty acres in Clay township. He has met with professional success and enjoys the respect of his fellow physicians and the confidence of the public.

NEWBY. The following account of the Newby family was given by Dr. John C. Newby for the Biographical Record of Madison and Hamilton Counties, published in 1893, and is published here at the request of Howard H. Newby, of Sheridan.

The family traces its lineage to one of the heroes of the war of the Revolution, John Newby, the great-great-grandfather of Howard H., was born in Pennsylvania in 1756, and he served under General Marion in the Revolutionary war. At the close of the war he settled on his land grant in Kentucky, where he remained until his death. When more than ninety years of age, accompanied by a sister of about seventy years, he rode on horseback through the southern part of Kentucky, and on north to Hamilton county, Ind., on a visit to his son John W., who had long before settled there. When about to mount his horse for the return trip he disdained assistance, remarking "See what a man ninety years old can do," swung himself into his saddle, and rode away. This visit to Indiana covered a period

of two or three weeks, and the entire distance traveled was more than one thousand miles. His brother William was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

John W. Newby, son of John, was born in Kentucky. He came to Indiana in 1824, spending a year in Owen county. In 1832 he brought his family to Marion county, whence after about four years he removed to the almost unbroken wilderness of Hamilton county, settling on government land in White River township. He cleared and improved the farm, and made his home there until his death. One of the reasons given for his leaving Kentucky was his hatred of slavery. His only brother Sutton inherited and lived on the old homestead received by their father for his army service.

Squire Newby, son of John W., was born in Kentucky March 4, 1828, one of a family of four sons and four daughters. He was a successful farmer, and has made his home in Jackson township, for the past twenty-five years. His wife, Mary Jane Colip, was born in Marion county, Ind., in 1831, and she died in Hamilton county in 1874. Hon. John Colip, her father, was born in Rockingham county, Va., and was a descendant of Conrad Colip, a Hessian soldier who served under Lord Cornwallis at the time of that General's surrender; a tradition in the family says that he was a redemptioner, that is, his services were sold under contract to pay his passage to this country, and he was obliged to serve seven years in Rockingham county to pay this money, but this, however, could hardly be true if he came with Lord Cornwallis's army as a soldier. It is also stated that he became a wealthy man in Virginia. The Colip family came to Indiana in 1820. Hon. John Colip was a local politician of considerable note and was a pronounced Abolitionist, and he served as justice of the peace many years. His brother Samuel Colip was an influential politician and served as a member of the Legislature. To Squire and Mary Jane (Colip) Newby were born nine children, three sons and six daughters: Dr. John C. is mentioned below; Sarah Ellen married Eli Rondybusch, and died at the age of twenty-eight, leaving two children (Both she and her husband were teachers); Margaret Jane married William H. Hines, a lumberman of Cincinnati; Nancy died at the age of ten years; William and Lulu died in infancy; John S. is an attorney in Oklahoma; Mary married James Driver,

and died at the age of twenty-six, leaving two children; and Amanda married James Eyler, a farmer of Jackson township.

Dr. John C. Newby, father of Howard H., was born in White River township, Hamilton county, April 27, 1849. He received his education in the common schools, supplementing this with one year in Butler University. His early training was along agricultural lines, but in 1872 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John M. Barber, of Arcadia. In 1874 he entered Bellevue, where he studied two years, and in 1879 he graduated from the Indiana Medical College. He began the practice of his profession in Boxley, where he remained sixteen years. In 1890 he located in Sheridan, where he continued to meet with unqualified success. Dr. Newby is a substantial business man, and is a director and stockholder in the Sheridan State Bank, president of the Sheridan Gas & Coal Oil Company, and is interested in many other enterprises, besides owning considerable real estate, including 400 acres in Hamilton county and in Arkansas. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Newby was married in 1869 to Mary E. Cluckner (name formerly Glochner), daughter of Joseph Cluckner, a mechanic of German birth. Four children were born of this marriage, namely: Howard H., Everett E., Phoebe C. and Alonzo. The family residence is one of the most attractive in Sheridan.

HOWARD H. NEWBY, son of Dr. Newby, was born in Arcadia, Ind., April 24, 1871. He accompanied his father on his removal to Boxley, and later to Sheridan, where he was educated in the public schools, including the high school. On completing his education he became a clerk in the drug store of C. E. Elliott, with whom he remained four years, and then represented his father in the Golden Rule Company. This company was incorporated and traded in general merchandise, Mr. Newby managing the grocery department. The business grew and gradually extended over two floors of the largest building in town, besides two warehouses. Dr. Newby was one of the largest stockholders, and Howard H. was a member of the board of directors. He remained two years and the property was then sold to Watson & McIntyre. After this sale was consummated he used the experience there acquired to engage successfully in busi-

ness. In 1890-91 Mr. Newby rented his father-in-law's farm, and was appointed postmaster at Sheridan in 1900 by President McKinley, an office he has since continued to fill to the utmost satisfaction of the people. He has been active in the promotion of rural free deliveries, and established the first route from the Sheridan office, at a time when there were but three others in Hamilton county, and he has so enlarged the service that now Sheridan has seven rural routes.

Mr. Newby is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Sheridan. He is also a member of the I. O. R. M., of which he is a trustee, and this lodge is now completing a substantial business building, with lodge room, the first lodge room to be erected in Sheridan.

On March 17, 1899, in Sheridan, Mr. Newby was married to Miss Lemma A. Farrow, born near Sheridan, in September, 1871, daughter of William and Aurelia (Horn) Farrow, the former a successful farmer and business man who came to this section from Switzerland county, Indiana.

CHARLES V. HARDIN, postmaster of Fortville, Vernon township, Hancock Co., Ind., a substantial citizen and veteran of the Civil war, was born Sept. 26, 1838, in Philadelphia, Pa., son of Philip and Mary (Freeborn) Hardin.

Isaiah Hardin, grandfather of Charles V., was of Irish descent and a resident of Delaware, although he died in Philadelphia, June 30, 1821, aged fifty-three years, four months, eight days. He married Margaret, and to them were born children as follows: William, born Dec. 7, 1796; Susannah, born July 28, 1798; Thomas, born Feb. 23, 1800; Isaiah, born Sept. 23, 1801; Philip, born Aug. 19, 1803; Mary A., born April 14, 1806; Elizabeth, born June 14, 1807; Margaret, born Oct. 26, 18—; Catherine, born June 23, 1812; John, born Feb. 9, 1816; and Jacob, born in 1819.

Philip Hardin was born in Delaware, and was but a boy when his parents removed to Philadelphia, Pa. He there engaged in the tobacco business with his brother William, but in 1839 removed to Huntsville, Ind., in wagons, the journey taking six weeks. He bought a farm of eighty acres near Alfonte, but only resided thereon for one year, there engaging in agricultural pursuits, removing to Huntsville, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade. He carried on a wagon-

making and blacksmith shop for many years with his brother, John, and died in the faith of the Baptist Church, Feb. 5, 1878, at Huntsville. His wife passed away in April, 1887, in Pendleton, at the home of her daughter, Margaret. Mr. Hardin was married in Philadelphia, to Mary Freeborn, born April 22, 1822, daughter of Robert and Mary (Ingham) Freeborn, and to this union there were born children as follows: Elizabeth, Margaret, Catherine, Mary L. and Charles V., all born at Philadelphia, and John, William and Evelyn, born at Huntsville. Robert Freeborn, father of Mrs. Hardin, was of Scotch stock, was a seafaring man and captain of a vessel. He resided in New York City, where his children—Robert, Elizabeth and Mary—were born, but after the death of his wife removed to Philadelphia, where until his death he made his home with his daughter, Elizabeth.

In 1840, when about eighteen months old, Charles V. Hardin was brought to Indiana by his parents, and he was reared to manhood in Huntsville and educated in the schools of that place. He enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, at Alfonte, as a private of Company G, 12th Ind. V. I., for three years or during the war, and served until honorably discharged on account of the close of the war, at Washington, D. C., June 8, 1865. He participated in the battles of Richmond, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Atlanta (July 20, 21, 22 and 28), Jonesboro, Savannah, Griswoldville, Columbia, S. C., Bentonville and Raleigh.

The following is an extract from Col. Reuben Williams' farewell address, June 19, 1865, to the regiment: "For more than four years the regiment had an existence. Many of you have been present during the entire period, and all of you have fought under the same battle-scarred colors for three long years. The regiment numbered 1,400 men in all; 900 were killed or died of disease, and their bones may be found in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, at Atlanta, Ga., and the two Carolinas and Virginia. They marched in every Southern State except two, Texas and Florida. They fought upwards of twenty distinct and bloody engagements and marched with knapsacks on their backs upwards of 6,000 miles. Thirty members of the regiment fell at Richmond. They were in the Atlanta campaign, and Sherman's March to the Sea. At Washington

the regiment had the honor of leading General Sherman's grand army in the greatest review ever held upon this continent." Mr. Hardin was taken prisoner at Richmond, with others of his regiment, but was paroled the next day. He was a faithful, brave and cheerful soldier and bore the hardships of the army life well.

Before his enlistment Mr. Hardin had learned the trade of blacksmith, and on his return to Pendleton joined his wife and went with her to Alfonte, where he worked at his trade until 1874. At this time he came to Fortville and in 1891 was appointed postmaster by President Harrison, a position in which he served for four years, after which he returned to his shop. During McKinley's administration he was again appointed to that office, and he is still serving in that capacity. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and has voted for every Republican candidate for president since that time. He is a member of Sol. D. Kempton Post No. 228, G. A. R. at Fortville, and in this he has held all of the offices, including that of commander for three years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Fortville, in which he has passed all of the chairs, as well as representing his Lodge at the Grand Lodge of the State. He was a charter member of the local Tribe of Red Men, held the office of sachem, and represented the Lodge in the Grand Council of the State.

Before enlisting in the Union army Mr. Hardin was united in marriage, Jan. 19, 1860, to Cynthia S. March, born in Madison Co., Ind., daughter of David and Sarah Jane (Jordan) March, and to this union there were born children as follows: William D., who died at Fortville in December, 1904; Maude F., who married E. N. Gray, of Richmond, Ind., general agent of the Massillon Bridge Company; Jesse L.; Neva K.; Fred N., a clerk in Fortville, who married Grace Bills and has one son, Phillip N.; and John.

JOHN P. McCANN, a retired farmer, who has lived in Center township for the past seventy-five years, is said to be the oldest continuous resident of Boone county. In years he is almost a centenarian, for his birth occurred in 1813, on the 21st of December, in Nicholas county, Ky. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Cunningham) McCann.

James McCann was born in Ligonier Valley, Pa., and was only a child when his parents

took him to Kentucky, then only beginning to be settled, and with the Indians still numerous. As he grew older he became a cripple, due to a disease known as white swelling, and being thus shut off from many active pursuits, he supported himself for the greater part of his life by being a shoemaker. As a young man he taught school for some years. In 1833 he went to Indiana, and settled in Boone county, where for fourteen years he held the office of county recorder. A member of the Christian Church (Disciples), as was also his wife, he was well acquainted with Alexander Campbell and many of the early reformers in the Restoration movement. He died in Boone county in his eighty-fifth year, and his wife survived him, dying when she was nearly ninety. They had four sons and four daughters, and the three still living are: John P.; Nancy, widow of Quartis E. Rust; and Mary, widow of Frank Williams, of Center township. The paternal grandfather of John P. McCann was John McCann. He married a Galbreath. John McCann was a native of Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a tavern keeper in Kentucky, near Marysville. He was killed in middle life by falling from a tree, leaving a good sized family. His wife married again, had six children by the second marriage and lived to a good old age. She was a Presbyterian. The maternal grandfather of John P. McCann, was a native of Ireland, who came to America, lived for many years in Kentucky, and there died at an advanced age. He had two sons and four daughters.

John P. McCann was nearly twenty years old when he came to Boone county with his father. His education had been gained in the subscription schools in Kentucky, and from an early age he had worked on a farm, so that he naturally continued through life making farming his vocation. He lived with his father until the latter left the farm in order to serve as county recorder, when the place was divided and half of it given to the son. This eighty acres he afterward exchanged for 108 acres, which he improved and occupied for many years. He has now divided his land among his children and grandson, and makes his home with John Reynolds. Formerly a Whig in his political views, he went from that party to the Republican, which he has ever since supported.

Mr. McCann's first wife was Miss Jane Forsyth, a native of Kentucky; they were

married Jan. 5, 1837, and four children were born to them: James and David H., the eldest and youngest, were killed in the Civil war, the former served three years, then re-enlisted in March, and in June, was fatally wounded in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain; the latter, only eighteen years of age when he enlisted, served in the last two years of the war, and died from fever contracted during his military life. Nancy, the third child, married the late Edward Reynolds, and had eight children, John A., James A., William, Harry E., Robert R., May, Stella and Charley (William died at the age of ten years). Elizabeth, the second child of John and Jane McCann, is unmarried and makes her home with her father with the Reynolds family, on one of Mr. McCann's former farms, a mile and a half north of Lebanon, which he has occupied since 1861. Mrs. Jane (Forsyth) McCann died in 1879, aged sixty-eight years. She and her husband were charter members of the Lebanon Christian Church.

In 1884 Mr. McCann married (second) Mrs. Ruth Edmundson, widow of Rev. Robert Edmundson, a minister of the Christian Church, to which she belonged. Her death occurred March 26, 1902, at the age of seventy-eight years. By her first marriage Mrs. McCann had had five children, one of whom died; the others are Monroe, George, Newton and Frank (Mrs. Matthew Kinsell).

Mr. McCann has seen the county grow from a wilderness to its present fine state of development. When he first came to Lebanon there were but two or three houses there, and in the growth of the region he did all in his power to assist the progress of civilization, and he worthily holds a place among the representative and prominent men of Boone county. From early life he has been a devout follower of the teachings of the Christian Church, and has been an elder in the Lebanon organization almost continuously for over twenty years.

PETER KLINGENSMITH. Among the progressive and public-spirited men of Pike township, Marion county, Ind., is Peter Klingensmith, who was born in the township. Feb. 21, 1859, son of Simon and Eliza (Hessong) Klingensmith, the former born in 1828.

Simon Klingensmith's father was born in Pennsylvania, and was a distiller by trade, as well as a farmer. Simon, himself, by trade was a millwright and carpenter, who came

with his parents from Pennsylvania to Indiana. This was in the very early days, and hard work was required to reclaim the land from the wilderness, but he succeeded and became a wealthy man. In politics, he was a Democrat. He belonged to the Lutheran Church, and fraternally, he was a Mason. Later in life, he worked at his trade and became a large contractor. He had a family of four children: M., deceased; Frances, who married Jesse Dunn, a school teacher; Peter, our subject; Laura, who married William Artman, a farmer.

Mr. Klingensmith, the subject proper, has 101 acres of land, now worth \$100 an acre, and his farm is one of the best in the township. He conducts a fine dairy, and raises Chester White hogs. All the improvements upon the place have been made by him, and he has put in 1,500 rods of four to eight inch tiling. He is industrious, enterprising and progressive, and a recognized leader in matters agricultural in the county. In politics, he is a Democrat, but usually votes for the candidate he believes best fitted for the office. Not aspiring to office, he takes but little part in politics, and belongs to no lodges, but devotes himself to his own affairs. Mr. Klingensmith and his brother-in-law also run a threshing machine as well as a shredder and operate all over their portion of Indiana.

In 1882, Mr. Klingensmith was united in marriage with Artensa Staton, daughter of George and Mary (Coble) Staton. Two children have been born of this union: Elmer, who graduated in the class of 1904; and Edith, who is taking music lessons, being possessed of a remarkable talent in that direction. The children are at home, and very intelligent young people.

AMOS D. McCORMACK. Few there are of the present inhabitants of Indiana, who have followed the development of the country through so many years as has Amos D. McCormack, long a resident of Indianapolis, but later of Lebanon, Boone county. Born in the former city Jan. 29, 1827, Mr. McCormack has watched the section round him gradually change from an almost unbroken region to a country dotted with thriving cities and villages.

The paternal grandfather was John McCormack, a Virginia farmer, of Scotch-Irish descent, and the father of a large family. He

lived but to middle life, his demise occurring in 1837. He had moved westward from Virginia to Ohio, and there his son, James, father of Amos D. was born. A millwright by trade, James McCormack went from Ohio to Indiana among the early pioneers, and settled first in Connersville. Later, in March, 1819, he and two brothers, Samuel and John, went to Indianapolis and made that city their home for many years, John building the first house on Washington street, on the banks of the White River. James left Indianapolis for a year or more to try his fortunes in Rush county, but he returned and bought the land where Crown Hill Cemetery now is. In 1840 he moved across the river, and on the east side built a mill, which he ran for a few years. His next residence was in Hendricks county, where his death occurred in 1858, at the age of sixty-one. By his wife, Patsey (Perkins) McCormack, he had thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, of whom five are now living, namely: John L., of Indianapolis; Amos D.; Ira Newton, of Jamestown; James William, of Bainbridge, Putnam Co., Ind.; and Kate, wife of William H. Eagle, of Frankfort, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. McCormack were both Baptists. She survived him until 1880, and died in Frankfort, aged seventy-seven. Mrs. McCormack was a native of South Carolina, daughter of Jacob Perkins, a native of that State also, and a dry goods merchant by occupation. He was one of the early pioneers of Indiana, and died on the family homestead near Rushville in 1837, in middle life. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Sailors, bore him twenty-one children, eighteen of whom lived.

Amos D. McCormack was reared in Indianapolis, and continued to make that city his home until 1866. He attended the subscription schools, and continued his education until he was sixteen years old, and then began learning the tailor's trade, which he has followed ever since. In 1866 he removed from Indianapolis to Lebanon, and established himself there permanently as a tailor. In 1892 he built his present home at No. 424 North East street.

On Oct. 2, 1851, Amos D. McCormack and Susan Koontz were united in marriage. Miss Koontz was the daughter of John and Hester Koontz. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCormack: Harry and Luella, but both died in early childhood. Mr. McCor-

mack and his wife are both members of the Methodist Church. In politics he is a Republican—one of the staunch old party men who voted for Fremont in 1856, and he has continued steadfast in the faith.

J. J. KNOX, born Dec. 18, 1863, in New Madrid County, Mo., is a son of Silas and Frances (Seeright) Knox, the former of whom was a farmer who was born in Kentucky, but went to Missouri, at an early day. There he engaged in farming and became well-to-do. He had a family of three children: Lora, who married Al. Harland, a carpenter, who now resides at Indianapolis; J. J.: and James, deceased. Silas Knox died in 1881, and his wife passed away in 1869, having been a tender mother and faithful helpmate.

The education of J. J. Knox was gained in the public schools of Hamilton county, and after completing the same he worked in a store for eighteen years, and in 1900, he bought his present drug store, which he has very successfully operated, and met with unqualified support from the people of Zionsville and vicinity. In addition, Mr. Knox owns town property, and is recognized as one of the leading men of the place. When a boy, Mr. Knox lived upon a farm, and still takes an interest in farming matters, although he owns no farm property. Although his father was a Democrat, he is a Republican, and has served very acceptably as treasurer of the town for two years, and as a member of the town board for two years. Fraternally, he is a member of the K. of P., No. 251, Zionsville lodge.

In 1890, Mr. Knox was united in marriage with Nettie Smith, daughter of James and Sarah (Mower) Smith, of German descent, who came from Germany. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Knox; Doris, who is attending school, a bright young girl with a decided taste for music; and Grace and Harold, at home. Mr. Knox is favorably known not only professionally, but personally, and he has many friends in the community.

JOHN K. STIERWALT. Morgan county, Ind., is noted for its fine farms and pleasant farm homes. One of the well known citizens of that section is John K. Stierwalt, of Adams township, this county, who was born in the county, Jan. 6, 1855, a son of Hamilton and Phoebe (Kirkham) Stierwalt, natives, re-

spectively, of Owen and Hendricks counties, Indiana.

Frederick Stierwalt, grandfather of our subject, was born in Germany and came to the United States in Colonial days. In the twenties, he came to Indiana, locating in Owen county, where he took up government land, cleared it, and made it his home until death.

Hamilton Stierwalt, father of John K., was born, reared and married in Owen county, but in 1852, he came to Morgan county, Ind., and located in Ashland township, buying wild land. Going promptly to work, he cleared off his property, and lived upon it until 1897, when he died in the month of July. The mother died at the home of her son, John K. She wove and spun in those early days, and worked as few women of today would be able. Both parents were members of the Christian Church, and he was a firm Republican. He was well and favorably known throughout the neighborhood as a successful man, and good citizen. Fraternally, he was a member of the I. O. O. F. Six children were born to Hamilton Stierwalt and wife, two dying in infancy. The others were: John K.; Frederick H., a farmer on the old place; Melinda B., who married John Risinger; Winfield S., who died and left a widow and four children.

John K. Stierwalt was well educated in the common schools and remained with his father until his marriage, when he took forty acres of his father's place, bought forty more, and built a house upon it, in which he resided until 1900, when he sold his farm, and moved to another, which he had bought in the meanwhile. He now has 200 acres of fine farming land, and carries on general farming.

In 1878, Mr. Stierwalt married Margaret H. Brown, born in Morgan county, daughter of Robert Brown, a farmer. She died in 1882. In 1882, he married Sarah E. Rodgers, born in Morgan county, a daughter of William and Margaret Rodgers, both of Ireland, who came to Indiana at an early date, and were married in Indiana. They became well known in this locality. Mr. and Mrs. Stierwalt have four children: Maggie P., Elmer H., William E., twin of Elmer H., and Mertie B., all at home. The young ladies are greatly interested in music, and the three eldest children are graduates of the common school. They are members of the Christian Church, and take an active part in its good work, and participate in its social life. Mr. Stierwalt is a Republican, but

does not desire office. He has telephone connection with the city, and his home is a refined and happy one, well supplied with modern conveniences. His wife and daughters are charming ladies, interested in current matters, and leaders in the social life of the community.

SAMUEL MARION BROOKS (deceased), formerly a highly respected citizen and representative farmer, who was an honored veteran of the Civil war, was born Oct. 9, 1835, in Jefferson county, Ind., son of Madison and Nancy (Brooks) Brooks, who were pioneer settlers of Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Indiana.

Madison Brooks was born in Stokes county, N. C., Sept. 5, 1814, and is the oldest man now living in Fall Creek township. He is also the largest land owner, and, after giving away 1,000 acres, still owns 1,850 acres. His parents were John and Sarah Elizabeth Brooks. John Brooks was a son of William, who came from English ancestors, and moved to Indiana in very early times, settling in Franklin county, where he died. His children were: John, Elias, William, Walter, Lottie and Malinda. It is believed that William was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. John Brooks was probably born in America, and it is known that he married, in North Carolina, Sarah Elizabeth Heath, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Austin) Heath. The Heath family also originated in England. Samuel Heath was a farmer of Franklin county, who moved to Jefferson county, Ind., where he cleared a farm of 160 acres, on which he passed the rest of his life. His children were: William, Samuel, Edward, Sarah Elizabeth and Lucy.

The children of John and Sarah Elizabeth Brooks were: William, Baxter, John, Jane and Sarah. The children of his second marriage were: Samuel, Madison, Lucy, Nancy, Eli, Isaiah and several daughters whose names are not remembered.

John Brooks, the grandfather of Samuel M. Brooks, moved from North Carolina about 1814 to Franklin county, Ind., and two years later to Jefferson county, settling in the woods on an eighty-acre tract. Here he developed a fine farm and made an excellent home, but later disposed of it, probably very advantageously, and in the fall of 1832 he removed to Hancock county, and located on 160 acres of land he had previously entered. Before his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-five years, he had cleared about forty acres of this

farm. He was a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat.

Madison Brooks received scarcely any education, in the old log cabin schools, because his boyhood was mainly occupied with hard work. Nevertheless, Mr. Brooks is a man of excellent judgment, and what he failed to learn in the schools he has learned by experience and by contact with his fellow men. When nineteen years old, Aug. 8, 1833, he was married in Jefferson county, Ind., to his cousin, Nancy Brooks, born in North Carolina, daughter of Walter and Charlotta (Martin) Brooks, the former of whom was a brother of John Brooks, father of Madison. He was a farmer in Jefferson county, where he owned 160 acres of land which he had entered for himself, and he also entered land for his children, the family owning many acres of fine land. Walter Brooks died in old age on his farm, survived for a short time by his wife. They had fourteen children, among whom were Martin, James, John, Wilson, Young, Thomas, Abraham, William, Annie, Sarah, Nancy and Betsey.

After marriage Madison Brooks lived for three years with his brother-in-law, David Llewellyn, in Switzerland county, and then bought 120 acres of land in Jefferson county, to which he later added, clearing it all and residing there nearly twenty years. He then lived on 120 acres in Switzerland county for one year, but in 1853 moved to Hamilton county, settling in Fall Creek township, and buying 149 acres, where he now lives. At the time of purchase eighty acres of this land was cleared and a log cabin had been erected. He finished clearing his land and built a frame house in the summer of 1863. In 1856 he had bought thirty acres south of his present farm and kept on buying at different times until he has now 650 acres in the home farm, and owns altogether 1,850 in Hancock, Hamilton and Madison counties. He worked hard and was a good manager and followed his own ideas in the rearing of his sons, making them all good business men as well as men of substance. It was his method to put his sons on land as soon as they were old enough, permitting them to go into debt in part payment, and having them pay themselves free. The children of Mr. Brooks' first wife were: Elizabeth, Samuel M., Eli, Robert, Clarinda, Christian, Melvin, Newton and one that died in infancy. His first wife died in 1854, and

he subsequently married Mrs. Mary Jane (Hurlet) Hare, a widow, who had one son, Milton, who was a soldier in the Civil war. The children of the second marriage were: Melancthon, Israel, Augustus, Albert and a daughter that died young. He had four sons in the Civil war: Samuel M., Eli, Melvin and Robert, the latter of whom was a prisoner who was exchanged but died subsequently at Annapolis, Md. In 1837 Mr. Brooks united with the Methodist Church, and he has always been active in assisting it. He contributed largely to the building of the church in his neighborhood. In politics he is a Republican and he cast his first vote for President William Henry Harrison. Considering the deficiencies in his education, Mr. Brooks has been remarkably successful in his accumulation of property. His knowledge of arithmetic has never extended beyond addition, and he has little skill in penmanship, and what he has he taught himself. Although Mr. Brooks is nearing the century mark, he retains much vigor both of mind and body.

Samuel Marion Brooks was a small boy when he accompanied his parents to Fall Creek township. He attended the district schools and secured a good common school education, but was trained to hard farm work from his boyhood. Early in the days of the Civil war he decided to become a soldier, and enlisted in Hamilton county, Aug. 20, 1861, and was mustered in on Aug. 31, as a private in Company A, 11th Reg., Ind. V. I., under Capt. George Butler and Col. Lew Wallace, for three years, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, on account of disability. He took part in the following battles: Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862; Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862; Shiloh, April 7, Corinth, April 30, Port Gibson, May 1, 1863; Champion Hills, May 16, Siege of Vicksburg, May 20 to July 4, expedition to Jackson, July 5 to 8; and Opelousas, Oct. 21, 1863. On Feb. 1, 1864, he was veteranized, and after a furlough was assigned to the Second Brigade, 10th Corps, and participated in skirmishes in August, and early in September in the battle of Winchester; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864; and Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. His last engagement was at Vicksburg, Miss., and he was honorably discharged in October, 1864.

After his return Mr. Brooks resumed farming on his father's place, which he acquired as before related. The log house into which he moved is still standing. In 1880 he

erected the comfortable two-story frame house. He was a successful breeder of short-horn cattle, and acquired considerable land, at one time owning 295 acres. He was married (first) Feb. 4, 1869, to Clarissa McKinstry, born Aug. 5, 1847, in Hamilton county, daughter of William McKinstry, and they had two children, Effie, who married Levi Denny, lives in Kansas; and Garretta, who married Lemuel Clark, lives in Hamilton county. Mrs. Brooks died on the farm, and Mr. Brooks was married (second) April 18, 1880, in Hancock county, to Amanda M. Denney, born in Hancock county, Ind., Dec. 3, 1850, daughter of Wyatt and Lydia E. (Moore) Denney. To this union were born two children: Ethel, who married Fred Johnston, resides on the home farm, and has one son Robert; and Vena is a graduate of the High School at Noblesville. Mr. Brooks died Feb. 18, 1898, on the home farm, where Mrs. Brooks and her daughters still reside. He was a member of the G. A. R., at Fishers Switch, and of the Masonic fraternity at McCordsville. In politics he was a Republican.

Wyatt Denney, father of Mrs. Brooks, was one of the best known pioneers of Hancock county. He settled on a farm of 140 acres in Vernon township, south of Fortville, which he entered and cleared. He married Lydia Moore, born in Rockingham county, Va., but reared in Hancock county, Ind. James Denney, grandfather of Mrs. Brooks, came from North Carolina to Rockingham county, and died on his farm there. The children of Wyatt Denney were: William, George, Elizabeth, Charles, Amanda, James and Lafayette. William and George both served in the Civil war, the former in the 2nd Indiana Cavalry for three years, and the latter in the 12th Ind. Infantry, for three years, and both survived. Wyatt Denney was a justice of the peace for a considerable period. From the age of seventeen years he was a member of the Baptist Church, and was always prominent in its work. He died July 14, 1865. Both paternal and maternal grandfathers of Mrs. Brooks were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and were also in the war of 1812.

LEONARD BURKHARDT, who since 1880 has been residing on his fine farm of forty acres, is a veteran of the Civil war, and one of Tipton's representative agriculturists. Mr. Burkhardt was born Jan. 20, 1840, on the river Rhine, Grand Duchy of Baden, Ger-

many, son of Mathia and Savilla (Schnable) Burkhardt.

Mathia Burkhardt owned a farm of eleven acres in his native country, and there he engaged in farming until 1854, when he came to this country, via Paris, France, landing at New Orleans after a forty-five days voyage in a sailing vessel. When he left Germany there were nine children in his family, but four of these died on the voyage over, and one in New Orleans. Mr. Burkhardt also died, and it is supposed that he was murdered, as \$4,000 which he had in his belt was missing. Shortly thereafter the mother died from the shock of her husband's death and from cholera, and the children, left orphans, were placed in an orphan's home in New Orleans, except Leonard, who was taken charge of by his uncle, Fred Burkhardt, who had come to this country with the family. For seven weeks they stayed in New Orleans, whence they came in a steamboat up the river to Jeffersonville, Ind., to the home of another uncle, John Burkhardt, who had settled in Tipton county some years before.

Leonard Burkhardt had attended school for some years in Germany, as the law requires, and after coming to this country attended the district schools for a short time, although the greater part of his time was given to the hard work of his uncle's farm. He enlisted at twenty-one years of age, in Noblesville, Ind., and was mustered in at Indianapolis, Aug. 29, 1861, for three years or during the war, serving until honorably discharged, when he re-enlisted in Tennessee and served until the close of the war in 1865. His service was in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, South and North Carolina and Virginia, and his battles were as follows: Wild Cat Gap, Oct. 24, 1861; Mill Spring, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862; Shiloh, Tenn., April 6 and 7; Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13; Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30; Munfordsville, Ky., Sept. 14-16; Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; and Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1862; Ft. Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1863; Thompson's Station, March 4-5; Hoover's Gap, June 24; Liberty Gap, June 25, and Shelbyville, June 27, in Tennessee; Morgan's Raid, Ky., July 2-26; Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20; Wauhatchie, Tenn., Oct. 27; Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 23, and Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, 1863; Buzzard's Roost Gap, Ga., Feb. 27, 1864; Red Clay; Rocky Face Ridge; Tunnel Hill; Mill Creek; Varnell's Station; Resaca; Sugar Valley; Tilton; Tanner's

Bridge; Adairsville; Rome; Kingston; Dallas; New Hope Church; Burnt Hickory; Pumpkin Vine Creek; Altoona Hills; Cassville Station; Burned Church; Moulton, from May 1 to May 31; Acworth; Kenesaw Mountain; Lost Mountain; Marietta; Big Shanty; McAfee's Cross Roads; Pine Mountain; Moser's Creek; Pine Knob; Powder Springs; Lattimore's Mills; Noonday Creek; Culp's House, Kenesaw Mountain (general assault); Lafayette, June 1 to 30; Nickajack Creek; Smyrna; Vining Station; Chattahoochee River; Stone's Ferry; Tallahoosa River; Auburn; Montgomery; West Point R. R.; Peach Tree Creek; Hood's first sortie; Courtland; Stoneman's raid to Macon; McCook's raid to Lovejoy Station; Ezra Chapel (Atlanta); Campbelltown; Flathead's siege of Atlanta; Lovejoy Station; Newman; Macon; Hillsboro (Sunshine Church), July 1 to 31; Utoy Creek; Decatur, Ga.; Dalton; Cleveland; Decatur, Ala.; Fairburn; Kilpatrick's Raid; Red Oak; Jonesboro; Lovejoy; Block House No. 5; Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30; Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 5, and Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 16, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19; Columbus; and West Point, Ga., April 16, 1865.

The 39th Ind. Inf. was mounted as the 8th Ind. Cav., and the record given above is that of the Army of the Cumberland, with which Mr. Burkhardt's regiment fought. He participated in every battle in which his regiment fought except those which occurred while he was a prisoner. He was captured at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., after having been shot in the left hip by a minie ball, which he carried for three days and three nights, or until the ball worked itself out. He was taken to the field hospital, where he lay with his wound undressed, and was then taken to Libby Prison, marching all of the way except when riding for a short distance in a cattle car, and here he was confined for eight days, his wound causing him much suffering. He was then sent to Annapolis, Md., for exchange, when he was sent home on a furlough of thirty days, and after his recovery rejoined his regiment. Mr. Burkhardt was again captured at Montgomery, Ala., while out on a foraging expedition, his horse giving out. He was surrounded by twenty-seven Confederates and was forced to surrender and was taken to the prison at Montgomery for a short time, thence to Selma, and later to Milan, Ga., where there was no shelter of any kind for the prisoners.

The men suffered greatly for want of food and water, the rations being less than a pint of ground beans and poor corn, and once a week a small piece of pork. At the time of his parole and subsequent exchange Mr. Burkhardt had become greatly emaciated, and on rejoining his regiment was given another thirty-days furlough. Although very weak, Mr. Burkhardt rejoined his regiment and served faithfully until the close of the war. A brave and gallant soldier, he was respected by his officers and greatly esteemed by his comrades, and his war record is one of which any man might well be proud.

After his services to his country, Mr. Burkhardt returned to Tipton county, Ind., and was married Aug. 1, 1866, in Cicero township, to Mary Ellen VanBuskirk, born in Henry county, Ind., Jan. 12, 1844, daughter of Gilard and Rebecca (Paul) VanBuskirk. Gilard VanBuskirk was a son of Joseph VanBuskirk, a Kentuckian of Holland-Dutch stock, and after his marriage to Rebecca Paul, daughter of Daniel and Leah (Swope) Paul, he bought eighty acres of land in Tipton county, on which he died, Sept. 8, 1901, aged eighty years, three months, twenty-eight days. His wife died May 22, 1890, when sixty-seven years old, and both were members of the Episcopal Church. Their children were: Thomas, Mary Ellen, George, Sarah, Amanda, Samuel, Emmet, Dessie and Robert. Of these children Capt. Robert VanBuskirk served in the Spanish-American war, and is now a civil engineer of Tipton.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Burkhardt settled after marriage on a farm in Tipton county, Ind., but later removed to Bourbon county, Kans., where they lived three years, then returning to Tipton county. Mr. Burkhardt located on his present forty-acre farm in 1880, which was then heavily timbered and little better than a swamp. By tireless energy Mr. Burkhardt cleared this farm, drained it scientifically, and has made it one of the finest and most valuable for its size in the township. He uses the latest methods in his operations and the most up-to-date machinery, and his buildings are well located and substantial.

Mr. Burkhardt is a member of the G. A. R., at Tipton. In politics he is a Republican, and he has always been a faithful supporter of the principles of the party. While a prisoner in Libby Prison during the war, a vote was taken among the men to see how each stood, and in this canvass Mr. Burkhardt voted for

President Lincoln. Later he cast his vote for President Grant, and he has voted for every Republican Presidential candidate since. He is a good neighbor, is a public-spirited citizen, and is much esteemed in his community.

Mr. and Mrs. Burkhardt have had children as follows: Asher Bruce, born in Indiana, May 7, 1867, and now a blacksmith at Windfall, Ind., married Amanda Smith, and has six children, Lora, Clarence, Orville, Blanche, Marie, and an infant, unnamed; Maud Rebecca, born in Indiana, June 28, 1868, married Frederick Shawl, a farmer of Jefferson township; Tipton county; Ida Eldora, born in Kansas, Sept. 26, 1872, married George A. McCaula, a farmer in Howard county, Ind., and they have three children, Irie, Bonnie and an infant, unnamed; Dessie Amelia, born in Indiana, Sept. 26, 1877, married Charles Manish, a farmer and trader of Cicero township, and has one child, Geneva; Effie Paul, born in Indiana, June 15, 1880, married Lloyd Forkner, a farmer of Cicero township, and they have one child, Esther; Walter Otis, born in Indiana, Aug. 6, 1881, married Hattie Conway, and is a farmer of Cicero township; Oza, born in Indiana, Dec. 31, 1882, married Ora Wisman, a farmer of Hamilton county, Ind., and they have one child, Lester Glenn; Lotus Etric, born in Indiana, Sept. 27, 1884, resides at home; and Alta Nina, born Jan. 27, 1886, married Edward Webb, a farmer of Cicero township.

DANIEL PICKEL, of Buck Creek township, Hancock Co., Ind., is a practical as well as professional farmer. Nearly all the years of his life, except those spent in the service of his country, have been devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he is proud to be recognized as a member of the great brotherhood of hand workers. He was born July 29, 1839, in Lawrence township, Marion Co., Ind., son of George and Mary (Apple) Pickel.

The Pickel family are of sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch stock. George Pickel was born in Clermont county, Ohio, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He married Mary Apple, born in Ohio, daughter of Christopher and Julia Apple. Christopher Apple located as a pioneer in Marion county, Ind., near Oaklandon, in about 1835 or 1840, on 160 acres of land near Indian Creek, which he cleared from the woods, and upon which he built a log house. There he made a good home and reared the following family: John, Peter, Mary,

Peggy, Catherine, Betsy and Christopher. He lived to be an old man and died in Oaklandon, to which place he had retired in his latter years. He was a member of the Universalist Church, which he assisted in establishing in his community, and he was an honest and upright man.

After marriage, George Pickel and his wife came to Marion county, making the journey from Ohio in wagons, and locating on 160 acres of land in the woods, two miles northeast of Christopher Apple's tract. Mr. Pickel was engaged in clearing up his farm to make a home when his death occurred. He was a Universalist in his religious belief. Like Mr. Apple Mr. Pickel was a Jacksonian Democrat. To him and his wife these children were born: Mary, Catherine, Barbara, Sarah, Betsy, Julia and Phoebe, all born in Ohio, and Eliza, Henry, George, John and Daniel, born in Indiana. After the death of Mr. Pickel, Mrs. George Pickel married James Brown and they settled in Hamilton county, Ind., on Fall Creek, where they had one son—Lewis, who became a soldier in the Civil war, in an Indiana infantry regiment, and was killed in battle. Mrs. Brown died in 1861, aged about sixty-two years. She was a remarkable pioneer woman of great force of character, and died in the faith of the Universalist Church.

Daniel Pickel was reared among the pioneers. He is entirely familiar with the arduous labors incident to life in a new country, and has had ample experience of its extreme privations and annoying inconveniences. He attended school for three months in the winter terms, in the log school house, the benches and desks in which were of hewed puncheons, while the floor and fire-place were of dirt. His father having died when he was four years old, young Pickel stayed at home on the farm with his mother until he was seventeen years old, when he learned the harness maker's trade in Anderson, serving three years. He then started a harness shop in Oaklandon, in 1861, but the war breaking out at this time, Mr. Pickel abandoned everything to join the army in defense of his country.

Daniel Pickel enlisted in July, 1861, in Indianapolis, as a private of Company K, 11th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and re-enlisted as a veteran at Iberia, La., in the same organization. He was honorably discharged July 26, 1865, at Baltimore,

Md., the war having closed. Mr. Pickel had enlisted as a private, but was first promoted to corporal, and on May 1, 1864, for faithful and meritorious services to sergeant. His discharge has a list of the following battles: Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Lake Tasse, La.; Hallsboro, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Fishers Hill, Va.; and Cedar Creek, Va. Mr. Pickel was never a prisoner, nor was he ever confined to the hospital, but greatly enfeebled by illness, was confined for some time in his quarters, and thus missed the battle of Champion Hills and one other. With these exceptions he was a participant of every battle in which his regiment engaged, as well as all the marches and skirmishes.

After the war, Sergeant Pickel opened a harness shop for himself in Oaklandon, which he conducted nearly twenty years. He was married Nov. 14, 1866, on the homestead where he now resides, to Rebecca Apple, of the same stock as her husband, but no relation. She was the daughter of Andrew and Mary J. Apple. Andrew Apple was the son of George Apple, a cousin of Christopher Apple, the maternal grandfather of our subject. Andrew Apple was a farmer of Jennings county, Ind., and settled in Buck Creek township, Hancock county, as a pioneer on the farm where our subject now resides. He entered seventy-two acres of land and bought forty more, and became a substantial farmer of his district, improving his farm, making a good home, and building the house in which Daniel Pickel now lives. He was a Universalist in his religious belief. In politics he was a stanch Jacksonian Democrat. He died in his seventy-ninth year, on his farm, in July, 1897, his wife having passed away ten years before. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Apple were as follows: Leonidas, Marcellus, Harvey, Rebecca, Alvado and Naomi.

Daniel Pickel settled on the farm in 1887, after the death of Mrs. Apple, and bought out two of the heirs, now owning forty-four acres which he has put in a fine state of cultivation. His worthy wife died Feb. 24, 1899, in the faith of the Methodist Church. She had been a faithful wife and an affectionate mother. In his political belief Mr. Pickel is a Jeffersonian Democrat. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Pickel: Annie M., who married John Cory, of Ingalls, and has children, Leona, Samuel, Elmer, Lettie and Rogers; Lettie, who married Edward

Day, the hardware merchant of McCordsville, and has one child, Jeannette; Allie, who married Melvin Hanna, a farmer of Buck Creek township, and has two children—Delos and Louie; Leroy, Andrew Jackson and Carrie, all of whom remain at home.

MOSES C. WHITE, who is engaged in stone and brick work in Anderson, Ind., is one of the city's reliable citizens and a survivor of the Civil war. He was born Oct. 2, 1848, in Cedarville, Greene Co., Ohio, son of Erasmus and Jane (Murphy) White, and grandson of John White, a native of Germany.

Erasmus White was born in Pennsylvania, and when a young man went to Ohio, where he married Jane Murphy, born in Pennsylvania Aug. 10, 1814, daughter of Jerry Murphy, who came from Ireland. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. White came to Delaware county, Ind., and here purchased and cleared a farm near Muncie, but later returned to Greene county, Ohio, where Mr. White died in May, 1872, aged sixty-one years. His wife passed way in Cedarville, May 12, 1904, in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. White was a Whig and later a Republican, and voted for Lincoln. He and his wife had these children: John C., George H., Martha J., Moses C. and James S. George H. of this family, now deceased was a private of the Civil war, in the three years' service, serving in the 10th Ohio; and John C., also of the three years' service, was in Company A, 185th Ohio.

Moses C. White was attending school at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and he made several attempts to enlist, but was refused on account of his youth, but finally succeeded when fifteen years old, enlisting in Cedarville, Ohio, in January, 1864, as a private in the 9th Battalion, Ohio Cav., for six months, and served more than his time, being honorably discharged Nov. 8, 1864, at Nashville, his service being about Nashville. The battalion was engaged in guarding trestle work and engaged in several skirmishes. He returned to Cedarville, and attended school until 1865, on Jan. 13th of which year he re-enlisted at Cedarville as a private of Company A, 185th O. V. I., for three years or during the war, and served until honorably discharged Sept. 28, 1865, the war having closed. This service was in Kentucky, Ten-

nessee and Virginia, and his regiment received many Confederates who had surrendered. Mr. White was never wounded or sick in the hospital, and having been raised to the hard work of the farm made an excellent soldier, being able to stand all the hardships of a soldier's life. He was cheerful and faithful in performing his duties, and was a great favorite with his comrades and officers, being the youngest in his regiment.

After the war Mr. White returned to Cedarville, where he learned thoroughly the trade of stone mason, and engaged in contracting in stone work until March 18, 1891, when he came to Anderson, where he has since continued at his business. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. He is connected with the G. A. R., and the I. O. F., and in politics is a Republican. While a soldier in Nashville Mr. White cast his vote for Lincoln, and, although not nearly old enough to be entitled to a vote, it was accepted because he wore the uniform. Mr. White is one of Anderson's substantial citizens and he is highly esteemed by all who know him.

On Sept. 12, 1872, Mr. White was married to Clarissa W. Randall, born April 11, 1854, daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Thompson) Randall, and to this union were born children as follows: Jennie, born in Cedarville, Ohio, March 8, 1874; May, who married W. E. Rude, a machinist of Springfield, Ohio, and died very suddenly in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 21, 1904, the mother of two children, Raymond and Harry; and Lizzie Blanche, born in Cedarville, Ohio, June 7, 1880, who married Emile Gouze, a die setter in the employ of the Sifton Manufacturing Company, and they have one son, Fred.

GEORGE E. DUNGAN, for eight years recorder of Delaware county, Ind., and now President of the Board of Public Works, is one of the respected native-born residents of Muncie, and the son of one of its prominent pioneers. Having passed all his life in Muncie he has witnessed the growth of the place from a small village to its present proportions and thriving conditions, and has had the satisfaction of knowing that he has done the part of a good citizen in bringing about these results. Mr. Dungan was born in Muncie July 5, 1850, son of John W. and Edith (Dragoo) Dungan, and thus comes of pioneer stock of Delaware county on both sides. The Dungans are of

Scotch-Irish stock, and the Dragoo family is of either Scotch or Irish ancestry.

There is a strong tradition in the Dungan family that there were five of the Dungan brothers who came from Ireland to America, and were the founders of the different branches of the family known to exist. It is said that they settled in North Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan. Castle Dungannan, in Ireland, was a possession of this family, and from there the clan spread. Our subject's paternal grandparents came west from West Virginia in an early day, and made a location in Franklin county, Ind., where the father of John W. Dungan cleared up a farm. This pioneer founder of the family in Indiana moved to Delaware county about 1839, and settled about three miles southeast of Muncie, in the woods, where he bought eighty acres, built a log cabin, and began to clear the land. Here he passed the remainder of his life, dying about 1850. He was one of the early Methodists in this region, and was a typical American pioneer. The children of this original Dungan family in Indiana were: Isaac, Joseph, John W., Elizabeth and Rebecca, all by the first wife, and a son Charles by the second wife. The first wife died when her children were quite small.

John W. Dungan was born in Fayette county, Ind., about 1825, and was between fourteen and fifteen years of age when he came to, Delaware county with his parents. He received the usual limited education afforded in the old-time log cabin school, and then was bound out to the pioneer blacksmith of Muncie, Thomas S. Neely, to learn that trade. He served a three years' apprenticeship, and sometime later started a shop of his own in Muncie. He continued to follow the trade for many years, and being an industrious and reliable workman was counted among the successful men of his day. Moreover, he was intelligent and public-spirited, was interested in politics, and took quite an active part in local affairs, in which he was very influential, being both popular and prominent among his fellow citizens. Originally an old-line Whig, he was one of the founders of the Republican party in Delaware county, voting for its first Presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, and later supporting Abraham Lincoln. In 1859 he was elected sheriff of Delaware county, and served continuously until 1863; was re-elected in 1878, and served until 1884. In earlier times, during the forties, he was tax collector

for Delaware county, and rode horseback to make his collections throughout the country. Mr. Dungan was one of the early Masons of Muncie and one of the charter members of the I. O. O. F. lodge there, passing all the chairs. Being a strong Union man he made several attempts to enlist for service in the Civil war, but was rejected on account of his health. He finally enlisted in Muncie in 1864, for three years or during the war, and served until the close of the struggle, when he returned to his family (consisting of a wife and six children) in Muncie. The patriots of Indiana did not remain at home on account of their families, but went cheerfully to the front, a test of true patriotism not often required.

In 1848 John W. Dungan married, in Muncie, Edith Dragoo, who was born in West Virginia in 1828, daughter of Benjamin Dragoo. Benjamin Dragoo was a pioneer of Delaware county, Ind., where he arrived about 1839 from West Virginia, whence he had made the journey with horses and wagon. Settling with his family in Muncie, he was one of the prominent pioneers there. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. John W. Dungan made their permanent home in Muncie, and here reared an excellent family and passed their remaining days. They became the parents of the following children: Willie, who died in infancy; George E.; Leonidas; Cornelia, who died aged twenty-one years; Mary C.; Jesse F.; Walter, who died aged twenty-two years; and Harry.

Mr. Dungan became one of the best known of the pioneers of Muncie in the discharge of his duties as tax collector and sheriff, which took him all over the county, and his was a familiar figure. In his later life he was well-to-do, and was the owner of valuable real estate in Muncie. He died in 1903.

George E. Dungan was born in Muncie, July 5, 1850. He was educated principally in the old subscription schools. He first attended a private school conducted in a dwelling house by Nancy Berry, and later several schools of like character. Then he was a pupil at the public free school which was at that time first established in Muncie, and after this he attended school at Hartford City, Ind., for two terms. However, he never attended school after he was fifteen years of age. He was then in a drug store for one year, and afterward learned the harnessmaker's trade of John U. Dick, in Hartford City, serving a regular apprenticeship of three years, during which

time he received his food and clothes, and at the end of his term sixty dollars in money. While learning his trade he made garden for his employer, cut the wood for household use, and did all the usual chores, which included keeping the shop clean and in order. After learning his trade he followed it for four years in Muncie, and then became a clerk in a grocery store there, for Burt and Kirby, with whom he continued for six years. Finally Mr. Kirby purchased the interest of Mr. Burt, and later Mr. Dungan bought out Mr. Kirby and ran the business six years on his own account. Following this he was in the livery business for about five years. When natural gas was discovered in Muncie he was the first to start a co-operative gas company in the State of Indiana, and was superintendent of same for several years; that company is still in existence.

In political opinions Mr. Dungan has always been a staunch Republican, casting his first vote for Grant. In 1898 he was elected recorder of Delaware county, and no better evidence of highly efficient and satisfactory service could be offered than the fact that his fellow citizens by re-election retained him in that office as long as the law allowed. He completed his eighth continuous year, the limit of service under the law, and to his credit it may be said that the opinion of his fellow citizens was amply justified in the condition of the office and the reputation of the incumbent. Fraternally Mr. Dungan is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Muncie Lodge.

Among the interesting events Mr. Dungan has witnessed in Muncie were those growing out of and incident to the Civil war. He can well remember the first company of volunteers when they left the town for the three months' service. As he recollects, the first volunteer to enroll his name in Muncie was a young school teacher who was very patriotic and enthusiastic, and was the first man from Delaware to fall in battle. During the war his father, who was very patriotic and held an official position, was accustomed to feed at his home all soldiers who needed it, and also assisted to feed the soldiers at the depot who were en route to the war.

Mr. Dungan married in Muncie, in 1875, Ida O. Kelly, who was born in Muncie in 1852, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Kelly. Hiram Kelly was a pioneer of Randolph county, Ind., and settled in Muncie early in the forties. Here he was engaged as a brick man-

ufacturer and was a well known citizen. In 1885 he went to Illinois, and there died. Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dungan are the parents of the following named children: LaRhue, Arthur H., Earnest and Eva, twins, and Ralph. Of these La Rhue married Frederick Jewett, of Muncie, who is manager of the Ball Manufacturing Company. Arthur H., who is shipping clerk for the firm of Ball Brothers, at Muncie, married Pearl Davenport, and they reside in Muncie. All of the children have received good educations in the public schools of Muncie. Mr. Dungan is a Methodist in religious belief; Mrs. Dungan and the children are members of the Baptist Church.

COL. JAMES RITCHIE ROSS. In the beautiful Crown Hill cemetery at Indianapolis, Ind., sleeps Col. James Ritchie Ross, who during many years occupied a conspicuous position on account of distinguished services rendered in defense of his country.

Colonel Ross was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1841, son of Thomas J. T. and Hannah (Ritchie) Ross. Thomas Ross was born on the Atlantic Ocean, coming from Ireland, June 17, 1811. His wife was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 25, 1818. They had sixteen children, five of whom died in early childhood, the others, with the exception of Clara, reaching maturity. Thomas Ross was a cabinetmaker and furniture dealer at Crawfordsville, Ind., for many years, having moved there from Bellefontaine, Ohio. He moved later to Indianapolis where he lived for some years in retirement, dying there March 3, 1892, at the age of eighty-one years, his decease being the result of a fall. His wife survived until 1900, her death being caused by a street car accident, when she was eighty-two years old. Both Thomas Ross and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church.

James Ritchie Ross was a small boy when his parents moved from Ohio to Crawfordsville, Ind., and in that city he grew to manhood, attending the common schools. At the age of nineteen he testified to his loyal sentiments, by enlisting as a private, in the 11th Ind. V. I., this regiment being known as Lew Wallace's Zouaves. At the expiration of his three months term of enlistment, he re-enlisted for a period of three years, his valuable services being recognized by constant promotion until he became Major, on the staff of Gen. Lew Wallace. When he was captain of Company C, in the 11th Reg., he participated in

the battles of Fort Donelson, Port Gibson, Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Shiloh, Jackson, Miss., Romney, Va., and many skirmishes. His record as a soldier is one to excite admiration and elicited this high praise from Gen. Lew Wallace: "Colonel Ross was the most remarkable man I ever saw under fire. He was not excited, nor did he rush about as some staff officers would. The best word I can find to explain his appearance, is to say that he was transfigured; his eyes kindled, and his face, usually so immobile, kindled with a rare intelligence; by intuition he saw what should be done, and with perfect coolness did it. He was by nature the best soldier I ever had. Had he gone with the regular army at the close of the war, he would have been one of the finest soldiers in the United States."

It was in August, 1861, that he re-enlisted for three years, and then was made first lieutenant. In October, 1863, he had won his promotion to the rank of captain of the same company. From September, 1861, to September, 1863, he served on the staff of Gen. Wallace, returning then to his regiment, and remaining with it until 1864. Then he became an aide on the general staff of the army, and was again called to duty under Gen. Wallace, this gallant officer being in command of the middle military department. Here Col. Ross remained until the close of the war. It was during his service as major on the staff of Gen. Wallace that Col. Ross was connected with the events which brought about the celebrated controversy over the action of Gen. Wallace at the battle of Shiloh. Major Ross met an aide on Gen. Grant's staff, hurrying to Gen. Wallace with an order. Major Ross relieved the aide of the order, and made himself the messenger, and always asserted that he had delivered it.

His military career was always to him a matter of just pride, and among his most cherished possessions were the parchments showing his military commissions. He had them neatly framed and they covered the wall of his study in his home, and they are still valued by his surviving family. One of these commissions bears the signature of Abraham Lincoln, appointing him to the rank of major. Another, making him brevet lieutenant-colonel, bears the signature of Andrew Johnson.

The opinion of his brother officers was unanimous as to the efficiency of Col. Ross as a military man. In speaking of him, Gen. Carnahan said: "As a soldier in active ser-

vice there was never one more faithful, more gallant, more patriotic. He never stopped to question an order, but obeyed it."

At the close of the war, Colonel Ross engaged in business in Chicago, later in Cincinnati, Ohio, but in 1873 he located in the city of Indianapolis. His business ventures were successful and he attained a comfortable competence. His taste for military affairs made him a valuable worker in the formation of the Indianapolis 2nd Light Infantry and he was commissioned lieutenant. On May 5, 1890, he was promoted to Captain of Company D, 2nd Infantry, Indiana Legion; May 23, 1893, promoted Colonel 2nd Infantry, Indiana National Guard, and mustered out May 27, 1897, his term of commission having expired. He was one of the first members of the Grand Army, joining upon its establishment in 1866, for many years was a valued member of George H. Thomas Post, and was also a member of Camp No. 80, Union Veteran Legion.

Col. Ross was very prominently identified with the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias. He was a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 25, K. P., and of Division No. 2, Uniform Rank. On June 4, 1884, he was elected Brigadier-General of the Uniform Rank and served continuously until his death, a period of sixteen years, having been reelected for another four years, in June, 1900. As brigadier-general of the Indiana Brigade, Uniform Rank, K. of P., he attended the encampment in Detroit in August, 1900, although at that time he was in failing health. As senior brigadier of the United States, his rank entitled the Indiana commander to lead all parades, and it is related of him that on this occasion he displayed his military training, being the only brigadier who reported to Major-General Carnahan in true military style. He did not appear at headquarters until his entire staff had arrived, when, in full uniform, the whole staff formally reported. He attended every bi-annual encampment of the U. R., K. P., from the first, which convened at Toronto, Canada, in 1888, up to the time of his decease.

On Nov. 15, 1866, Col. Ross was married to Miss Thesta Alice Crawford, daughter of John and Sarah Ellen (Daniels) Crawford, who were pioneers at Crawfordsville, Ind. Mr. Crawford was born May 16, 1800, of Scotch ancestry, and died March 21, 1874, while Mrs. Crawford, who was of Welsh descent, was born in Kentucky, Oct. 19, 1809, and died Feb. 27, 1874. They had six children.

four of whom grew to maturity, and one of these still survives, John Albert Crawford. John Crawford, the father of Mrs. Ross, was a merchant in Crawfordsville. Both her parents were members of the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

After marriage Colonel and Mrs. Ross lived for a period of five years in Chicago, during which time he engaged in business. In 1873 they moved to Indianapolis, and there Col. Ross later purchased for his home one of the finest residences in the city, its location being at No. 2007 Central Avenue. The one son born to this marriage was Fred Trow Ross, who is a well known resident of Indianapolis. He married Miss Dorothea Augusta Schramm, and their one son bears the name of his distinguished grandfather, James Ritchie Ross. In his religious faith, Col. Ross was a Presbyterian, and Mrs. Ross and her son Episcopalians. Mrs. Thesta A. (Crawford) Ross died Oct. 23, 1901, beloved by all who knew her.

After an illness of several months' duration Colonel Ross passed out of life on Oct. 27, 1900, and two days later the impressive funeral ceremonies were held at his late residence. Upon this sad occasion the honorary pallbearers were: Gen. Lew Wallace, Gen. R. S. Foster, Gen. Fred Knefler, Gen. George F. McGinnis, Judge Daniel Wait Howe and David M. Parry. The active pallbearers were: Major-Gen. James R. Carnahan, commanding the U. R., K. P.; Brig-Gen. George W. Powell, Adjutant-General U. R., K. P.; Col. Frank Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General Indiana Brigade, U. R., K. P.; Col. E. L. Siver, Chief of Staff, Indiana Brigade, U. R., K. P.; Col. H. B. Smith, commanding Second Regiment, Ind. N. G.; Col. John M. Paver, commanding G. A. R. Post; Col. B. A. Richardson, Q. M. G., Ind. N. G. The services at the grave were performed by Excelsior Lodge, No. 25, K. P.; George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.; Indiana Commandery, Loyal Legion; and the 1st Reg. Ind. Brig. U. R., K. P. The new burial service, written by Gen. Carnahan, of the Uniform Rank, K. P., which was adopted by the Supreme Lodge at its last convention, was used here for the first time. The service was conducted by Gen. Carnahan, Gen. Richardson, Gen. Powell and Gen. Stanley, and was both beautiful and impressive.

Gen. George W. Powell paid his distinguished friend an eloquent tribute, as follows:

"My acquaintance with Genl. Ross ex-

tended over a period of twenty years, both in civil and military life and the friendship between us was of the closest nature. As a citizen he had the keenest sense of his duty as such and measured up to the requirements thereof. As a business man he was enterprising, prompt and safe and the very soul of honor, 'his word being as good as his bond.' As a soldier and officer I can best express my estimate of his military career, by quoting Alexander Hamilton's definition of a Perfect Officer. 'He who combines the genius of the General with the patient endurance, both mental and physical, of the private; who inspires confidence in himself and in all under him; who is at all times the gentleman, courteous alike to inferior, equal and superior; who is strong and firm in discipline, without arrogance or harshness, and never familiar with subordinates, but to all is the soul of courtesy, kind, considerate and just.' I ministered to him in his last hours, and as with deepest sorrow I saw him expire, I turned from the scene feeling I had lost a friend tried and true."

ALBERT N. CRECRAFT, editor and publisher of the *Franklin Democrat*, of Franklin, Ind., was born Dec. 3, 1850, in Reily, Butler Co., Ohio, son of Albert John and Evelina (Ross) Crecraft, natives of Ohio.

Benoni Crecraft, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Maryland, and an early settler in Ohio. Being attracted by the possibilities offered in the latter State he took up government land in Butler county, about the year 1808, and followed teaching and agriculture. His death occurred at the age of eighty-five years. He left a large family. His father, the great-grandfather of Albert N. Crecraft, was a native of England, who came to America, settling in Maryland, where he died at an advanced age, and he, too, had a large family. The maternal grandfather was James Ross, a native of Ohio, whose ancestors came from New Jersey to that State. He was of the sixth generation from George Ross, one of the first settlers of Elizabethtown, N. J., who held a judicial position in that settlement and who was the father of a large family, whose descendants became settlers through New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, and participated in the Revolutionary war. George Ross emigrated from England to Connecticut, but after England gained the territory now known as New Jersey he joined a colony that founded Elizabethtown and located there, most of the

settlers transferring their residence from Connecticut.

James Ross, the maternal grandfather, lived in Butler county, Ohio, where he was a contractor and built the old dormitory of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Here he died when in middle life. He was the father of two children, Evelina and William Ross. James Ross was a son of Carmen and Elizabeth (Fitz Randolph) Ross.

Albert John Crecraft, father of Albert N., was a teacher for a number of years, and later was engaged in farming in Butler county, Ohio, where he died in 1875 aged sixty-one years. His wife died in 1877, she being killed in an accident caused by a run-away horse. At the time of her death she was fifty-five years old. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church. Albert John Crecraft was a cousin of Prof. J. P. D. John, of Greencastle, Ind., who was president of DePauw University, and more recently has been in the lecture field. The mother of Albert John Crecraft was Asenath John, sister of Enoch D. John and Robert John, early pioneers of Brookville, Indiana, the latter being the father of Professor John. Enoch D. John married Lavina Noble, a sister of James and Noah Noble, mentioned further on in this sketch. The John family were originally from Wales, and came to this country, settling in Philadelphia. Ten children were born to Albert John Crecraft and wife, six sons and four daughters, seven now living: Miss Laura Crecraft, of Hamilton, Ohio; Asenath, wife of Clarence B. Morris, of Middletown, Ohio; John H., of Hamilton, Ohio; Albert N.; Luella, wife of Irenus Nelson, of Hamilton, Ohio; William H., of Hamilton; and Arthur L., of Oxford, Ohio.

Albert N. Crecraft resided in Butler county, Ohio, until he was nineteen years old, attending the district school in his locality, and later the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he took a scientific course, being graduated therefrom in 1878. When but sixteen years old he taught one term before going to Lebanon, and after his graduation he taught another year. At this time he entered Princeton College, N. J., and remained one year, then resumed teaching, first at Mount Carmel, Ind., then Fairfield, Ind. From Fairfield, he went to Brookville, the county seat, and here he was principal for four years. Later he served as county superintendent of schools of Franklin county for six

years, and three years of that time he was a member of the State Teachers Reading Circle Board and the Young People's Reading Circle Board. While county superintendent, he purchased the *Brookville Democrat*, which he owned for two years and on Jan. 1, 1892, became the editor and publisher of the *Franklin Democrat*. Mr. Crecraft has been a Democrat since he cast his first vote, and he conducts his paper upon strict party lines, it having, on account of his wise management and intelligent grasp of affairs, a wide circulation and influence. His editorials are accepted as voicing the opinions of local leaders in the party, and the entire paper is conducted upon a progressive policy that makes it popular with all classes, aside from party lines.

On May 31, 1883, Mr. Crecraft was married to Miss Mary Luella Tyner, daughter of Richard Henry and Anna (Miller) Tyner. They have had three children: Earle Willis, Albert Tyner and Richard Tyner, of whom Albert Tyner died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Crecraft are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which they take an active part. Their son, Earle Willis, graduated from Franklin College in the class of 1907.

The parents of Mrs. Crecraft were natives of Franklin county, Ind., and had two daughters, Mary Luella and Rose Willis, the latter being the wife of Arthur A. Alexander, of Franklin, Indiana.

Richard Henry Tyner was the son of Richard and Martha Sedgwick Willis Swift (Noble) Tyner and was born in Brookville, Ind., Sept. 2, 1831. He was one of twelve children. His father, Richard Tyner, was a son of William E. Tyner, a pioneer Baptist preacher of Indiana, who emigrated from South Carolina and who built one of the first Baptist churches erected in the State, south of Brookville, in the year 1812. This building still stands. His wife was Elizabeth Hackleman, an aunt of Gen. Pleasant A. Hackleman.

Richard Tyner, his son, was one of the early settlers of Brookville, where he bore an important part in the business life of that community, carrying on an extensive mercantile establishment. Afterwards he went to Davenport, Iowa. His wife was a member of the Noble family, that emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, thence to Indiana. She was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Noble, a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, who was related to Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, whence comes

the name Richard Henry Tyner. She was a sister of James and Noah Noble. Noah Noble was one of the first Governors of Indiana and James Noble was one of the first United States Senators, serving from 1816 to 1831, when he died in Washington. The ivory-headed cane carried by James Noble while Senator, and afterwards by James N. Tyner, is now in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Crecraft. Both were men of highest probity and of national reputation. Richard Henry Tyner, the father of Mrs. Mary Luella Crecraft, never held office, but always bore an active part in the business and political affairs of the community. He was a delegate to the First Republican State Convention in Indiana, and took an active interest in the organization of that party in this State. In his early life he was employed by a Cincinnati Banking Association to travel over Indiana during the period of "Wild Cat Banking" as an inspector or examiner. This was before the advent of railroads and when nearly all the travel was done on horseback through swampy regions and over corduroy roads. His duties required him to visit almost every part of the State.

His brother, James Noble Tyner, was Congressman from the Peru district in Indiana several terms, and was Assistant Postmaster General under President Grant, and in the latter part of Grant's administration he became Postmaster General and was afterward connected with the Postoffice Department during Republican administrations, either as Assistant Postmaster General or Attorney General, until shortly before his death. Another brother, General Noah Noble Tyner, was a brave soldier during the Civil war; and still another brother, George N. Tyner, of Holyoke, Mass., was connected with the Holyoke Paper Mills, and envelope manufacture, and in 1900 and 1901 was a member of the State Senate of Massachusetts. The Tyner family was one of the most influential and prominent in the country, and the nation owes much to the efforts of these men, who labored as public officials, army officers and private citizens to support the Union, better the existing plan of Government and further all measures tending toward the strengthening of the nation's relations at home and abroad and increasing its prosperity.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Crecraft was Albert Miller, a native of Maryland, who when a child was brought by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, to Franklin county, Indiana, in pioneer days. Later he be-

came an extensive stock dealer and in addition he conducted a general merchandise store at Fairfield, Franklin county, Ind., in partnership with R. H. Tyner, under the firm name of Miller & Tyner. Here he resided until his death at the age of eighty-three years. He was a prominent figure in the county's history, serving as a Democratic member of the State Legislature of Indiana. Mr. Miller was twice married and had a large family of children who grew to maturity to do him honor.

In these days, when people have to be proud of illustrious ancestors, Mrs. Crecraft is one to be envied in that on both sides of her family she can number so many whose names are connected with her country's history. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crecraft are people of unusual culture and refinement, and their home is a pleasant gathering place for their many friends.

CAPT. ALONZO I. MAKEPEACE, a well-known citizen of Anderson, Ind., who for the past thirty-five years has been engaged in a hardware business, is a member of an old English family. Captain Makepeace was born April 9, 1833, in Madison county, Ind., son of Alfred and Hannah (Irish) Makepeace, pioneers of that county.

The education of Captain Makepeace was secured in the pioneer schools of Madison county, and he was reared on his father's farm. Early in life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until enlisting in the Civil war. On July 29, 1858, he was married to Margaret M. Robinson, daughter of Col. Nelson S. Robinson, and to this union there were born two children: Frank W. and Hattie, the latter of whom married Thomas Stillwell of Anderson, son of Colonel Stillwell, and she died aged about thirty-one years, leaving two children, Catherine and Margaret.

On July 5, 1861, Captain Makepeace enlisted as a private in Company A, 9th Ind. V. I., under Col. Solomon Meredith, the brigade being known as the Iron Brigade. He served nearly four years and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., in March, 1865. He was in the battles of Lewinsville, near Washington, Gainesville, both battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock Crossing, Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Slaughter Mountain and Gettysburg, and all skirmishes and engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He was elected second lieutenant of his company,

being commissioned July 29, 1861, and served in that capacity until promoted for meritorious conduct to the rank of first lieutenant, Nov. 11, 1861, and captain Feb. 10, 1862. He commanded his company in all of the battles in which they engaged except the first, at Lewinsville. He was slightly wounded on the left shin by a spent ball and had several bullets pass through his clothing. At the battle of Gainesville his company lost thirty-one men out of forty-two, the other members of the company being on detached service or in the hospital.

Captain Makepeace was captured at the battle of Gettysburg with six others of his company, and was taken to Libby Prison with 165 Union officers who were captured at that battle, and was a prisoner of war for twenty months. He was first taken to Danville, Va., then to Salisbury, N. C., from the latter place to Macon, Ga., and with 300 comrades, drawn by lot, to Charleston, who were to be held as hostages and so placed in the city that their presence would protect Charleston from the fire of the Federals. They were so placed, but their presence did not save the city, as the Union troops learned where they were located and so trained their guns as not to injure them. They were then taken to Columbia, S. C., then to Charlottesville, and later to Raleigh, N. C., being released under the general exchange at Wilmington, the war being practically over. He came through the lines March 1, 1865.

In Libby Prison, in Richmond, Captain Makepeace found the least disagreeable surroundings, as the water came into the building, an old tobacco warehouse, in pipes, and the building afforded shelter from the elements. He had no bedding, sleeping on the floor, and his rations consisted of boiled rice, peas and pork, these in very small quantities. At Macon, Ga., the prisoners were confined on the old fair ground, in a stockade prison, while at Charleston, S. C., they were confined in the negro workhouse. Captain Makepeace made several attempts to escape, the first being made from a car on the way to Macon, Ga., with a comrade, Lieutenant Barr of Michigan, who was wounded by the guard. The escape was tried just at nightfall, but the attempt was unsuccessful, as they were surrounded and forced to surrender. He made another effort to gain his freedom, and with several companions escaped from Camp Sorghum, so named because of the rations of sorghum and mush. They were out forty-eight days and

nights and suffered many hardships, being a number of times pursued by bloodhounds, and would have probably starved to death but for the nuts, which, it being the month of November, had not yet been gathered. They were also provided with food by the friendly negroes of the field, the soldiers being loath to trust the house servants. Traveling at night with only the stars to guide them, and concealing themselves in the daytime in the cane brake or woods, they traveled probably 400 miles, binding leaves and small branches and twigs of pine trees to their feet to throw off the scent of the bloodhounds pursuing them. They were finally captured by means of the bloodhounds, however, in the Smoky Mountains, Ga., by two of Stonewall Jackson's men, to whom and thirty others, they were forced to surrender. Captain Makepeace and his companions were turned over to Captain McClure, who was raising a company in that locality and he took them to Athens, in the vicinity of which city he lived. He had been a Union prisoner, and, it is presumed had been well treated as such, as he took them to his home, where Mrs. McClure cooked good food for them. The prisoners were then marched ninety-eight miles and turned over to the Confederate authorities at Augusta, Ga., where their rations consisted of raw meat, and were then returned to Camp Sorghum, whence they had escaped. By this time Captain Makepeace had worn his clothing to rags. He had on a pair of pants which he had made from an old coffee sack at Charleston, and an old army blouse without any sleeves, these having become torn off. He had no shirt or hat, and for covering for his feet he had pieces of old shoes tied on. Captain Makepeace also escaped from Charlotte when sick, but after walking several miles the exposure proved too much for him, so that after several days he returned to the prison and gave himself up, preferring the horrible conditions that existed there to a death from starvation. While in Libby Prison he came near making an escape through Colonel Straight's famous tunnel, but owing to the crowd of officers awaiting to escape, one at a time, through a small hole in the ground, he did not get a chance, and, daylight coming on, he gave up the attempt.

After the war, Captain Makepeace returned to Anderson and engaged in carpenter work and contracting, but in 1872 bought an interest in his present hardware business, and with his partner, George Nichols, has built up

one of the largest and best-known hardware businesses in Madison county. In political opinions Captain Makepeace is a staunch Republican, and although the county was Democratic by 1,000 majority, he was elected sheriff of Madison county in 1887-88 by 352 votes. He is an honored member of Major May Post, G. A. R., Anderson, having been the first commander thereof, and was a member of the staffs of Generals Veazey and Lawler of the Grand Army. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F. at Anderson.

HENRY B. TAYLOR, of Mooresville, is a descendant of an old and honored pioneer family of the State of Indiana. He was born in White River township, Johnson Co., Ind., May 23, 1839, and he was reared to agricultural pursuits in pioneer surroundings. He was taught the rudiments in a little old log school house, with primitive greased paper windows and a fire place which extended almost across one end, in order to accommodate the logs which not only gave heat but assisted in supplying light.

Mr. Taylor is a son of John (2) and Sarah (Brennemer) Taylor, the former of whom was born near Richmond, Va., and the latter in Alleghany county in the same State. The paternal grandfather's name was also John and he lived and died in Virginia. His children were: Richard, who died in Virginia; John (2), father of Henry B.; Luda, William and Polly, who all three died in Virginia; and Susan, who never married. The parents both died before their children reached maturity.

John Taylor (2) was reared in Virginia and learned the carpenter's trade there. Prior to his marriage he served in the war of 1812, marrying after its close. In 1828, after the birth of two of his children, he moved to Indiana, and entered 160 acres of land in White River township, Johnson county, and in addition, bought a small tract containing a cabin, in order to get a shelter for his family as soon as possible. In spite of malaria and drouth, those enemies of the early Indiana settler, Mr. Taylor remained upon his farm, cleared and improved it, and was granted a long life of eighty-seven years, his death occurring Jan. 2, 1882. He had witnessed the development of the country and, while enduring the necessary hardships, had done his part toward improving agricultural conditions. At that time much of the land was swampy, and its draining was a very serious problem at that early

date. He was obliged to haul his grain to Lawrenceburg and Madison, receiving then but fifty cents a bushel and paying \$3 per barrel for salt, with other necessities in proportion. Mr. Taylor was a reliable, sensible farmer and a self-made man. Not having had any educational advantages, he learned by practical experience, and often, in later years, excited wonder by the facility with which he could calculate without the aid of pencil, so necessary to many school-bred men. Prior to coming to Indiana he set his face against intemperance, and refused to allow spirits of any kind to be brought into his home, although it was the general custom to imbibe very freely. After he settled in Indiana he was forced to meet with some opposition on the liquor question, for, while he was always ready to assist his neighbors in rolling logs and building cabins and served them faithfully in every neighborly way, he would never accept whiskey or tempt others with it. The time came when those who opposed his resolution the most respected him all the more, and as the years passed the custom of carousal at these neighborly gatherings about died out. Few men in the neighborhood could be more confidently called upon in family bereavements or trouble, for his work never pressed him too hard, or his own affairs needed him too much, to prevent his going miles to help one in trouble, to care for the sick, or to assist in the burying of the dead. He was one of the men whose memory should ever be kept green in Johnson county. Mr. Taylor was a pillar in the Methodist Church, was a fluent talker and was a favorite class leader. He contributed as a Christian duty to its support, and he filled all the offices but pastor. Originally he was a Democrat in politics, but left the party on account of its attitude in regard to slavery.

Mrs. Taylor died Sept. 2, 1864. She was a daughter of John and Christina (Kesling) Brennemer, who came from Germany and settled first in Virginia, and in 1828 moved to Indiana. He operated a small grist-mill with water power. During the Revolution he served with the patriot army. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Both he and wife died in Indiana. Their family consisted of Sarah; Jacob; Anthony; Mary. Mrs. George Duke; Margaret, Mrs. William Dressler; and Charlotte, wife of Rev. J. L. Bramwell. Jacob and Anthony, with John Taylor and wife, Grandmother Smith, Kizzie

Paul and Grandma Tresler, seven faithful Christians, organized the first Methodist society in the neighborhood, which later developed into Shiloh Methodist Church. The children of John Taylor and wife were: Albert K., who died in 1896; James O., who died at the age of seventeen years; John W., a Methodist minister, who died in 1888, aged fifty-five years; Sarah J., Mrs. Throckmorton; Henry B.; Martha L., who died in infancy; and William L., who was killed at the battle of Thompsons Station in 1863.

Henry B. Taylor remained under the parental roof until June, 1861, when he enlisted with Col. William Wheatley, of Indianapolis, in Company E, 26th Ind. V. I., for three years. The first battle in which he was engaged was that at Newtona, from which place the regiment was moved and took part in the battle of Prairie Grove. Here Mr. Taylor was wounded in three places, a flesh wound through the calf of the left leg, one on the top of the head, and by a musket ball and buck shot above the left knee, the ball being imbedded in the bone. He fell to the ground and lay on the battlefield from that afternoon until the next day, and when found had fallen asleep with weakness. He was taken to the Fayetteville hospital, where from Dec. 7, 1862, until May 20, 1863, his life was despaired of. While in this precarious condition he was taken prisoner, and in an ambulance was hauled to Springfield, Mo. There he was met by a brother who took him home. Many months passed before he recovered, and he was obliged to use crutches for a long time. Although he received an honorable discharge, he was never exchanged. Mr. Taylor has never recovered his complete strength and in recognition of his services, the Government awards him a pension.

Unable to work for a long time, Mr. Taylor remained at home, and after the death of his mother in November, 1864, he married and settled on the homestead and took care of his father until the latter's death. By will John W. Taylor was left executor and administrator. Mr. Taylor rented his portion of the estate and moved to Franklin, where he lived two years in order to educate his children, but in 1884 returned to the farm. He served as assessor of the township and lived on the farm until 1892, when he moved to Mooresville and purchased eight acres of land adjoining the corporation. Here he has a comfortable residence and enough land to permit him to enjoy gardening and keep a few choice

cattle in his pastures. He conducted a grocery business for about one year. Mr. Taylor has always been a Republican. In 1900 he was elected trustee of Brown township and he is filling this position with great credit. He has followed in the footsteps of his father in his faithfulness and usefulness in the Methodist Church, where he is steward. He was class leader in Banta, Johnson county.

Mr. Taylor married Miss Joanna J. McAlister, born in Jefferson county, Ind., in January, 1841, daughter of James A. and Freelove (Butterfield) McAlister, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of New York. The McAlisters moved to Jefferson and later to Morgan county, Ind., where they died. Mr. McAlister was an intelligent and enterprising man, was a school teacher, served as justice of the peace and was also a contractor. He assisted in the construction of the canal from Broad Ripple, and was a contractor in the construction of the old Madison Railroad from Franklin to Martinsville, and was well known in connection with public matters. He was a Whig in politics, later a Republican. For many years he was a worthy and active member of the Christian Church. His children were: Joanna, wife of Mr. Taylor; James, who died in Kentucky, a soldier in the 70th Ind. V. I.; Mary P., Mrs. McFarland; Martha, Mrs. M. Wentz; George, of Arkansas; and a son who died in infancy. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are: James R., who died in 1888, aged twenty-one years; Viola, Mrs. W. H. Dolan; Sally T., Mrs. E. Dolan; and Luda J., who died unmarried, at the age of twenty-four years. The family is all connected with the Methodist Church. Mr. Taylor belongs to the I. O. O. F. and to Post 278, G. A. R. This is the very incomplete record of a brave soldier, a most highly respected man and one of the leading and representative citizens of Johnson county.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS (deceased). For eighty-two years, the venerable William Williams, of Washington township, was a continuous resident of Morgan county, Ind., a son of pioneer parents, and a citizen who took a prominent part in the growth and development of this part of the country. Mr. Williams was born May 1, 1816, near Paoli, Orange Co., Ind., son of Jonathan and Celia (Silcox) Williams, who were the parents of nine children, seven sons and two daughters.

Jonathan Williams was born in Tennessee, and was a son of John Williams who came

from that State to Indiana, as a pioneer, settling in Greene township, Morgan county, where he reared a large family, and where he died in advanced age. Jonathan Williams came to the State in 1815, and located for a short time at Paoli, in Orange county, where his son William was born, but soon removed to Lawrence county, in search of better agricultural conditions, and in 1820 reached Morgan county. In Clay township Jonathan Williams purchased eighty acres of land on the east side of the White River, it being the wise custom of the early settlers to secure land along the great waterways. Two years later he crossed the river, and on this side entered two tracts of land, of eighty acres each, this land being in Greene township, and here he spent the remaining years of his life. His death occurred in September, 1845, when he was aged fifty years. Mr. Williams was one of the leading men of Morgan county, and held many responsible positions. He served one term in the Indiana Legislature, was sheriff and collector in Morgan county for four years and was a very prominent politician, a devoted follower of Andrew Jackson, under whom he served in his first battle with the Indians. Mrs. Celia (Silcox) Williams was a daughter of Solomon Silcox, and was born in North Carolina. Mr. Silcox had a family of four children with whom he moved to Tennessee, where he died in advanced years. Mrs. Williams survived until she was about seventy-six years old. She was a Christian woman, a good mother, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church.

William Williams was about four years of age when his parents came to Morgan county, in 1820, and from that time until his death he was a continuous resident. He attended the subscription schools and took advantage of every educational opportunity afforded in those early days. His occupation through life was farming, and his intelligent development of his land resulted in well cultivated and productive acres. Until he was grown, he assisted his father in the clearing and placing of the land under cultivation, and at his father's death, he received a part of the homestead as his inheritance. For fifty years Mr. Williams resided at his late home, which consists of 140 acres, in Washington township, this being the old homestead of Mrs. Williams, on which she has lived for over seventy years.

On Dec. 31, 1846, Mr. Williams was married (first) to Miss Emma King, daughter of

John King, and two children were born to this union, Howard and Celia Ann, both of whom are now deceased. Howard married a Miss Hasting and they had two children, the survivor being Flavius, who married Ida Langford, and has had three children, Howard, Horace and Hubert. Celia Ann married Perry Record, and they had two children, William and Alice, who are both married. Mrs. Williams died in 1853. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Williams married (second) Mrs. Martha Jane Lanpher, widow of Robert Lanpher and daughter of William A. and Rebecca (Clark) Major. (Extended mention of the Major family will be found elsewhere). A family of seven children was born to this union, namely: (1) Angeline, died at the age of eighteen months. (2) Frank, died at the age of forty-one years; he married Sarah Garrett, and they had four children, the three survivors being Harry, Otis and Charles. (3) Harry is in the real estate business in Idaho; he married Jennie Diehl, and has three children, Hubert, Callie and Genevieve. (4) Perry, died at the age of four months. (5) Dora, married Charles H. Wall, and has one child, Earl Vance. They now reside at the old homestead. (6) Genevieve, died in infancy. (7) California, married Otis DeVee, of Washington township, and they have children, Glendyn, Martha, Robert Dale, Frank and Major. By her previous marriage, Mrs. Williams had one daughter, Mary, who is the wife of James Graham of Martinsville, and they have one child, Robert Jefferson (who is married).

Mrs. Williams was born in Franklin county, Ind., near Brookville, May 13, 1828. Her parents moved to Morgan county in 1832 and settled on the farm which has been her home ever since with the exception of eighteen months, when she lived on Clear Creek. After his first marriage Mr. Williams lived on Clear Creek for about three years, moving then to his late farm. Mrs. Williams has long been a consistent member of the Christian Church. Like his father, Mr. Williams adhered to the principles of Jacksonian Democracy. In 1842 he was elected sheriff of Morgan county and served two years, and during four years was assessor of Washington township. Fraternally he was a Master Mason. Mr. Williams could recall many interesting events of the early days in Morgan county, and the story of his varied experiences, and the changes which took place under his own observation.

were very interesting. He was well known, as is his wife, and had a very wide circle of warm friends.

JOHN H. HOY, mayor of Lebanon, Boone county, Ind., who has done more perhaps than any other one man to promote the interests and prosperity of the town, is a well known business man, identified with the manufacturing of cigars, who has also been associated with other enterprises, to advance the welfare of the city and to attract capital from the outside. Mr. Hoy was born Feb. 8, 1862, in Rushville, Ind., son of Henry H. and Mary (Topp) Hoy, natives of Germany.

Henry Hoy, the paternal grandfather, came with his family to America and settled in Ohio near Cincinnati, where he for a time followed his calling of millwright and erected many mills in that vicinity. Later he gave up this calling and gave his attention to farming. The last part of his life was spent in Harrison, Ohio, where he passed away well advanced in years. His wife, Mary Hoy, bore him a large family.

Henry H. Hoy, was only a boy when he accompanied his parents to America, and he grew to manhood in Cincinnati. He learned the trade of cooper, and while still a young man ran a cooperage of his own, following that occupation for years, first in Rushville and later in Muncie, Ind., in which latter place he is now regarded as an old settler. He built up a large business, taking up heavy contracts, and for years made barrels for Kingan & Co., of Indianapolis, while at one time he supplied the State prison at Michigan City, Ind., with timber for its cooperage department. For the past few years he has lived practically retired in Muncie. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Hoy has been active in the political life of his town, and for several years was councilman for the First ward in Muncie. In 1890 he lost his wife, Mary (Topp) Hoy. She was the daughter of Adam and Maria Topp, and came from Germany with her parents in girlhood. Her father, a practical distiller, was employed in the distillery in Harrison, Ohio, and was accidentally drowned in the canal about the distillery when he was about sixty years of age. Henry H. and Mary (Topp) Hoy had six children, of whom three are now living: John H.; Catherine, wife of William Atwood, of Muncie; and Pearl, wife of William Richardson, also of Muncie.

John H. Hoy was about ten years of age

when his parents moved to Muncie, and there he grew up and received his education, attending the public and high schools of that place. He learned the cooper's trade and followed it for some years, but afterward decided that cigar making offered greater opportunities, and so he took up that trade which he has worked at assiduously for the past twenty-two or -three years, and in which he has been most successful. He established himself in Lebanon in the fall of 1885, and opened his plant for manufacturing cigars, his main business interest since that date. His most active support has been given to every movement for advancing the city, and he was one of the chief promoters of the best advertising Lebanon ever received, the two carnivals of 1902 and 1903, which reflected the greatest credit both upon the city and the management. In 1903 Mr. Hoy edited at his own expense a paper known as "Hoy's Lebanon Hustler," devoted to advertising home interests and the city in general.

A man of most versatile abilities, Mr. Hoy is not only known as a prominent business man in Lebanon, but he has a reputation among musical circles all over the country, and has been connected with the show business till his name is familiar to the leading show people in every part of the United States. He is not only a fine violinist, but is a performer on all brass instruments. He was at one time a partner of Thomas Waldron, Jr., formerly the solo cornetist of Weber's famous Cincinnati band. Mr. Hoy took the only band from Indiana to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City, in 1900, the City Band of Lebanon, and it made a great hit by playing the song "On the Banks of the Wabash," during the Convention in the hope thereby of booming the candidacy of B. F. Shively for the vice-presidency. Mr. Hoy has also been the manager of the Lebanon Opera House for several years.

Another sphere of action in which John H. Hoy is a familiar figure is the political arena. Always a staunch Democrat, he has been active in the party's councils since moving to Lebanon. He has several times been a delegate to the Democratic State Conventions, for two years was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for Boone county, and in 1898 was elected city clerk of Lebanon, for a term of four years. On May 3, 1902, the people of the city offered him the highest honor in their power by electing him mayor,

and he was given the majority of forty-one votes over a usual Republican majority of 211 votes.

On July 26, 1888, Mr. Hoy was married with Miss Annie Halfman, daughter of Jacob and Maria Halfman, and to their union have been born three children, as follows: Mary; Norma Lee, who died in infancy; and James.

Mr. Hoy's remarkable musical talent is inherited by his children, Mary, aged nineteen, who became very accomplished on the piano at the early age of ten years, having entertained many public audiences; and James, now eleven years of age, is a musical prodigy. The latter at the age of nine years appeared in public as a violin soloist, and now is first violin of the Grand Opera House Orchestra, of Lebanon, Indiana. He has appeared before immense audiences in Indianapolis and many other places, and received hundreds of the most flattering notices from the press of Indiana, and elsewhere. He plays from Tannhauser and many other classical selections.

The family reside at No. 517 N. West street, where Mr. Hoy owns a comfortable home. Mrs. Hoy is a Catholic in her religious faith, while her husband belongs to the German Lutheran Church. He is also connected with a number of fraternal and benevolent orders, being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, the Haymakers, the Orient, and also the Cigar Makers' Union. A broad-minded, generous, public-spirited man, Mr. Hoy is one whom Lebanon may well be proud to claim as a citizen.

RIFNER. The Rifner family to which Mrs. Cecilia (Rifner) Kelly, wife of President Kelly of Earlham College, belongs, is of substantial pioneer stock.

Peter Rifner, grandfather of Mrs. Kelly, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, who was a landowner near Trenton, N. J. He was bound out when a child, and when a young man, about 1802-3, he removed to Ohio and entered a section of land, near Harrison and not far from the Indiana line. He cleared his farm from the heavy timber with which it was covered, and this property passed only recently out of the possession of the family. Peter Rifner married Elizabeth Rockefeller, born in Trenton, N. J., daughter of William Rockefeller, a pioneer farmer of that section.

To this union there were born nine children, as follows: William, Peter, Samuel, Allen, Milton, James, Martha, Mary and Angeline. Peter Rifner lived to be between seventy and eighty years of age, and died in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, in the work of which he had been very active, a memorial window in his memory being placed in the new church at Harrison, Ohio. He was a captain in the War of 1812.

James M. Rifner, father of Mrs. Kelly, was born in Harrison, Ohio, on his father's farm, Aug. 17, 1831, received a common school education, and in early life engaged in agricultural pursuits, later, however, embarking in a dry goods business, which he continued the rest of his life. He married in Cleves, Hamilton county, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1853, Martha Cilley, born May 28, 1832, on a farm in that town, daughter of Benjamin and Martha (McCormick) Cilley, the latter born in 1806 in Hamilton county, Ohio, daughter of Thomas McCormick, a pioneer of Scotch-Irish stock.

The Cilleys were of Austrian stock, and were pioneers of Nottingham, N. H., several distinguished men having been furnished from this locality, including Congressman Cilley of New Hampshire, who was killed in a duel by Graves. Jonathan Cilley, the father of Benjamin, was a Revolutionary soldier's son, and several other members of the family were prominently identified with the Revolution. Jonathan Cilley came, with many others, as a pioneer to Ohio about 1800, and settled on land ten miles northwest of Cincinnati, where he cleared up a large farm, also owning property in the city. He died suddenly, of asthma, on his farm, aged about fifty years, his children being: Joseph, Benjamin, Bradbury, Jonathan, Mary, Martha, Sarah and Henry.

Benjamin Cilley received his education in Haverhill, Mass., and went to Ohio when a boy, there marrying Martha McCormick. He settled on a farm on the Miami river, not far from Cincinnati, and became a wealthy man, dying at his home at about sixty-three years of age. His children were: Celina Dorcas, Elizabeth, Joseph, Martha and Cecilia. Mr. Cilley was a Presbyterian in religious belief, and a Republican in politics.

MAX SHIREMAN. Among the leading citizens of Morgan county, Ind., is Max Shireman, mayor of Martinsville, and president of the Old Hickory Chair Company, of that city. He was born in Washington township, Morgan

county, Ind., April 30, 1869, son of Henry and Maria (DeTurk) Shireman, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Ten children, five sons and five daughters were born to these parents, and nine members still survive, viz.: Mary, wife of Hiram Avery, of Washington township; Louisa, wife of Smith Lewis, of Washington township; William A., of Indianapolis; Ella, wife of John Caldwell, of Fallis, Okla.; Charles, of Washington township; Harriet, wife of Thomas Carroll, of Custer, S. Dak.; Max, of Martinsville; Flora, wife of John Percy, of Washington township; Eugene C., of Martinsville; and Isaac, deceased.

The Shireman family is of Dutch extraction. The paternal grandfather, Michael Shireman, was a native of North Carolina who came in pioneer times to Morgan county, Ind., where he died at the age of sixty-five years.

Henry Shireman, son of Michael and father of Mayor Shireman, came to Indiana in 1835, and settled in Washington township, making his home one mile northeast of Martinsville where he resided until his death. He died April 30, 1898, when more than seventy-three years old. His widow, Maria (DeTurk) still survives, and lives in the old home. She was a daughter of Isaac DeTurk, a native of Pennsylvania, of French Huguenot descent. In his native State he was a teacher, but after he came to Indiana in 1839, he devoted his life to agriculture, and he died in Washington township at the age of ninety-four years, leaving a numerous family. The family records show that it was founded in America by Isaac, great-grandfather of the late Isaac DeTurk, who settled at Esopus, N. Y., in 1707 and later moved to the Province of Pennsylvania.

Mayor Shireman was reared on the farm. His education was secured in the public schools of Martinsville, of which city he was elected mayor, in 1902, on the Democratic ticket. He is giving the city a clean, business-like administration. For the past three years he has been president of the Old Hickory Chair Company, a concern engaged in manufacturing all kinds of hickory chairs, their trade extending to all parts of the United States. They give employment to from seventy-five to one hundred men.

On Dec. 12, 1901, Mayor Shireman was united in marriage with Miss Martha Allen, daughter of John R. and Mahalia (Barlow) Allen, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Shireman is a

member of the Christian Church. Mr. Shireman has resided in the city since his marriage, but still devotes much time to farming. Fraternally he is connected with Martinsville Lodge, F. & A. M., and the K. of P. The high esteem in which he is held in his community has been shown by his election to the honorable office he now so capably holds.

SYLVANUS MAJOR, one of the substantial and prominent farmers of Washington township, Morgan county, Ind., was born April 26, 1849, on the farm where he now resides, son of Rev. Noah J. and Mary E. (Rudicell) Major, both of whom are natives of Indiana. [Extended mention of the family will be found in the sketch of Rev. Noah J. Major.]

Sylvanus Major was reared in Washington township and attended the local schools, and later the high school at Martinsville. Until he was twenty-three years old he resided with his father, assisting in the operation of the home farm, and started out on an individual career by renting one of his father's farms. After his marriage he received a present of sixty-six acres of land from his father, and to this he added, at various times, until his farm contained 520 acres. Mr. Major later sold 120 acres, but retains 400 acres of some of the finest and best improved farming lands in the township.

On March 21, 1872, Mr. Major was married to Miss Mary E. Hendricks, daughter of Thompson and Mary J. (Evans) Hendricks, and seven children were born to this union, three sons and four daughters, as follows: William Horace, who holds a responsible position in the Martinsville postoffice, married Catherine King; Jennie, died at the age of ten months; Zora Isis, Otis H., Mary J., Noah J. and Marguerite are at home. Both Mr. Major and wife are members of the Christian Church, in which he is one of the trustees at Martinsville. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the township advisory board. Mr. Major has always been highly esteemed in his locality where he has been known from childhood. His friends are numbered by the score, and he enjoys the esteem of all with whom he has business relations. His family is one of the leading ones of Morgan county.

The parents of Mrs. Major were early settlers in Indiana, and they reared a family of eight children, the three survivors being:

Emily Jane, the wife of Isaac W. Nutter, of Martinsville; Dr. W. E. Hendricks, of Martinsville; and Mrs. Major. The father died in 1881, at the age of seventy years. The mother died in July, 1905, on the old Hendricks homestead, aged eighty-one years. Her father was Carson Evans, a native of Kentucky, who came to Indiana in its early days of settlement, became a prosperous farmer, reared a large family and died in old age.

WILLIAM N. HORNE, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Anderson, was born in 1853, in Yorktown, Ind., son of John and Isabella (Scott) Horne, and grandson of Rev. William Horne, a native of Scotland, who settled in the United States.

Rev. William Horne was a liberally educated man and was pastor of a church at Braehead, Scotland, and also had churches in his pastorate at Lanark and Cornwall. Several bound volumes of his memoirs are owned by his grandson, our subject, which memoirs are written in short hand. They bear dates as early as from 1800 to 1807 and shorthand was then in its infancy, none being acquainted with the art except educated men. Rev. William Horne married in Scotland, Mary Somerville, and they were the parents of three sons: Samuel, John and William, all of whom became educated men. Rev. William Horne came to America, and bought unimproved land in Canada in 1833, but remained in the latter place only one year, when he settled in Switzerland county, Ind., in a Scottish settlement, becoming the pastor. Here he built a church, which is still standing, in which he preached for several years, and he died in Yorktown, Delaware county, Ind., where two of his sons had settled as merchants. At the time of his death the Rev. William Horne was between seventy and eighty years of age.

Dr. John Horne, the father of Dr. William N., was born in Scotland in 1814, and received his education at the University of Edinburgh, which university he was attending at the time the infamous Burke was murdering men and sending their bodies to medical colleges for dissection, and which caused intense excitement at the time. Mr. Horne came to America with his father and family when he was about eighteen or nineteen years of age, and finished his medical course in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1836. He practiced medi-

cine in old Columbus, Madison county, Ind., and also at Middletown and Yorktown, following his profession many years, and being well and favorably known. He died in 1880 at Yorktown. Dr. Horne married in Yorktown, Ind., Isabella Scott, born in Monongahela county, Va., daughter of William and Judith (Marchant) Scott. These families were both of old Virginia Colonial stock. William Scott was a captain in a Virginia regiment in the war of 1812. Dr. and Mrs. Horne were the parents of six children: Juliet, Mary, William N., Daniel (deceased), Caroline and John. Dr. Horne was both a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was a respected citizen and a man of substantial worth. He was devoted to his profession and was a skilful and successful physician.

Dr. William N. Horne received his early education in the public schools and high school and then attended the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1877. He began the practice of medicine with his father at Yorktown where he continued for seven years. The Doctor then went to Kingman, Kans., where he practiced five years, after which he returned to Indiana and settled at Anderson, where he established a good practice, becoming one of the leading physicians.

On Jan. 9, 1878, Dr. Horne married in Anderson, Louie M. Jackson, daughter of David and Susan (Craycraft) Jackson. David Jackson, was a pioneer, and his father, Andrew Jackson, was also well known as such, and in the early years held many of the county offices. He was an old-line Whig in political opinions, and at one time owned the land on which the south portion of Anderson now stands. David Jackson owned a flouring mill which he operated all of his life, dying in his sixtieth year in Anderson. Dr. and Mrs. Horne have one son, Blanchard J., a graduate of Anderson high school, the Indiana State University at Bloomington, and the law department of the latter institution (in 1900), and now the city judge of Anderson, Madison county. Dr. Horne is well known as a man of strict integrity of character, and is active and skillful in his profession.

HON. WILLIAM H. JONES, of Elwood, Ind., a leading lawyer of Madison county, and ex-judge of the court of Elwood, was born July 1, 1836, near Denton, Caroline county, Md., son of John and Maria (Colescott) Jones,

and descended from both Welsh and English progenitors. His death occurred Jan. 25, 1907, when he was seventy years of age, honored and respected by all who knew him.

The Jones family was of straight Welsh stock, and the Colescotts were English. John Jones, son of Robert Jones, the pioneer of the family in America, was early left an orphan, by the death of both of his parents, and he was bound out and reared by strangers. He became a farmer in Maryland, where he married Maria Colescott, who had also been born there. In the spring of 1838, Mr. Jones moved his family which then consisted of his wife and infant son, William H., to Delaware, Ohio, where there was at time a large Welsh settlement. The journey was made with a one-horse wagon in which the party safely crossed the Alleghany Mountains. In the following spring he moved to Franklin county, Ind., where his wife's brother, Harrison Colescott, had settled. Mr. Jones settled at Brookville where he resided some years, during the building of the White Water canal, and then bought a farm of 260 acres of land, in the vicinity of Brookville. It was but partially cleared, but this he completed, made many improvements and built a comfortable residence and buildings suitable for carrying on large operations. He was successful in his business plans and amassed an ample fortune, owning land in several States. In appearance he was a man to be remembered, of great physical strength, of powerful muscular development and able to perform prodigies of manual labor. While his education had been necessarily a limited one, he was gifted with an active mind and an intelligent comprehension of all that goes to make a good citizen, an honorable man and a devoted husband and father.

In his early political views he was an old-line Whig and voted for Henry Clay. He was one of the first to enroll himself under the banners of the Republican party, and voted first and last for Republican candidates. He supported John C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln. He was a great friend of education and he gave his children every possible advantage, all of them being graduates of Brookville College. Both he and wife were active members of the M. E. Church, which he assisted in founding in his neighborhood, was a constant attendant and was a consistent class leader and exhorter. His children were: William H., James Thomas, John Wesley, Richard

Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Anna Maria, (who died Nov. 2, 1874, aged twenty-three years), Oliver Pitt, and Charles Fremont. of this family. William H., Alexander H. and Charles F. enjoyed many educational advantages. Alexander H., was a graduate of Amboy University at Greencastle, became a lawyer and died Oct. 19, 1876, aged twenty-eight. Charles F., a graduate of Brookville College, died young, during the Civil war. Three of the brothers died within one week of each other with diphtheria: Oliver P. was first stricken and died aged seventeen years; James T. and John W., soldiers in the army, came home during his sickness, contracted the disease and died with it a few days later, Dec. 10, 1862, within thirty minutes of each other, James, aged twenty-three years, and John W. aged twenty-one. The stricken parents survived these heavy domestic blows, the mother living to the age of seventy-two years, dying in 1898, and the father surviving some years longer, dying aged eighty-four years.

William H. Jones was brought up along a path of hard work, being the eldest son. He had much to do in the first clearing of the home farm, and in placing it under proper cultivation. He learned to cut wheat with the old-fashioned cradle, and became very expert in this difficult work and it is on record that, with the assistance of one companion, he cut 160 acres in one day. His sturdy strength also made him an expert with the ax, and many giants of the forest fell as a result of his well-directed blows. Splitting rails was also an accomplishment in his day, but in this industry he was never able to equal his father.

Judge Jones obtained his first schooling in the little log school house which had a puncheon floor, while a huge puncheon was fastened to the side of the cabin, on which the pupils took turns in writing. In spite of its primitive equipments, Judge Jones recalls the hours spent in the pioneer school with pleasure. Later his father sent him to Brookville College, during the period when Rev. John W. Locke was its president, and George A. Chase was one of its professors. Afterward he attended college at Oxford, Ohio, and he remembers Calvin S. Brice, as a youth of seventeen years and one of his classmates, with few indications at that time of the prominent position he would one day reach in the public and financial world.

In 1858 Mr. Jones entered upon the study

of law with Judge George Holland, an able man and distinguished lawyer of Brookville. The outbreak of the Civil war interrupted his law studies and, for a time turned his whole attention in another direction.

In September, 1861, he enlisted at Brookville, as a private soldier in Company H, 37th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. After a service of five months he was stricken with typhoid fever, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and although he came near to death in the following six weeks, the care of his mother and friends brought about convalescence and he was taken home, and was discharged on account of disability in January, 1863. He continued disabled for one year, but later re-enlisted, at Oxford, Ohio, in the 86th O. V. I., of which Calvin S. Brice was then a private. He served as an orderly sergeant and was discharged as such. He again re-enlisted, at Brookville, Ind., in Company H, 134th Ind. V. I., was commissioned first lieutenant, and was soon placed in command of his company, as Capt. Allen, who was in poor health from wounds received at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, was disabled, and he served out his time and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, in 1864. During his second enlistment, in an Ohio regiment, his service was in West Virginia, and he took part in several small battles and skirmishes. During his third enlistment, he was in the battle of Owensboro, Ky., where he was in command of his company. Capt. Jones has a record which proves that he was always an active soldier and took part in all the battles and campaigns of his regiment and shared the hardships with his men. At the close of the war he was brevetted colonel on account of his meritorious conduct.

After his first marriage, in 1864, Colonel Jones settled at Brookville, where he remained until his wife's death. They had one daughter, Hattie, who married O. J. Walker, a lawyer, and died five days after the birth of her son, William Jones Walker. Colonel Jones completed his law studies with Judge George Holland, and was admitted to the Bar in 1867, and formed a partnership with Judge Holland and ex-Senator Charles C. Binkley, which continued ten years. His next business association, with John R. McMahon, continued five years, and then he became associated with his brother, this relation continuing until he came to Elwood, Aug. 19, 1895. Here he entered into partnership with Perry Behymer,

which ran on until he was elected judge of the Elwood City Court, in 1899. He remained in office four years, and later, as a magistrate, tried cases. He was connected with many important cases in the United States Courts at Indianapolis, and the larger part of the important litigation at Brookville and Elwood.

Judge Jones was married at Brookville, Ind., in May, 1864, to Aurelia H. John, born in Brookville, daughter of Robert and Martha (Wiles) John. Robert John was probably of Welsh extraction, belonging to an old American family of Indiana. Martha Wiles was his second wife, and their children were: Samuel, a private in the 3rd O. V. I., was killed at the battle of Middle Fort Bridge, W. Va., one of the first victims of the Civil war; John P. was, in 1861, president of Brookville College; Thomas William was president of De Pauw University; Ellen married John G. Adair, a banker at Brookville; Martha married James S. Colescott, a farmer; Jane married John S. Dunlap, a wealthy resident of Indianapolis; Aurelia married Judge Jones; Florence resides with Dr. John, at Greencastle; Elizabeth married Judge George Holland, of Brookville; and Mary married a Mr. Corfu, of Cincinnati. The first marriage of Robert John was to a Miss Graves, and they had one child, Maria, who married John W. Hitt, a banker of Brookville, Ind., and who now resides in Washington, D. C., with her daughter, Mrs. Augustus D. Lynch, whose husband was formerly a U. S. bank examiner.

Judge Jones was married (second), June 29, 1898, to Virginia Barbee, of Elwood. Mrs. Jones is one of the leading members of the M. E. Church in Elwood, is a prominent club woman, active in civic improvement work and an accomplished and cultured lady. Judge Jones was also a member of the M. E. Church, and for more than twenty years was one of the trustees at Brookville. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 11, Brookville, and the Royal Arch Chapter at Elwood. He was a Knight of Pythias, and Elk, and belonged to the beneficiary order of Eagles. He was a charter member of the G. A. R. post at Brookville, of which he was commander for eight consecutive terms, and at his death was attached to the post at Elwood.

In politics Judge Jones was always a staunch Republican, in fact was cradled in the party. His first Presidential vote was cast for

Abraham Lincoln, and he was a member of the famous marching campaign body known as the "Wide-Awakes," who were such a prominent feature of the Fremont and Dayton campaign. They presented a very picturesque effect in a uniform of glazed cloaks, caps and torchlights. Judge Jones was but a youth of twenty years at the time, but took a very active part in the organization and on one occasion, he rode fifteen miles and return in order to attend a campaign meeting. Even at that day he made many speeches and displayed an earnestness and persuasive eloquence which caused those who heard him to predict success in his future at the Bar. His death brought deep grief to his host of friends, and there were heard many sincere expressions of high regard of his worth as a man and as a citizen.

EDGAR C. LOEHR, M. D., of Noblesville, Hamilton county, is the oldest physician there in point of continuous practice, and he occupies a high position among the members of the medical fraternity in that city and vicinity. He is devoted to his profession, to which he has always given the greater part of his time and attention, but he finds variety and pleasure in the excitement of politics, as a zealous worker for the Republican cause.

Jacob B. Loehr, the Doctor's father, was a native of Abingdon, Va., born Aug. 20, 1821, and tradition has it that his father was a tailor by trade and a German by birth, coming to the United States from his native land and dying in Virginia. Jacob B. Loehr received the education afforded by the public schools of his day, and came to Indiana before he was twenty, making his home in Hamilton county. He was married in Noblesville, in 1848, to Julia Clark, a native of Clarksburg, Va., daughter of Dr. Haymond W. and Almarine (Bond) Clark. Dr. Clark was one of the pioneer physicians of Indiana, coming hither about 1824, and he made the journey on horseback. He settled in Noblesville, where he passed the remainder of his busy life, practicing medicine for fifty years in all. Jacob Loehr began his career here as clerk in a dry-goods store, but he was ambitious and persevering, and quick to observe the needs of the growing community, and in time became one of the most active business men in Noblesville, of which he was considered a representative citizen, one who contributed his share to its advancement and

prosperity. He engaged for some time in the cattle business, and later in the dry-goods business, and during the Civil war he bought mules for the United States Government. He was a staunch Republican, active in the workings of his party, and was chosen to several important public positions, serving ably as sheriff and treasurer of Hamilton county, and also as school trustee. During the Civil war he sympathized strongly with the Union cause, and was an effective worker for it, raising men and money for the successful prosecution of the struggle. All in all, he was deservedly looked upon as a man of ability and force, and wielded considerable influence in his locality, although he did not live to attain advanced age, dying June 5, 1873, when fifty-two years old. Mr. Loehr was an early member of the Masonic fraternity in this State, and was prominent and popular among his acquaintances in that body as elsewhere. In his day he was probably one of the best known citizens of this part of the State, both for the large amount of business he transacted and his activity in public matters. Mr. Loehr's family consisted of four children: Allie, who married Eugene Johnson and now lives in Piqua, Ohio; Haymond W.; Luna B., who married George S. Christian; and Edgar Clark.

Edgar Clark Loehr was born Aug. 6, 1850, in Noblesville, and with the exception of the periods of absence necessitated by the prosecution of his studies has passed his life here. He attended the Noblesville public schools in his boyhood, later becoming a student in the State University at Bloomington, after which he pursued his medical studies in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated from that institution in 1871, and at once settled in his native place for practice, in which he has continued to the present. He has won patronage and esteem by devotion to his profession and his patients regardless of other interests, his duties as a physician coming first. Though a comparatively young man he has the oldest practice in the place, and his prestige is questioned by none. Dr. Loehr has never relinquished study, but has always found time to keep abreast of the day in scientific matters, especially as regards research in medical lines, and he has made a specialty of surgery and women's diseases, in which lines he has an extensive practice. He has familiarized himself with the latest developments in these lines by post-graduate work in the best institutions of New York and Cincinnati, hav-

ing taken five courses during the past thirteen years when science has made such giant strides, especially in surgery. Since his graduation he has been accumulating valuable medical works until he now has an excellent and comprehensive library, and he has been a liberal patron of the leading medical periodicals. His office is well equipped with modern instruments and appliances of various kinds. His ability has been generally recognized and he is surgeon for the Pennsylvania, Indiana Union Traction and the Big Four Railroads, and for the past sixteen years has been county health officer.

In political sentiment the Doctor is a strong Republican, and from early manhood has been a worker in the party. He has accepted no office except that of coroner, which he held for four years during the eighties, but he has directed the workings of the organization as a member of the State Central Committee and chairman of the County Central Committee and the City Committee. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, also belonging to the Mystic Shrine, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Elks.

Dr. Loehr was married, Sept. 18, 1873, in Anderson, Ind., to Alice Jones, who was born in Liberty, Wayne county, Ind., daughter of Dr. Thomas N. and Mary (Conwell) Jones. Her father was a pioneer physician of Madison county, where he was in practice for many years.

KIRBY. The name of Kirby is probably one of Danish origin, and was originally written Kirkby, from Kirke, meaning church, and bye, dwelling. The earliest use of the word is found in the name of one of the shires of Deira, a part of ancient Northumbria, very early usage of the word being found also in the names of several towns in the north of England, viz.: Kirkby Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Stephen, etc. Although originally written Kirkby, the name has long been pronounced as if written Kirby. The earliest appearance of the name as designating any particular family is found in the title given to the barons of Kirkby Kendal.

The first Baron Kirkby was John Taillebois, who came with the Conqueror, and who died without issue, the barony passing to the family of his brother, Gerard. In 1272 John Kirby was made keeper of the Great Seal, and soon afterward Bishop of Ely. In 1322 another John Kirkby (also written Kirby), was

created Bishop of Carlisle. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries there were several families of Kirkbye and Kirbys living in various parts of England, as is shown by the visitations of Essex, Leicestershire, Yorkshire, etc. The Kirby names usually found in those visitations are: Richard, Roger, William and John, all Norman names. These are the names usually met with among the early Kirbys of New England, and this circumstance suggests the idea that the New England Kirbys were of Norman origin. Some effort has been made to trace their ancestry in England. The baptism of Michael Kirby, son of Humphrey, Sept. 22, 1622, found in one of the recovered sheets of the lost register of St. Mary's Church, in Warwick, England, shows that there were Kirbys living in that vicinity in the early part of the seventeenth century. It is possible that the ancestors of the New England Kirbys descended from Sir John Kirby, whose daughter Matilda married William Beauchamp, the first Earl of Warwick of that family (see "Visitations of Yorkshire," p. 245.) The arms of the Kirbys were as follows: Argent, two bars, gules, on the canton of the second a cross moline ("Visitations of London," p. 40).

There is a suggestion of good family descent in the provision made by John Kirby of Middletown in his will, that two portions should "not be sold out of the blood," but should "pertain to some of my children or children's children to the end of the world." This singular provision, especially its peculiar wording, is not easily intelligible without the pre-supposition that the testator was conscious of descent from a family of English gentry, and so was both proud of his "blood," and familiar with the entail of landed estate.

In 1818 Elisha Kirby of Middletown, Conn., Capt. Ralph Smith, of Haddam, Conn., and others, compiled a genealogical table of the first five generations of the descendants of John Kirby of Middletown. The manuscript copy belonging to Elisha Kirby fell into the hands of his grandson, Samuel H. Kirby, of New Haven, who published the same in 1890 under the title of "Kirby Family," a pamphlet folio of twelve pages. The "Kirbys of New England," from which this article is entirely drawn as far as the foregoing introduction goes, as well as the genealogy of Thomas H. Kirby, was begun with the purpose merely of correcting some errors in the "Kirby Family" and of bringing it down to date. This work

is one of the best of the excellent genealogies that have appeared in the last decade. From it is learned that there is good reason for the belief that the Litchfield Kirbys are nearly related to those of Middletown, and some reason to believe that the descendants of Richard Kirby of Sandwich are also related to the Middletown Kirbys. That John Kirby of Middletown was the brother of Joseph Kirby of Hartford, the ancestor of the Litchfield Kirbys, is rendered highly probable by the discovery that the only surviving son of the former was known as Joseph Kirby, Jr. Besides this indication there are others which are significant, for, as John of Middletown named his son Joseph, Jr., so Joseph of Hartford named his only son John. Both also came from Warwickshire, England, and both were at Hartford near the time of its first settlement. Nor should the tradition preserved in both families, that the founders of the Middletown and Litchfield families were brothers, be left altogether out of the account. There is some reason for the belief that John Kirby of Middletown was the brother of Richard Kirby, of Sandwich, Mass. In summing up the origin of the Kirbys we find that while the name was of Danish origin, they were among those Danes who invaded and conquered Normandy in ancient times, becoming Norman French, and then came in the year 1066 with William the Conqueror to England and emigrated to New England in 1635.

Among the passengers of the "Hopewell," Thomas Babb, master, registered Sept. 11, 1635, as about to sail from the port of London, England, was Jo. Kerbie, aged twelve years. On the list of inhabitants of Plymouth, Mass., between sixteen and sixty years of age, who were enrolled in August, 1643, as able to bear arms, is the name of John Kirby. The Hartford records contain the following entry: "Elizabeth Keerbe, daughter of John Keerbe, was born eighteen of September, one thousand six hundred forty-six." It is believed that all of the above-mentioned records refer to one and the same person, who afterward was known as John Kirby of Middletown, Conn. John Kirby came from Warwickshire, England, for there is a deed of property made by him Sept. 3, 1654, to Richard Lord of Hartford, Conn., and recorded in manuscript copy of First Book, Colonial Records of Connecticut, pp. 272, 273, said property consisting of a house and land and situated within the bounds of the township of Ronnigton, in

Warwickshire, England, which indicates that he was a native of that county.

Before April, 1645, John Kirby had become a resident of Hartford, Conn., for on this date it is recorded that "John Kirby and Seth Grant contracted to herd the Hartford cattle for a stated price payable at their houses in corn, pease, etc., on their demand." In 1647 he lived in Wethersfield, Conn., and that year recorded the "ear marks" for his cattle. Having joined the company for settling the planting grounds at Mattabesett, he became a resident of Middletown, Conn., some time between December, 1651, and Jan. 16, 1654, and remained there until his death. His lands in Middletown, which were recorded to him in the Town Book, Jan. 10, 1655, were located on the north side of the rivulet at "North Society," now the town of Cromwell, Conn. His homestead farm was situated in the extreme western part of the present town of Cromwell, on the bend of the river Mattabesett (Little River) where it turns and runs southeast. The bridge over the river just above the bend is called the Kirby bridge at the present time. Below the bridge is a small, but picturesque and wooded island. The house, the foundations of which are still to be seen, stood on higher ground, sloping gradually to the river, and here John Kirby, the first of the American line of which we write, lived, accumulated a good estate and reared a numerous family. He was made a freeman by the General Court of Connecticut at a session held in May, 1654. He died in April, 1677, leaving a will made on April 6th, and an estate valued at 551 pounds, the inventory of which was dated on the 27th of the same month. This was a good estate for those days. John Dwight of Dedham left, in 1661, an estate inventoried at 506 pounds, yet he was esteemed the wealthiest man in Dedham save the minister. It was even a large estate for Middletown.

The inventory enables us to form some idea concerning John Kirby's house, as well as his mode of living and his domestic arrangements. It is evident that the house was a one-story dwelling, containing three rooms, viz.: the "dwelling room," which also seems to have served for the kitchen, a small bed-room above the cellar, and a lean-to or "low room," and the chamber, or garret, was not divided into apartments. From such ancient houses as have survived even to the beginning of the present century, it is easy to form a still closer idea of the house and its interior appearance.

It faced south, as all the early dwellings did, and the chimney, which projected outside of the frame, was on the west side. By so building, two objects were secured which our forefathers deemed essential. The rays of the sun at noon, or at dinner time, shone on the side of the building and the living room was on the sunny, or warm, side of the house. It was, as we have said, of one story, and the chamber, or garret, projected on the east side over the lower portion. It was not built of logs, as is often erroneously supposed the houses of all the first settlers were built, but of hand-sawed, or hewn, planks, an inch and a quarter in thickness, and the frame was constructed of heavy timber. The seams in the boarding were filled with clay, and the floor was fastened to sleepers laid on the ground even with the lower edge of the sills. The thatched roof (or perhaps the curb roof of shingles), windows with small diamond-shaped glass, set in lead, and the slate door with a wooden latch, and string, complete the external picture of the dwelling. Entering at the southeast corner one was obliged to step over the sill, the entry floor being a foot lower than the threshold. In the entry was a ladder, or rude stair, leading to the chamber or garret. The great room, or dwelling room to the left occupied the whole of the west end of the house proper, and was about 18x16 feet in dimensions. The chimney projected into the room with no finishing boards around it. The fireplace was seven or eight feet wide and four feet deep, with an oven at the south end, and the mantel was five and one-half feet high. The hearth was laid with flat stones taken from the fields. The heavy sills projected into the room and formed low seats on three sides. The small glass windows were without curtains; the furniture consisted of a few rush-bottomed chairs, two tables, together with a "small table" and the kitchen utensils, the great pot, skillet, spit and frying-pan. On one side of the room were two large trencher shelves on which was displayed the pewter of the family, and which provided room for other things, such as the "Nine Bibles," which make an interesting item in the inventory, for the paternal as well as the religious feelings of John Kirby are displayed in this his endeavor to provide a Bible for each member of his numerous family. The bed-chamber above the "cellar," so spoken of because the floor was elevated a foot or more to give greater depth at this point to the cellar beneath it, occupied

the northeast corner of the house. One had to mount by steps on the east side of the dwelling room in order to enter it. It was so low in the walls that a tall person could not stand upright in it and the bed must have occupied most of the space. At the time of the inventory, however, it seems to have been used merely as a store-room, for the bed is absent. It contained, among other things, the movable cupboard or buffet, and the arms of the family, two guns and swords, only two guns now, for the eldest son, John, only a few months before had been killed by the Indians. The "low room" or lean-to, on the north side, probably ran the whole length of that side of the house, and at the eastern end was the pantry with its trap-door leading to the cellar. It was used evidently at the time of the inventory as a bed-room, as well as a convenient place in spring for spinning. It contained a bed, a trundle-bed and three spinning wheels, one for "woolen" and two for "linen," for there were several daughters. In the cellar were four barrels of cider, still left from the winter store and twelve pounds of tobacco. There was a pipe, too, up-stairs, all of which clearly evinces that John Kirby, although he had nine Bibles, had also some human infirmities. In the "chamber" or garret there was a bed, with its "furniture," i. e., everything that belonged to the bed, including curtains and valances. The iron chest, also, with its goodly store, seems to have been kept there, and upon the floor were spread the seed, corn, wheat, rye, barley and maize, for further planting. Some of the corn, however, had already, April 27th, been put into the ground.

We have endeavored to describe the house and home of John Kirby, the settler, as it appears from the terms of the inventory taken at the time of his decease. If, in addition, we picture to ourselves the house as standing on rising ground, overlooking the clear and willow-fringed Mattabesett, not more than twenty rods away, and which, turning in its southern course and flowing eastward, sparkles beside, as well as before, the door of the dwelling, while beyond the river there rises the noble outline of Mount Lamentation and of many other distant elevations, we shall be able to form some conception of the homestead of the forefather of the Middletown Kirbys and of the beauty of its situation.

Concerning the wife of John Kirby, nothing is positively known except that her name was Elizabeth, that she married (second)

Abraham Randall, of Windsor, Conn., outlived her second husband, and died after 1697. It is believed, however, that her name was Elizabeth Hinds, that she was the niece of Sarah (Hinds) Cheplin, wife of Clement Cheplin of Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, England, and afterward of Wethersfield, Conn., that she was born in Bury St. Edmunds, and accompanied, or followed, her aunt, to Wethersfield, Conn., and was married to John Kirby before 1645.

The terms of John Kirby's will show that his wife Elizabeth must have been a woman whose husband could safely trust her, for he left her the possession and use of all his estate during her life. And that she was worthy of such confidence is evident from her relinquishment of the estate so bequeathed to her, "that she might not be destitute of a comfortable subsistence," to her children after her second marriage. She married a second time, Oct. 27, 1681, Abraham Randall, of Windsor, Conn., son of Philip Randall, of Windsor, Conn., the son of Philip Randall, of Dorchester and Windsor. Mr. Randall died Oct. 2, 1690, in Windsor, and she returned to Middletown. In April, 1697, she had become a resident of Wethersfield, and probably died there.

The children of John and Elizabeth Kirby were: Mary, born in 1644, probably in Hartford, Conn., married Emanuel Buck; Elizabeth, born Sept. 8, 1646, in Hartford, Conn., married David Sage; Hannah, born March 2, 1649, in Wethersfield, Conn., married Thomas Andrews; John, born Dec. 18, 1651, in Wethersfield, Conn., was killed by Indians, in 1676, on the road between Wethersfield and Middletown; Eunice, born Dec. 18, 1651, in Wethersfield, Conn., twin with John, died in 1677, unmarried; Esther, born in 1652, in Middletown, Conn., married Benajah Stone; Sarah, born Jan. 16, 1654, in Middletown, Conn., married Samuel Hubbard; Joseph, born July 17, 1656, in Middletown, Conn., married Sarah Markham; Bethia, born Feb. 14, 1658, in Middletown, Conn., married John Andrews; Susannah, born May 3, 1664, in Middletown, Conn., married Abraham Crittenden; and Abigail, born March 6, 1666, in Middletown, Conn., married David Robinson.

Joseph Kirby (2), son of John, the only surviving son of John and Elizabeth Kirby, was born July 17, 1656, in Middletown, Conn. It is the family tradition that he was a wheelwright by trade, and this may account for his

frequent change of residence. He resided in Middletown until after May, 1684. The following January he had become a resident of Southampton, L. I. In Town Records of Southampton, L. I., p. 113, is an abstract of deed from "Joseph Kirby of Middletown to Maj. John Howell of Southampton, of 320 acres of land in Middletown, Conn., bounded north by Sergeant John Warner, south by Samuel Hubbard, west by Elizabeth Randall, east by undivided land, which was bought of Elizabeth Randall, May 18, 1685." By November, 1687, he had returned to Middletown, Savage says, though we know not on what authority, that "he went to Carolina, but at the end of some years came home poor, and had a law-suit with the other heirs about his father's estate." It is certain that he was a resident of Milford, Conn., from July, 1706, until after June, 1708, and that in 1706 and 1707 he had a law-suit with his brother-in-law, Alexander Rollo, and David Robinson over the distribution of his father's estate. The records of the court of assistants, book 2, pp. 72-75, state that May 1, 1707, Joseph Kirby appeared to prosecute this appeal. It was taken by him from the distribution of his father's estate by the probate court to the court of assistants. In this suit Joseph Kirby appeared as his own attorney, conducted his case, and the appeal was practically sustained, the original distribution of the probate court being somewhat changed. An interesting fact connected with the recording of this suit is that he is twice recorded therein as Joseph Kirby, Jr. That he was engaged in the practice of law at this time is shown both by the circumstance that he appeared as his own attorney in the above suit and by the record of his admission to the Bar in 1709, under the law of 1708. In May, 1708, a law was enacted by which attorneys must be formally admitted to practice in the courts of law. The earliest admitted attorneys of Hartford county and of the state were Richard Edwards of Hartford and Roger Wolcott of Windsor, and in the same year Capt. John Wadsworth and Capt. Thomas Wells were both admitted, and in the following year others were admitted, among these being Joseph Kirby, Jr., of Middletown, the latter being the first one of his township.

Joseph Kirby was married (first) Dec. 10, 1681, in Wethersfield, Conn., to Sarah Markham; the names of her parents are not certainly known and there is some doubt as to the correctness of her name. Mr. Kirby was mar-

ried (second) Oct. 17, 1704, in New Haven, Conn., to Mary Plum, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Norton) Plum, of Milford, Conn. The date of her death is not known, but she outlived her husband, who died Dec. 2, 1711, in Middletown, aged sixty-five years. Joseph Kirby's children by his first marriage were: Elizabeth, born Feb. 20, 1683, married James Brown; Sarah, born Aug. 10, 1685, married Samuel Baldwin; Deborah, born March 27, 1688; John, born Feb. 16, 1691, married Hannah Stowe; Mary, born June 10, 1693, married Benoni Stebbins; Joseph, baptized June 9, 1695, died young; Bethia, born about 1698, married Nathaniel Sanford. The children of the second wife were: Joseph, baptized July 17, 1706, died Dec., 1725; Susannah, baptized in December, 1706, died unmarried in 1733; and Margaret, born Sept. 2, 1709, married Capt. Nathaniel Wooster, of Oxford, Connecticut.

John Kirby, son of Joseph, was born Feb. 16, 1691, in Middletown, Conn., and inherited a third part of his father's estate, to which he added, purchasing of his sisters their share in the estate, and also lands which had formerly belonged to his grandfather, John Kirby. He resided on, or near, the grandfather's homestead in that part of Middletown, which until 1851 was called Upper Houses, and now is the town of Cromwell, where he became a large land-holder and influential man. His name is found in the list of taxable persons in North Society in 1715, and he was a member of the Second Church, organized Jan. 5, 1715. From the tenor of his will it would appear that he was a careful and conscientious man and given to detail and accuracy in business. He died in Middletown, April 25, 1760, aged sixty-nine years.

John Kirby was married March 3, 1718, in Middletown, to Hannah Stowe, born Feb. 11, 1696, daughter of Thomas and Bethia (Stocking) Stowe, of Middletown, and she died March 7, 1780, aged eighty-four years. Their children were: Joseph, born January, 1719, married Esther Wilcox; John, born Sept. 26, 1720, married Lucy Norton; Hannah, born in April, 1723, married Solomon Sage; Daniel, born in October, 1724, married Lucretia Porter; Sarah, born July 19, 1726, married Solomon Savage; Mary, born in December, 1727, married (first) Amos Johnson, (second) William Parmelee; Thomas, born Dec. 2, 1729, married Lucy Stocking; Bethia, born in December, 1731, married Daniel

Stocking; Susannah, born Feb. 8, 1734, married Benjamin Bulkley; Jonathan, born in 1736, married Lucy Burgess; and Elizabeth, baptized Sept. 24, 1738, married Dec. 22, 1762, Joseph Tracy, of Middletown, Connecticut.

Thomas Kirby, son of John, was born Dec. 2, 1729, in Middletown Upper Houses, and was married Nov. 26, 1755, to Lucy Stocking, born June 10, 1737, daughter of Elisha Stocking by his first wife, Rachel Ranney. Thomas Kirby was a farmer, and lived in that part of Middletown which is now a part of Cromwell, where he died July 29, 1810, his wife surviving until Nov. 28, 1818. Their children were: Giles, born in 1756, died Aug. 7, 1776; Abel, baptized Feb. 26, 1758, died Nov. 5, 1775; Lucy, born Sept. 23, 1760, married William Hamlin; Thomas, born Feb. 7, 1762, married (first) Rebecca Hamlin, and (second) Jane Bower; George, born May 5, 1764, died at sea, Oct. 18, 1778; Zebulon, born Feb. 25, 1766, married Louisa Gibson; Reuben, born Sept. 5, 1768, married Molly Butler; Samuel, born Feb. 16, 1771, married Abigail Sage; Mary, born Jan. 10, 1773, married Ralph Smith; Grace, born Jan. 17, 1775, married Oct. 11, 1837, as his third wife, Miles Merwin, of Durham, Conn., and died Aug. 13, 1856, leaving no children; Giles, born June 16, 1777, married Lucy Spencer, and Betsy, born July 7, 1779, married April 3, 1816, as her second husband, Elisha Treat, of Middletown, Conn., and died July 8, 1861, leaving no children.

Zebulon Kirby, son of Thomas, of Stockbridge, Mass., was born Feb. 25, 1766, in Middletown Upper Houses. At first he followed the sea, and was a captain on a schooner in the West Indies trade. While on a voyage to these islands, he contracted yellow fever, from which he recovered, but thereafter abandoned a sea-faring life. In May, 1803, he removed with his family from Middletown to the Berkshire Mountains, buying a place about a mile and a half west of the village of Stockbridge, Mass. This property he subsequently sold and purchased a farm on the west margin of the mountain lake of clear, deep water, one mile wide and two miles long, at the upper end of the Stockbridge valley, in full view of the village of Lennox. It was an attractive farm to reside upon, and the family still retains it. Mr. Kirby was married May 3, 1795, in Middletown, to Louisa Gibson, born March 21, 1772, daughter of John and Joanna (Crowfoot) Gibson, of Middletown and Stockbridge. He died Aug. 16, 1821, at Stockbridge, and

his wife Aug. 24, 1853, and both were buried at Middletown, Conn. Their children were: John, born March 24, 1796, married Lucy Shepard; Timothy, born Nov. 16, 1797, married Amelia Metcalf Hose; Zebulon, born Nov. 7, 1799, married Anna M. Bordhardt; Louisa, born Sept. 28, 1801, married Sept. 18, 1854, John Dresser (as his second wife), and died March 27, 1872; Martha Gibson, born July 4, 1803, married John Dresser; Thomas, born Dec. 25, 1804, married Sarah H. Tomlinson; George, born June 7, 1806, married Clarissa L. Tracy; and Elizabeth, born Oct. 26, 1808, died unmarried, Aug. 31, 1829.

Thomas Kirby, son of Zebulon, was born Dec. 25, 1804, in Stockbridge, Mass. When eighteen years old he removed to Richmond, Ind., and from there to Dayton, Ohio, but in 1830 he settled at Mustertown, now Muncie, Ind., where he entered into business. He was married July 15, 1832, to Sarah Hickman Tomlinson, born Feb. 8, 1814, in Guilford county, N. C., daughter of Judge John and Dolly Hill (Beville) Tomlinson, of Richmond, Ind. He died Aug. 14, 1879, in Muncie, Indiana.

Judge John Tomlinson was born May 29, 1789, and died April 16, 1853. He married Dolly Hill Beville, born May 9, 1786, died Sept. 18, 1873, daughter of Hezekiah Beville, of North Carolina, born May 27, 1744, and Anna, his wife, born April 1, 1745. Judge Tomlinson moved from Guilford county, near Gainsborough, N. C., in 1828, and settled in Richmond, Ind. His children were: Nancy A., born Oct. 12, 1809, married John Taylor; Philip Hill, born Dec. 7, 1811, died Dec. 13, 1824; Sarah Hickman, born Feb. 8, 1814, married Thomas Kirby; Gilla Scott, born Jan. 10, 1816, died May 10, 1845, married Jacob Powers; and Amanda Allen, born Dec. 11, 1817, died Nov. 11, 1865, married a Shoemaker.

The children of Thomas and Sarah Kirby were: (1) Thomas Hickman, born Oct. 8, 1834, married Anna S. Cassady. (2) Martha Ann, born Nov. 20, 1836, married April 8, 1875, Americus H. Hamilton, of Muncie, Ind., born Jan. 16, 1844, and had one child, Frederick Kirby, born Jan. 11, 1876. (3) John Marvin, born Nov. 6, 1839, married Mary F. Putnam. (4) Elizabeth, born Oct. 6, 1841, married Nov. 8, 1866, Julius Andreas Heinsohn, born June 10, 1837, in Neuhaus, Germany, and present proprietor of the "Kirby

House" at Muncie, Ind. Their children are: Sarah Anna, born May 30, 1868, in Muncie, married June 1, 1898, John James Hartley, of Muncie; and Thomas Kirby, born March 17, 1871, in Louisville, Ky., married in Milwaukee, Wis., Mary Josephine Sprinkle, and has one child, Robert, born March 6, 1894, in Muncie. Mrs. Heinsohn is regent of the Paul Revere Chapter of the D. A. R. (5) Sarah Jane, born June 24, 1843, died July 4, 1875. (6) George, born Dec. 6, 1844, married Kate M. Whipple, and they have these children: Wilson W., born Sept. 13, 1867; Marion E., May 11, 1869; Louisa, Aug. 24, 1872; and John Marvin, April 8, 1878. Thomas Kirby died Aug. 14, 1879.

THOMAS HICKMAN KIRBY, son of Thomas, was born Oct. 8, 1834, in Muncie, Ind., which was at that time but a hamlet. He attended a subscription school which was kept by Mrs. Ethel, the mother of Nathaniel F. Ethel of Muncie. The Ethels were one of the pioneer families of Muncie and lived on the present corner of Main and Franklin streets, where they owned a large frame house. Thomas H. Kirby was only about three years old when he began attending this pioneer school. His father lived nearly a mile away and the child would be taken by him on horseback through the woods to Mrs. Ethel, who taught him the alphabet and also to read. After this he attended several district schools, some of which were kept in log cabins. As soon as he was old enough he spent the summers working on the farm, but attended school when possible in the winter time. He remained at home until he was about twenty-five years old, and then made a trip to Illinois, where, after engaging in some speculation, he returned to his home until the spring of 1860, when he went to Boston, where he shipped on board the fishing-schooner "Moonlight," under Capt. Nathan Blanchard, of Swampscott, which is a part of the old town of Lynn. They fished off Boston Harbor for the city market for a time, and he then shipped before the mast on the whaler "Chanticleer," a fore and aft schooner, under Capt. Silas Young. The whaler sailed for the channel ground and the gulf stream in search of sperm whales, cruised off the Bermudas, and although they were bound for the Azores did not go so far. They captured five sperm whales and some black fish, which also produce a considerable amount of oil, and after a four months' cruise they returned to

Boston. This novel experience Mr. Kirby enjoyed. The officers were strict disciplinarians, but treated the men civilly and while rough sea-faring people, were just in their attitude to the sailors. Mr. Kirby spent the winter of his return—1860-61—on the farm.

In April, 1861, he enlisted at Muncie as a private in Company C, 8th Ind. V. I., Capt. Thomas J. Brady (afterward brigadier general). Mr. Kirby's enlistment was on the first call of President Lincoln for three months men, and Company C was the first in the State to report to Governor Morton at Indianapolis. His service was in West Virginia, and he took part in the battle of Rich Mountain, the first of the Civil war. On the expiration of his term of service he returned to Indianapolis with his regiment, where he was honorably discharged. Later he re-enlisted for the three years' service and assisted in recruiting Company B, 36th Ind. V. I., of which he was commissioned first lieutenant, and in which he served until his resignation was caused on account of disability, he having been injured during his first term of service. The government had not then the means of caring for the soldiers, and the commissary department was badly supplied and not well organized. Neither had the soldiers become accustomed to caring for themselves in the field, and were not yet hardened to exposure. As Mr. Kirby was one of the first soldiers to enlist, he suffered with the others, and endured hardships from which he has never recovered, and which caused him to become so disabled that he was obliged to resign during his second term of service. His army service having shattered his health he went to California in the summer of 1862, sailing from New York to the Panama on the Vanderbilt line, and crossed the Isthmus, went on to San Francisco, and first secured employment on a ranch. Soon after he went on to Oregon, and engaged in gold mining, and then to Virginia City, Nev., where he remained eighteen months engaged in gold mining. For three years he engaged in mining in Plumas county, Cal. In the fall of 1867 he returned to Indiana, and for the following seventeen years engaged in a grocery business at Muncie. He then turned his attention to the lumber trade, in which he has been interested ever since. He is a well-known, respected business man of this city, and has always been deeply interested in its welfare, having seen it develop from the time when its present busiest streets were only cow-paths. The building of

the fine "Kirby" House was one of the enterprises of his father which was completed by our subject and his brothers. Mr. Kirby built his own substantial brick residence in 1874.

Thomas Hickman Kirby was married, in 1869, in Muncie, Ind., to Anna Sayle Cassady, born at Middletown, Montgomery Co., Ohio, June 30, 1842, daughter of William and Eliza (Van Horn) Cassady. The Van Horn family is of sturdy Holland-Dutch stock. William Cassady, father of Mrs. Kirby, moved from Middletown to Muncie in the early fifties, establishing a drug store which he conducted for many years. He died at Muncie, aged eighty-two years. For a long period he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, to which office his son, William, succeeded.

Two children were born to Thomas Hickman and Anna Sayle (Cassady) Kirby: Edith Elizabeth, born Jan. 21, 1872; and Edward C., born June 4, 1881. The former was educated in the public schools of Muncie, and attended the well-known classical school of May Wright Sewall, at Indianapolis, where she took a three years' course. On June 21, 1900, she was married at Muncie, to Robert E. Bornes, born at Denver, Colo., Aug. 29, 1873, son of James Purdie and Emily (Hott) Bornes, and a member of an old New York family. Mr. Bornes is a hardware merchant at Colorado Springs. They have had one child, Ann Cassady, born at Colorado Springs, Jan. 1, 1905, and died April 1, 1906. Edward C. Kirby is a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Ind., and is an electrical and mechanical engineer, connected with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York.

Thomas H. Kirby is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar at Muncie, and belongs to the Scottish Rite branches at Indianapolis. He is a member of Williams Post, G. A. R., at Muncie, and a member of the Loyal Legion at Indianapolis, being chief warden of the State of Indiana. In politics he was one of the original Republicans, having voted for John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President, and for every Republican candidate since that time. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. ROBERT S. BYERS. Some one has said "the proper study of mankind is man" and it is certain that no science is so vitally necessary to mankind as that of medicine. What is not within the reach of the physician

who has thoroughly perfected himself in his chosen profession, and who conscientiously does his full duty by those who call upon him in their dire need? Personal success and a good competency are assured, but the moral aspect of his work has to do with higher things. He is priest, lawyer and missionary all in one. He has the direction not of the body alone, but of the mind, the vocations, residences and even the lives of those who look to him for guidance and trust in his honor and ability. Dr. Robert S. Byers has long been known as a man who fully appreciates his moral duty to his patient, and as one who combines with far more than ordinary skill, a disinterestedness and honesty of purpose that have won the confidence and love of all who have called upon him in his professional capacity. He was born in Trafalgar, Hensley township, Johnson Co., Ind., April 10, 1852. His father was Benjamin Byers, of Kentucky, and he was one of five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom three are now living beside himself: John H., of Hidlago, Ill.; Matilda J., wife of William Raulings, of Franklin; and Isaac N., of Samaria, Indiana.

Benjamin Byers was by occupation a farmer. He came to Indiana when only two years of age, in about the year 1820, locating in Franklin township, where he grew to manhood and married, moving to Hensley, near Samaria, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres of timber land, and this he cleared and improved himself. To this spot of ground he added 240 acres, making 320 acres in all. He died in 1898, upon the home place, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife Nancy (Kelley) Byers, also of Kentucky, lived to be seventy-two years of age, her death occurring two years prior to that of her husband. Both were prominent in the Missionary Baptist Church, in which they rendered faithful services and were greatly beloved.

Henry Byers, father of Benjamin and grandfather of Dr. Byers, was known as "Major," having been a drum-major in the war of 1812, in which he served with great devotion. In business he was successful, rearing a large family and helping each child as he matured to a comfortable farm and home. He was well-known in Johnson county, having settled in Franklin township, where he entered land from the government. Henry Byers was born in Pennsylvania, moving to Virginia and later to Kentucky, thence going to Indiana, where he died in Franklin township

at an advanced age. He belonged to the State militia and was in the engagement with the Indians at Fort Harrison, near Terre Haute. He was noted for his bravery and devotion to duty, and the drum which he carried in the war of 1812 is still preserved in the Byers family, a much prized heirloom. His father was George Byers, a native of Germany, from which country he ran away when a youth, coming to America, where he was afterward sold to pay his passage across the ocean. He located in Pennsylvania, and had five or six children when he died, his death occurring when all of them were of tender age. These children were afterward bound out, and the family that Henry Byers was bound to moved to Kentucky. The Byers family in this way were scattered for some twenty years before they were able to ascertain each other's whereabouts.

The maternal grandfather of Dr. Byers was Zachariah Kelley, a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, and an early settler in Indiana, where he located in Franklin township, Johnson county, taking up government land, and following up farming as an occupation. His family consisted of eight or ten children.

Dr. Robert S. Byers was reared on a farm in Hensley township, Johnson county, and attended the district schools in District No. 5, which is noted for the many prominent men which graduated from it. Remaining at home until grown, he then married and rented land, doing a general farming business in Hensley township, for some four years, when he moved to near Greenup, Ill., where his health failed him, and he accordingly came back to Indiana and took up the study of medicine. Graduating from the Indiana Medical College, he began practicing at Yale, Ill., where he remained about four years, when, his health again breaking down, he was obliged to leave a fine practice and return to Indiana. Here he settled at Samaria, and practiced about two years, coming then to Trafalgar, where he has since been a general practitioner.

On Nov. 6, 1872, Dr. Byers was joined in wedlock to Caroline McFadden, daughter of James and Emily (Gardner) McFadden, and to them was born one child, Eva, who married Dr. Claude E. Ragsdale, now the partner of Dr. Byers, and has three children, Daniel, Carrie and Carl.

Dr. Byers is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, while his wife in her religious belief is a Methodist. Both are highly es-

teemed in the church, and have done much to promote its welfare. Dr. Byers belongs to the Trafalgar Lodge, No. 413, F. & A. M., and is also an influential and highly esteemed member of Lodge No. 181, I. O. O. F., being Past Grand of that lodge. To these fraternities he also has added a membership in the Knights of Pythias, and is prominent in Johnson Lodge, No. 437, of that order. He belongs to the Court of Honor, and is its medical examiner. He is also examiner for the Iowa National Bankers of New York, the Prudential and the Mutual Life (N. Y.) Insurance Companies. Dr. Byers is a supporter of the Republican party, in the welfare of which he has at all times evinced great interest. President Harrison, recognizing his fitness for the position, appointed him pension examiner, to which position he was reappointed by President McKinley, being out of office during the Democratic administration of President Cleveland. For over ten years he has served as examiner, during which time his efficient work has been highly appreciated both by pensioners and Government.

In medical societies Dr. Byers has for many years occupied a prominent place. He is president of the Johnson County Medical Society, is a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and also of the American Medical Association. He has won a name for himself in the medical world, which is not confined to Indiana alone, and is a recognized authority far and wide. Successful in his practice, honest and sincere always, he well deserves the high position which he occupies among the medical fraternity, as well as with those who know him best.

JOSEPH D. KINNARD, the present auditor of Madison county, Ind., and a prominent and influential citizen of Anderson, was born Jan. 30, 1847, son of John H. and Elizabeth (Dunwoody) Kinnard, and a member of a Scotch-Irish family which was early identified with the interests of Chester county, Pa., in which section it was founded prior to the American Revolution.

William Kinnard, grandfather of Joseph D., was a farmer of Chester county, Pa., and there married Mary F. Hannum, daughter of Col. John Hannum, of the Revolution.

John H. Kinnard, son of William and Mary F., was born in Chester county in 1823, and was there reared. He married Elizabeth Dunwoody, daughter of William Dunwoody,

of English descent, and in 1858 removed to Fall Creek township, Madison Co., Ind., where he purchased 180 acres of land, adding thereto until he had 220 acres, all well-improved property. He died in November, 1891. A Republican in politics, he was one of the township's foremost citizens, and was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His children were: Joseph D., William R., Mary F., Owen D., Charles S. (who died aged thirty-three years), George L. and Ellen (twins), John H. (who died in infancy), and Lewis D.

Joseph D. Kinnard was eleven years of age when his parents came to Indiana, and here he received a common and high school education, graduating from the Pendleton high school. He commenced business as a farmer in Fall Creek township, renting the home farm, on which he lived for several years, after which he purchased 120 acres of good land, to which he has added from time to time, now owning 240 acres. In 1902 the citizens of his community elected Mr. Kinnard county auditor by a majority of 1,100 votes, and he has ably filled that responsible office to the present time. Mr. Kinnard is a man of pleasing personality, and is greatly esteemed by all with whom he has had business relations.

On Nov. 2, 1872, Mr. Kinnard was married in Fall Creek township, to Sarah Hardy, born Dec. 7, 1849, in that township, daughter of Neal and Elizabeth (Russell) Hardy, natives of Chester Co., Pa., who came to Indiana as pioneers in 1830. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kinnard: Frank, who died at the age of twenty-three years; John H., and Morris H.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, the senior member of the firm of Campbell, Smith, Ritchie Co., manufacturers of furniture and dealers in lumber and all kinds of building material, in Lebanon, Boone county, is one of the wealthy and prominent residents of the city, whose name is known and honored not only among its financial magnates, but by those who are familiar with its civic management. As the name suggests, Mr. Campbell comes of Scotch-Irish descent, and his great-grandfather was born in Scotland. This same ancestor was the first to come to America, and he settled in the Susquehanna Valley.

The paternal grandfather of George W. Campbell was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his wife, whose maiden name was

McPeters. He came to Indiana in the early days, and was the first settler at Jefferson, Clinton county, where he entered land from the government. He and his wife died there well advanced in years, and leaving a large family.

Mark Campbell, father of George W., was also born in Pennsylvania, but followed his father to Indiana and settled in Clinton county, northeast of Frankfort, where he bought a farm and raised his family. Later he moved to a place north of Michigantown, Clinton county, and there spent the rest of his life. He died in 1870, lacking only twelve days of completing his seventieth year. His wife was Matilda (Gosshorn) Campbell, born in Pennsylvania in 1804, and deceased in 1854. Both were members of the United Presbyterian Church. Their ten children were as follows: William, of Frankfort, Ind.; James Y., of Rochester, Ind.; Nicholas, who died in Pennsylvania, in infancy; Robert G., of Burlington, Colo.; John B., who died in infancy; Sarah J., wife of Daniel Sill, residing near Frankfort, Ind.; Mark T., of Ozark, Mo.; George W.; Hannah A., deceased wife of John Hutchinson; Millard F., of Lebanon. Mrs. Campbell was a daughter of a Mr. Gosshorn, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and a farmer by occupation. He and his wife both lived to a good old age, and were the parents of a large family.

George W. Campbell was born in Clinton county, near Frankfort, March 9, 1845, and grew up on his father's farm there. As a boy he attended the district schools, next farmed for a while on his own account, and then continued his education at the academy at Frankfort. For two years he taught school before entering on his business life. His first venture was in the drug store at Frankfort, where he remained two years, and then moved to Lebanon and continued in the same line there for sixteen years. In the year 1891 he became interested in the lumber business and opened the planing mill and furniture factory with which he has ever since been associated. The firm has done a most prosperous business, and employs about thirty workers.

Mr. Campbell was united in marriage May 22, 1873, to Miss Alice C. Paige, daughter of Frank and Martha (Bair) Paige. They have had three children, namely: Ethel, who married Frank Coombs, of Lebanon; Ivan, who lived only a little over three months; and Myrtle, the wife of Lester F. Jones, of Leb-

anon. The family are prominent socially, and all are active in various social and philanthropic works. Mrs. Campbell and her daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Campbell is a member of Boone Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., and of the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife belong to the Eastern Star. In politics he is a Republican, and is an influential local factor in the party. He has served as county commissioner for one term, has twice been a school trustee, and has been elected a member of the city council. In every relation of life he has displayed conspicuous ability, and has met the demands of every position which he has filled with marked success. His residence is at No. 304 Meridian street, Lebanon, where he owns a handsome home.

LIEUT. JONATHAN W. ZEUBLIN, one of the highly esteemed residents of Pendleton, Ind., and one of the survivors of the great Civil war, in which he served as an officer, was born Sept. 24, 1838, in Chester county, Pa., and is a member of an old and honored family.

The name Zeublin, which, although the family lived for many years in Switzerland, is supposed to be of German origin, was originally spelled Zublin.

John Zublin, the great-grandfather of Jonathan W., and the founder of the family in America, came here prior to the American Revolution. His children were: Aaron, David, Jacob, John and Susan, and perhaps others.

John Zeublin, son of John, was born in Bucks county, Pa., April 1, 1774. He lived in Chester county, Pa., where he was a wheelwright and made spinning wheels, but in later life engaged in agricultural pursuits in East Nantmel township, Chester county, ten miles from Downingtown. He was a fruit grower and substantial citizen. Twice married, one child was born to his first union, Mary, who married Robert Porter, a clothier of Philadelphia, who finally settled in Portsmouth, Ohio. His second wife was Elizabeth Himes, who was born in Pennsylvania, July 25, 1777, and she was the mother of: (1) Judith, born Dec. 10, 1811, in East Nantmel township, married, Sept. 25, 1832, Miles Todd, who was born Jan. 11, 1810, in West Nantmel township. In early life he was a druggist in Philadelphia. He bought a drug store of the famous Dr. Thomson, the founder of the Thom-

sonian system of medicine. Later he became a local Methodist minister, and was licensed to preach by Bishop Levi Scott, in Goshen, Ind. Coming to Indiana and settling at Pendleton, May 1, 1852, he bought property on which he lived until his death at the age of ninety-three years, July 14, 1893. He was one of the prominent members of the Methodist Church at Pendleton. To Mr. and Mrs. Todd were born: Elizabeth, born July 1, 1833 (died May 27, 1839); John M., July 26, 1834; Nathaniel, March 4, 1836 (died May 7, 1836); Isaac N., March 4, 1837 (died May 14, 1860); Mary J., Nov. 24, 1838 (died in June, 1903); and Margaret B., Feb. 4, 1841. (2) Isaac Newton, born Nov. 25, 1812, is mentioned below. (3) John Milton was born April 8, 1813. (4) David was born Dec. 25, 1815. John Zeublin, the father of this family, died on his farm in his seventies, and his wife lived to be about the same age, both dying on the farm, and being buried in the Vincent cemetery, in East Nantmel township. They were close communion Baptists, and he was an excellent musician and played in the church. He was an accomplished German scholar, and a man respected and esteemed by all.

Isaac Newton Zeublin, father of Lieutenant Jonathan W., was born in Chester county, Pa., and in 1851 removed to Madison county, Ind., the journey being made by rail to Johnstown, Pa., thence by canal to Pittsburg, and by steamboat down the Ohio river to Madison, Ind., and then by railroad to Indianapolis, Ind., and from there, also by railroad, to Pendleton, Ind., where the family arrived Oct. 1, 1851. Jonathan Wynn, Mr. Zeublin's father-in-law, was at this time living about two miles east of Pendleton, and Mr. Zeublin made his home with him for a time, the same fall making a journey to Illinois. He returned that winter, however, and engaged in a mercantile business in Pendleton. Then becoming station agent for the "Bee Line," now the Big Four, at Pendleton, he continued thus for many years, at the time of his resignation being the oldest agent on the road. After leaving the employ of the railroad he engaged in land speculation and other enterprises, accumulating considerable property, including several farms and other real estate, but in his later years met with business reverses. In politics he was an old-line Whig, a Republican later, and always a staunch Union man. Both of his sons were soldiers in the Civil war. Mr.

Zeublin and his wife were Methodists, he being one of the most prominent members of the church at Pendleton; class leader, superintendent of the Sunday-school, a pillar of the church and liberal in his support thereof.

Isaac N. Zeublin was married to Rachel Ann Wynn, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Wynn) Wynn, members of old Quaker families, founded in the Colonies at the time of the coming of William Penn. To this union there were born children as follows: (1) Jonathan W. is mentioned below. (2) Mary E. was born July 29, 1840. (3) John Evans, born Oct. 2, 1842, was a soldier in the Civil war, connected with the Department of the East, in the telegraphers department, being in the Virginia campaign, and after the war served as telegrapher at Washington and Baltimore. He was killed in stepping from a railroad train July 26, 1900, at Bucyrus, Ohio. The father of these children died April 19, 1885, aged seventy-two years.

Jonathan Wynn, the father of Mrs. Isaac N. Zeublin, was a blacksmith and farmer and located in Indiana as a pioneer about 1840, settling on purchased land near Pendleton. He assisted to build and was a part owner of a flouring mill at Huntsville, Ind., as well as an oil mill. He was a local minister in the Methodist Church, preaching to the pioneers throughout his section of the county, and having a license to perform marriage ceremonies both in Pennsylvania and Indiana. He was a substantial citizen and a man of great determination. His old family Bible is yet preserved and is in the possession of Lieut. Zeublin. This interesting volume is nearly eighteen inches long, bound in calf skin, was printed in New York in 1822, the type is still clear and legible and the book is in a good state of preservation. Jonathan Wynn's children were as follows: Rachel Ann, Susan Jane, Thomas, Elizabeth Mary and John Evans. Mr. Wynn died in Illinois, while on a visit to his relatives in that State. Mr. Wynn lived on the old homestead, in Chester county, Pa., and it was on this historic farm that Lieut. Zeublin was born. This farm remained in the name of Jonathan Wynn from the date of entry from the Government until sold by the grandfather of Lieutenant Zeublin, every exchange of title being to a Jonathan Wynn.

Jonathan W. Zeublin received a common school education in Chester county, Pa., and in the Pottstown public school, his father being a resident of the latter place for several years.

He also attended the Methodist College at Fort Wayne, Ind., for several years, graduating therefrom at the age of twenty-two years. He was between twelve and thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Indiana, and his boyhood was spent much as that of any pioneer farmer's boy, he also working in the warehouse with his father.

Mr. Zeublin enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, in Pendleton, as a private in Company B, 89th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and served until his resignation at Memphis, Tenn., March 29, 1863, having been disabled in the right hand in the line of duty. On the organization of his company he was elected orderly sergeant, and for meritorious services was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. He was at the battle of Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 14 and 16, 1862, with the Army of the Tennessee, and was captured there, being paroled the same day. Lieut. Zeublin was home on furlough for three weeks, and was then at Camp Morton for two months, having been exchanged at this place, and sent with his company and regiment to Memphis, Tenn. Here he was taken sick with bone erysipelas, which resulted in the total disability of his right hand and he was near death. He was a brave and faithful soldier and a capable officer.

After returning to Pendleton Lieut. Zeublin became engaged in business with his father, but after his marriage, he engaged in the grain business until 1868, when he embarked in a mercantile line in Pendleton, which he gave up to become a farmer. He purchased 130 acres of land adjoining Pendleton, and now owns 160 acres in the same section. His substantial brick residence standing on an eminence overlooking Fall Creek, one of the most attractive localities of the section, is in full view of the Union traction trains and the New York Central railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Zeublin are both members of the Methodist Church, and in politics he is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R., of Pendleton, belonging to Major Henry Post, No. 230, and has filled the office of commander three times. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Pendleton Lodge, No. 88, and has passed all the chairs in that lodge including that of Noble Grand; Sinai Encampment, No. 54; Daughters of Rebekah, No. 130; Canton Indianapolis, No. 42, I. O. O. F.; and he is permanent secretary of the 89th Indiana Regimental Association.

On Nov. 29, 1864, Lieut. Jonathan W. Zeublin was married in Lafayette, Ind., to Marietta Reed, born Dec. 14, 1840, in Tippecanoe county, Ind., on the Wabash river, six miles below Lafayette, who was a daughter of James and Rachel (Pontius) Reed, the former born Jan. 5, 1809, and died in Lafayette, Ind., April 13, 1865, and the latter born Nov. 17, 1815, died May 16, 1847, in Tippecanoe county, Ind. On Sept. 19, 1833, James Reed married Rachel Pontius, in Ohio, and shortly after their marriage they moved to Tippecanoe county. She was the daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Reedy) Pontius, the latter of whom was the daughter of John Francis Giltner, who married Catherine Webber, daughter of Wolfert Webber, third in descent from King William IV, of Holland. Mr. Reed cleared a farm in Tippecanoe county, and added to his land from time to time until he was the possessor of 1,400 acres. He and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Church in which he was a class leader and was superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was one of the founders of the Sand Ridge Methodist Church, and his house was often the home of the itinerant Methodist circuit rider. In political matters he was an old-line Whig, and fraternally he was connected with the I. O. O. F. at Lafayette, Ind. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Reed were: Milton, Easter Jane, Sarah Jane, Marietta and Eliza Miranda. After the death of his first wife Mr. Reed married (second) in Groveport, near Columbus, Ohio, Sarah E. Bunn, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Pontius) Bunn, second cousin of Mr. Reed's first wife. The following children were born to the second marriage: William, who died in infancy; Emma Josephine, who died aged about twenty-four years; Frank J., the traveling passenger agent of the Monon Railroad; and Clara E.

To Lieut. Jonathan W. and Marietta Zeublin were born two children as follows: Nellie R., born Oct. 1, 1865, died Sept. 6, 1867; Emma Lyle, born Sept. 26, 1869, married June 21, 1899, in Pendleton, Ind., William E. Morris, cashier of the Pendleton Banking Company, and they have one child, Mildred, born June 28, 1903. Lieutenant Zeublin is highly esteemed in Pendleton, not only as an honored veteran of the Civil war, but as a straightforward business man, and an honorable public-spirited citizen. He and his wife have a wide social connection in the city.

DR. ALBERT R. TUCKER, one of the leading physicians of Hamilton county, Ind., and a scout and soldier of the great Civil war, whom, tradition says, is of Irish descent, his ancestors having been among the early settlers of Colonial Virginia, was born March 24, 1844, a native of Indiana, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Reid) Tucker, the latter of whom was born in Indianapolis, and the former in Lexington, Ky., Dec. 22, 1803, son of James Tucker.

James Tucker was born near Jamestown, Va., and served as a major in the Continental army during the Revolution. He also participated in the war of 1812. He was among the early pioneers of Kentucky, settling near Lexington, where he cleared up a farm, later becoming a slave holder. His children were: Robert; William; Stephen; Jane, who married James Lockhart; Sarah, who married James Vandiver; Samuel and Harvey. Selling out his place in Kentucky, Mr. Tucker removed to about nine miles southeast of Indianapolis, in Marion county, where he opened up a farm. He owned 240 acres, and was in comfortable circumstances at the time of his death, which occurred when he was eighty-seven years old. He was a Missionary Baptist in religion.

Robert Tucker, son of James and father of the Doctor, did not come to Indiana with his father. He was a cabinet-maker and followed that occupation in Kentucky until 1822, when he came to Indiana, settling at the present site of Indianapolis. In company with William Luce, he opened the first cabinet-making shop in Indianapolis, and there he continued to follow that occupation until 1856-7. Some of his old partners were: Marion Hewey, A. J. Tilford and later James A. Ramsey, and he conducted an extensive business for those days. In 1857 he removed to near Colfax, Clinton Co., Ind., where he bought 160 acres of land, partly improved, and there he lived until his death, in August, 1872, when he was aged sixty-eight years and eight months.

Robert Tucker was married in Indianapolis, to Elizabeth C. Reid, born in that city, daughter of Archibald and Lavina (Ferguson) Reid. Archibald Reid was of Scotch descent, and he was a soldier of the war of 1812. He became a pioneer of Marion county, Ind., having a large farm near Indianapolis, and Reid street, Indianapolis, is named for him, running through what used to be his farm. He was prominent in State affairs, a member of the State Legislature when it was held at

Corydon, Harrison county, and also when it was at Indianapolis, and was one of the early city clerks. He died on his farm, aged about eighty years. Archibald Reid and his wife had these children: Irvin, Wesley, Elizabeth, Julia, Erasmus and Mary. Robert Tucker and his first wife had children: Archibald; Corydon; Caroline; Albert R. and Alice, the latter of whom died in infancy in Indianapolis. Mr. Tucker's second wife was Mary Drum, and she bore him three children: George, Vinton and Virginia E. Mrs. Mary (Drum) Tucker died in 1860, and Mr. Tucker was married a third time, there being no children to the last marriage.

Dr. Albert R. Tucker was reared among the pioneers of Indianapolis, and can well remember them. He remembers when the land where the Union Station now stands was a wood lot, and his father pastured his cows there. When he was a boy there were but twelve houses between Washington street and the present site of the Union Depot. He remembers "Wright's Hotel," the first hotel in Indianapolis, and the old stage coaches that came into the city below the old house; and the first railroad that came to Indianapolis, this being the old Indianapolis & Madison Railroad, which was constructed of wooden rails and strap iron.

At his mother's death, Dr. Tucker, Corydon and Caroline were left forty acres of land, situated at the junction of Virginia avenue and Prospect streets, and in 1856 his father petitioned the Marion County Probate Court to sell the land, and to allow him to place the money at six per cent. interest, as of more value to the children than the rise would be likely to be by holding it. The land was sold for \$2,000 to Grant McMahon, who used it for farming purposes until 1862, when it was laid out in lots by a company, and it became Ferd Wingate's addition to Indianapolis. An eleven-acre lot from the Doctor's mother's estate was platted and was sold in the fall of 1865 to Ferd Wingate for \$13,800. Robert Tucker, father of the Doctor, bought, in 1822, the entire block where the old "Bates House" stood, for \$25 and sold it a short time later for \$37.50.

When a small boy the Doctor attended school in the Fifth Ward schoolhouse, on the bank of the Canal. There were at that time but five wards in the city. This schoolhouse was a one-story brick building, and here the Doctor attended two years. His father then

removed to North Pennsylvania street, two and one-half squares north of Washington street, and the family resided in a frame house which is still standing. Here he attended the Second Ward school for two years, it also being a one-story building. Dr. Tucker's father then removed to Clinton county, where young Tucker attended school winters and worked on the farm in the summer months until the spring of 1861, when the President made his first call for troops. The Doctor was but seventeen years of age, but he enlisted as a private at Thornton, Ind., in Company B, 17th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. His first enlistment was for three months, but, the quota for these regiments being full, he was mustered into the service for three years. He remained with his regiment until wounded at the battle of Shiloh, being shot in the left leg. He was honorably discharged on account of wounds received in battle, and returned home, where he remained from the latter part of April until July 3, on which date he re-enlisted at Lafayette, Ind., as a private of Company D, 72d Ind. V. I., to serve three years, or during the war. He served three years, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, July 18, 1865, the war having closed.

Dr. Tucker took part in the battles of Greenbrier, W. Va.; Shiloh, where he was wounded, and while with the 72d Indiana was in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Ringgold (Ga.), New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, and the battles in front of Atlanta. He returned with "Pap" Thomas and was in the battles of Rome, Dalton, the second battle of Franklin and Nashville. In the spring of 1865 he was in the Selma raid and battle, at the battle at Ebenezer Church, was at Montgomery, Columbus, Ga., and Macon, Ga., and on April 1, 1865, was wounded in the left groin. The Doctor's regiment, the 72d Indiana, was part of Wilder's famous brigade from its organization, in February, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn. At this time young Tucker was detached as a brigade scout, and served as such during the Chattanooga campaign. At the beginning of the Atlanta campaign, his brigade was made a part of General Gordon Granger's cavalry. The 72d Indiana was mounted infantry from its organization, and served as such until the fall of Atlanta. When the scouts of Granger's Division, only seven strong, made a dash on Covington, Ga., where the Rebel troops, 300

strong were posted, the Union troops were three miles away. The Confederates, after firing, retreated, and the citizens after forming in the square, fired, killing two of the scouts, the remaining five returning the fire and killing and wounding eleven of the citizens. They held the place until the Union troops arrived, when Gen. Gordon Granger ordered the five scouts arrested for firing on citizens. They were kept in camp for three days, and in the meantime the matter had been investigated by General Sherman, who ordered them released, and to report to General Thomas's headquarters. They remained with Thomas until after the battle of Nashville, when Wilson's corps was organized to make Wilson's Raid on Selma. Young Tucker was transferred from General Thomas to General Wilson's headquarters, and was placed second in command of thirty scouts. He was in command of these scouts during Wilson's famous raid. On arriving at Macon, Ga., he was ordered by General Wilson to take 20 scouts and ride through the country to Andersonville prison, sixty miles away, and, as the prison guard was small, to attempt to release the prisoners who had not yet been removed. Young Tucker was with the first Union troops to reach the famous prison. The scouts were all dressed in Confederate clothing, and had no trouble until they reached the prison, where seventy-five Rebel guards were encountered, and about thirty shots were fired, the guard retreating. The Confederates were taken completely by surprise, at daybreak, Captain Wirz being captured in his tent, making no resistance, and Captain Taylor being killed. Captain Taylor's blooded hounds, twenty in number, were killed by the scouts. Three hundred prisoners were found in Andersonville, who were unable to move, the others having already been removed to Texas. The next day Wilson's troops arrived and took charge of the prison.

Young Tucker was also at the capture of Macon, and from there was ordered to Americus, Ga., and to deploy his scouts and scatter them through the country. About eight miles east of Americus, Ga., the party of scouts, still commanded by young Tucker, met an old colored man who said that he had met a party he described to the scouts as north of Irvingville going South. Believing from the description that the party was one of the distinguished Confederates going South, the scouts rode towards Irvingville, which was about

thirty miles away. At the Ocmulgee river, the scouts fired upon troops which they believed to be Rebels, but which turned out to be a detachment of the 4th Michigan. The firing ceased on the scouts finding their error, and riding up to the Union camp found Jefferson Davis and his party, who had been captured not an hour before by the 4th Michigan. Young Tucker and his scouts saw Davis, and all of them deny that he had on a woman's dress, and no such story was there told by his captors. Dr. Tucker says he had on a long military coat, and that the story that he had on a woman's dress came out later and was false. Davis was guarded very closely after his capture, and no one was allowed to go very near him. There was a reward of \$100,000 offered by the Government for his capture, and this was afterwards paid.

After the war young Tucker returned to his home. He was but twenty-one years old when discharged, and in the winter of 1865 he attended the Northwestern University, beginning the study of law with Major Gordon of Indianapolis. In the spring of 1866 he gave up law, and engaged in the study of medicine in Colfax, Clinton county, with Dr. Joseph E. Milburn. He remained with the Doctor for three years, and then attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, this being during the springs of 1867-68-69. He graduated therefrom in the latter year, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Colfax. In the spring of 1871 he removed with his family to Cicero, Hamilton county, remaining there until the fall of 1892 in the practice of his profession. In 1892 he was elected auditor of Hamilton county, and served as such until 1897. He then took a post-graduate course at Rush Medical College, and settled in Noblesville, being successful in building up a large and lucrative practice.

The Doctor is a member of the Hamilton County Medical Society, of which he was president for a time, the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He was a member of the U. S. Board of Pension Examiners under President Harrison for four years, and was re-appointed by President McKinley, serving ever since. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Cicero, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., having passed all of the chairs, including noble grand. He is a Lieut.-Col. in the Uniform Rank, K. P., 1st Regiment. He is an honored member of the G. A. R., and was one of the or-

ganizers of that patriotic body in Indiana, at Colfax in 1866-7. He has been State Medical Inspector of the G. A. R. four consecutive terms, and has been post commander two terms.

The Doctor was married Aug. 15, 1866, in Colfax, Ind., to Anna C. Benjamin, born in Rockaway, N. J., Nov. 24, 1849, daughter of Edward and Mary S. Benjamin, both deceased, the former of whom was a lawyer of Clinton county. Dr. Tucker and his wife are the parents of the following children: Harry B., a dentist of Noblesville; Frank W., who was a soldier in the Philippines for three years, but now resides in Noblesville; and Fred A., who is following in his father's footsteps as a physician and surgeon in Noblesville.

An incident of his war record is often spoken of by the Doctor, when recalling reminiscences of those troublous times. While he was serving as a scout, he was on one occasion captured by the Confederate troops at Atlanta, and, being suspected of being a Union man, was sent on a freight train, under guard, to Richmond, Va., to be identified. The Doctor, with a companion, broke away from the guard, and leaping into darkness from the moving train, finally made their way to the Union lines, many miles away. Dr. Tucker is very highly esteemed in Noblesville. As a soldier he proved his patriotism, and as a citizen he has proved his worth in many ways. He has also been an honest and efficient official when given positions of trust by his fellow townsmen, and his personal integrity has never been doubted.

MARTIN GALLIHER MOCK, of Muncie, Delaware county, Ind., is one of the old-established business men of that place and one of the most enthusiastic antiquarians of his section of the State. In both connections he is very well-known. He has been engaged in the furniture business since 1877, and has made a success that entitles him to rank among the most substantial citizens of Muncie, where he has lived from early manhood. He was born in Delaware county, where his father settled in pioneer times, and is of German descent, the emigrant ancestor of the family having come hither from Germany. It is believed that Mr. Mock's maternal great-grandfather was the first of his line to settle in America. His paternal great-grandfather was in sympathy with the cause of the Colonists and enlisted in the Revolutionary

army, but as the war was then nearly over he saw little service. Only two of his children are remembered, Frederick, the grandfather of Martin G. Mock, and a sister who married Elijah Priest; Mr. Priest was a pioneer of Delaware county, Ind., where he settled in about 1836-40, two and a half miles east of Muncie.

Frederick Mock was born in either Pennsylvania, Virginia or Kentucky, probably Virginia. He was married in eastern Kentucky to Bathsheba Priest, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier under Washington and was at one time released by the General from the guardhouse. He had been placed there for seeking shelter behind a tent during a cold and very severe storm. This occurred at Yorktown. Mr. Priest was a Virginian by birth. In about 1816, soon after their marriage, Frederick and Bathsheba Mock settled in Ohio, making their home in Clark county, where he entered land in 1818, and where they passed the remainder of their lives. When they came into the region the Indians were still troublesome, and at one time the family were obliged to conceal themselves in the woods. Frederick Mock was a man of active and energetic disposition, and he made a notable success of life under unfavorable conditions, becoming one of the substantial men of his day. He was not only a good farmer, but a capable mechanic, able to make almost any of the implements in vogue at the time, and this quality served him many a good turn in the primitive surroundings among which his lot was cast. He began by clearing a tract of eighty acres, and afterward bought fifty more. The first home he put up on his land was a log cabin, and in 1824 he erected a two-story brick house, a fact which proves that he had prospered well. He was a man of rugged honesty and deep religious purpose, supporting the Christian work in his neighborhood with his means and influence throughout his life. He and his wife were among the early Methodists in that region, and the itinerant preachers of the day were ever welcome to the Mock home. Mr. Mock's name appears in the list of Methodist class-leaders as early as 1824. But he died at a comparatively early age, in 1830, in the home which he had built, and was buried in Honey Creek graveyard. Mrs. Mock survived him many years, passing away at an advanced age in 1864, on the old farm, where she had been living with her son Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Mock had children as follows: Cas-

sinda, Mrs. Wells, who settled in Wayne county, Ind.; Peter, who is mentioned further on; Julia, wife of William Shell, who settled on the home place; Samuel; Frederick, who married a Miss Helvey; and one daughter who became the wife of Dr. Peter Blue, in Clark county, Ohio, and later moved West.

Peter Mock, son of Frederick, was born Oct. 6, 1816, on his father's farm in Clark county, Ohio, and there grew to manhood. The facilities there afforded for education during his boyhood were not of the best, so he received comparatively little schooling, and, moreover, he was obliged to take up the serious work of life at an early age, as he was only fourteen when his father died. He was reared to farming, which continued to be his principal business throughout life, and he also understood broom making, adding considerably to his income by the pursuit of this trade. In the old home neighborhood he married Sarah Moore Ayers, who was born May 1, 1820, in Lawrenceburg, Ind., daughter of Caleb and Agnes (Ayers) Ayers, and the young couple settled on the Mock homestead, where they remained for about five years. At the end of that period they decided to try their fortunes in Indiana, and in 1843 they made the journey west with horse and wagon, their destination being in Delaware county, northeast of Muncie, where Mr. Mock had previously purchased forty acres of land in the timber and put up the necessary log house. This burned down in 1850, and was replaced by another on the same farm. In 1851 Mr. Mock bought a tract of 160 acres southeast of Muncie, which was nearly all in the woods, and upon which stood a hewed log house. In 1852 Mr. Mock built another log house thereon, part of which was standing in 1898, but it has since been torn down. He cleared this tract, and in 1863 bought twenty-five acres also lying southeast of Muncie, which land was then entirely in the woods, but is now included in the city. He cleared this, and in 1865 put up a large two and a half story brick house there—one of the oldest two-story brick dwellings now standing in Muncie. Mr. Mock worked hard and did well, and he was one of the prosperous and respected citizens of his day, well and favorably known among the early settlers of the region. He died in September, 1886, and his widow passed away in March, 1903. They were earnest members of the First Baptist Church of Muncie, and Mr. Mock was a Jacksonian Democrat in political sentiment.

The Ayers family, to which Mrs. Sarah M. (Ayers) Mock belonged in both paternal and maternal lines, is an old one in New Jersey, where her ancestor, Robert Ayers (born in 1650), bought 800 acres south of Cohansey creek in 1684. The next year he bought 22,000 acres six miles north and three and a half miles east of his first purchase. This Robert Ayers was a Seventh-Day Baptist in religious faith, and probably one of the founders of the old Shiloh (N. J.) Church which is still in existence; several churches have been built on the site of the original edifice. From this ancestor Caleb Ayers, Mrs. Peter Mock's father, traced his descent through Isaac (born in 1675), Caleb (born in 1697), Nathan (born near Shiloh in 1718), and Micajah (born near Shiloh in 1751). Caleb Ayers, son of Micajah, was born near Shiloh, N. J., in 1793, and was twice married, the first time, in 1816, to Agnes Ayers, who was of the same stock, but not closely related. They lived at Shiloh until 1818, in which year they drove out from their old home to some land near Cincinnati, Ohio, where they were settled for a couple of years. In 1820 they removed thence to Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1826 returning to Ohio, where their remaining years were spent. For about a year after going back to that State they were located north of Cincinnati, on Muddy run, thence moving to Clark county, where Mr. Ayers bought a farm containing about 150 acres, which he improved, making a fine home there. He died at that place in 1838. He was a man of upright principles and high moral character, and was particularly strict in his observance of the Sabbath. His first wife died in 1832, the mother of two children, Micajah and Sarah M. (Mrs. Mock), and by his second marriage he also had two children, Dennis and one whose name is not remembered.

Martin G. Mock, son of Peter and Sarah M. (Ayers) Mock, was born May 1, 1848, in Center township, Delaware county, Ind. He was brought up among pioneer surroundings, and undoubtedly the interest attaching to the conditions of his early life provided sufficient stimulus for the researches which have been his hobby for so many years. His first schooling was received in a hewed log house of typical pioneer construction, with puncheon seats and a writing desk consisting of a plank fastened at the proper height along the walls. Mr. Mock has a photograph of this place which he took himself, and which he preserves carefully.

His first teacher was Mrs. Millie Rogers, a widow, the daughter of Elijah Priest. Mr. Mock attended this school but fifteen days. He next attended the Warren Stewart schoolhouse, a small frame building standing on the banks of the White river, along what is now the Burlington road, about two miles from his father's home. Here he was a pupil during the winter for eight years, the length of his attendance ranging from twenty to thirty days each season—a total of a little more than an average school year of the present day. Meantime he was gaining ample experience in the serious work of life, assisting at home with the farm duties, which were numerous and heavy. When he was sixteen years old he removed with his parents to Muncie, where he attended the Washington school, in the east part of that place, and later the high school. He left school when about eighteen, and when nineteen taught a winter term of three months in the old Warren Stewart schoolhouse—this being in the winter of 1867-68. He continued to live at home until his marriage, when he was twenty-two years old, and besides acquiring a thorough knowledge of farm work became quite skilful in the use of tools, as he is a natural mechanic, favoring his grandfather in this respect. For the first few months of their married life he and his wife lived in part of his father's house in Muncie, removing thence to a frame house standing on a lot which his wife's father gave them, on Walnut street. Mr. Mock improved this place greatly, and they continued to make their home there until 1886, with the exception of a few months during the year 1874, when they lived in a hewed log house on the corner of Ohio street and Macedonia avenue. This log house was the old "Franklin House," the same to which Mrs. Peter Mock, then a young girl of sixteen, came in 1836 with her brother Micajah. They were on their way from Springfield to visit their brother Dennis, who lived in Illinois, and stayed overnight, going in to Muncie the next morning. Mrs. Mock—then Sarah Moore Ayers—was told it was a mile to the town of Muncie, and she said afterward it seemed to her it was the longest mile she had ever traveled. The road was filled with hazel brush.

Mr. and Mrs. Mock continued to live on Walnut street until 1886, when their house burned down in a fire which destroyed a block of buildings on the east side of the street. Mr. Mock then traded for a lot and brick house on Seymour street, this dwelling being

at present the oldest one standing in Muncie. It was built in 1842 by Warren Stewart, for a farm house, and was faced toward Walnut street, that being the main road. There they have since resided, in the enjoyment of all the comforts to which many years of activity have entitled them.

While living in the old "Franklin House," during 1874, Mr. Mock was engaged in making brick. In 1875 he embarked in the carriage business with his brother, James F. Mock, their location being at the corner of Seymour and Walnut streets. In 1877 he entered the business to which he has since devoted the principal part of his time and energies. He has met with steady success, and his store, at Nos. 516-518 South Walnut street, known as the World's Fair, has a comprehensive and varied stock, including furniture of all kinds, for household and business uses, carpets, stoves, crockery, tin and hollow ware, paints and brushes, trunks and valises, etc. His establishment is the most popular one of the kind in Muncie, and his customers have had their confidence in his honesty justified in many transactions. Mr. Mock has carried his interest in furniture beyond the commercial stage, being in fact a connoisseur and collector of no mean ambitions. His now famous museum, described at more length at the end of this article, contains a notable collection of old-time furniture of rare interest and value.

Mr. Mock is well known in his connection with various fraternal orders, in which he has been the recipient of many honors testifying to his value as a worker and his social popularity. He is a prominent member of the Improved Order of Red Men, belonging to Tribe No. 30, is past great sachem, and has represented his State in the Great Council of the United States for fourteen years in succession. He is a member of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, is past chancellor commander, and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge for several years; belongs to the I. O. O. F.; to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he is past master workman and past foreman of the State; and to the Haymakers, in which he is past chief haymaker and past State chief haymaker, as well as a member of the National American Association of Haymakers. Mr. Mock designed the official jewel of the Haymakers adopted by the National Association as the State emblem and the first one ever made was presented to him.

Though never active in politics Mr. Mock

was interested in the early fortunes of the Democratic party, and originally supported its candidates. He was an admirer of Horace Greeley, and voted for him for President in 1872. He is a valuable worker in the First Baptist Church of Muncie, in which he has held various official positions, having served twelve years as deacon, and for a long time as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

On Oct. 19, 1871, Mr. Mock was married to Martha Druzzilla Langdon, who was born Sept. 5, 1855, at South Point, Lawrence county, Ohio, which is on the Ohio river opposite Catlettsburg, Ky. Her parents, Elijah J. and Lucinda (Yingling) Langdon, both belonged to pioneer families of Lawrence county, Ohio, the Langdons settling there in 1816. They were of English stock originally, identified with Virginia from Colonial times—settled in Montgomery county. There is a tradition in this branch of the Langdon family that they are descended from Lady Jane Grey, of England, and that there is in that country a large estate which rightfully belongs to them. Some attempt has been made to recover this estate by the American heirs, but it has never been fully carried out. Mrs. Mock's grandfather Langdon married Druzzilla Booth. The Yinglings, her maternal ancestors, were pioneer settlers along the Ohio river at Hanging Rock, Lawrence county, Ohio. Christian Yingling, Mrs. Mock's maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Martha Lee, daughter of Rev. John Lee, a pioneer Baptist missionary preacher, the first of his denomination to journey down the Ohio river from Parkersburg to Cincinnati, establishing churches. Rev. John Lee was from Virginia, and belonged to the same stock as Gen. Robert E. Lee, the famous Confederate general, Martha Lee (Mrs. Mock's grandmother) being a cousin of the General. They are descended from a brother of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, a dashing soldier and Revolutionary patriot.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mock was born one son, Robert C., who resides in Muncie, where he is engaged as an electrician. He married Charlotte Van Matre, and they have one son, Robert Garlen.

Mrs. Mock, like her husband, is well known in local activities of a social and religious nature. She is a member of the First Baptist Church, and is prominent in the women's auxiliary of the Improved Order of Red Men.

She has taken the degree of Pocahontas, and is past great Pocahontas of the State; it is believed she was the second in the United States and the first in the State of Indiana to hold that office. She was presented, by the Red Men of the State, a handsome official jewel, as a token of esteem and affectionate regard, and a gavel now used by the State Great Council of Red Men, Pocahontas auxiliary. Mr. Mock designed the jewel of the degree of Past Great Pocahontas, a beautiful official emblem, and the first one made was presented to Mrs. Mock.

In May, 1885, Mr. Mock began to collect antiquities and curiosities on a large scale. He had long been an earnest student of archaeology, interested in the mode of life of the generations now past, and in preserving all the tangible evidences of that life. Now he has a museum of such proportions that it is the largest in the State of Indiana, and contains many rare and interesting relics of by-gone days. It includes the most comprehensive collection in Indiana of the remains of the mound-builders and more recent Indians. This collection is on exhibition at the World's Fair, his store in Muncie, and is one of the greatest attractions in that region. It is a matter of pride to the owner that the museum contains so many typical examples of old-time furniture that a rare opportunity is afforded visitors to compare the old with the new by contrasting the modern stock in his store with the specimens in the museum. He has spared neither time, nor effort, nor means, in gathering antiquities of real worth. We mention a number of interesting articles, which serve to indicate the variety and extent of the collection. There is a large brass door knocker of especial value; there are old flint-lock guns, four grandfather clocks. A stand made in 1743 is loaded with old books and papers printed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, one of the papers giving the first account of the Boston massacre in 1770, another, dated Jan. 4, 1800, of the funeral of General Washington; the books are in German, Latin, Hebrew and English. On the same stand are two brass candlesticks, one made in England over a hundred years ago, the other given to a Catholic cathedral in Germany in 1690—a particularly fine specimen; also a pair of old German scissors, over two hundred years old; a pair of spectacles and case, made by some village blacksmith, over a hundred years ago; and

an inkstand known to be over one hundred years old. Over the stand, on a wooden peg, hangs a gourd formerly used in Virginia for a water jug. Higher up on the same wall hangs a sword which was carried by Captain Riggins in the Revolution, and near it a double powder horn also carried in that war. On a shelf are many interesting objects, among them an old German pipe bearing on its bowl the date 1460, and a coat of arms (it was brought from Germany by a Mr. Tucha, a former resident of Muncie); an old German turtle shell back comb; a small knife and fork with silver handles, in a leather case dated 1770; a pocket knife which must have been destined for many uses, having a blade, saw and harness needle, and a heavy steel back which is supposed to have been intended to strike fire from stone, before the days of matches; the Chinese nation is represented on this historic shelf by an incense urn which rests upon a typical Chinese head, the whole fashioned of chiseled bronze, which indicates that it dates back to 1200; on the shelf are also a brass tray and candle snuffers, which glitter almost like gold from constant use for over a hundred years.

An old corner cupboard contains a fine display of ancient pottery. There is a "Washington teapot," showing on either side the likeness and name of the father of our country; a teapot that landed with the pilgrim fathers, from the "Mayflower," in 1620; various pewter plates and dishes; a brass kettle of 1741; and a skillet and other utensils almost as old. There is an old-fashioned steel dough scraper, used to scrape the dough out of the old bread-trough, dug out of an old log.

The collection includes several ancient door locks, a very curious and odd one of iron, and a wooden one with its large key; several glass door knobs; a watch with two cases and twenty diamonds; many old silver, copper and bronze coins, some of them of a period antedating the Christian era; Continental paper bills of various denominations made from 1760 to 1785; a warranty deed for the land on which the battle of Brandywine was fought, dated 1787, written on parchment and well executed; an old copper warming pan, and various other articles. Any of these things might have been found in a typical home of Colonial days.

Of miscellaneous articles the Indian relics are possibly the most interesting. There is a finely carved brass tomahawk, with peace pipe

in the pole, steel edged, which was found in or near Muncie; it was undoubtedly the proud possession of some chief high in authority, and some claim was the emblem of authority of the noted chief Munsy, after whom the town was named. A shirt taken from one of the warriors who took part in the Indian ghost dance which preceded the battle of Wounded Knee, in South Dakota, in 1891, is also on exhibition. An old Moorish carbine could scarcely be recognized as the ancestor of modern quick-firing cannon and rifles; a pair of small flint-lock pocket pistols purchased by a naval officer in 1747, which descended to Mr. George Darracott, late of Muncie, are still in perfect order, and their equal can scarcely be found in this country; two other pistols and a sword which formerly belonged to Mr. Darracott are now also included in Mr. Mock's collection. There is a whaler's harpoon, procured in Boston, an instrument whose use, at any rate, is now almost obsolete. A suit of Zulu clothes, from southern Africa, brought to the United States by a returning missionary in 1886, is also in Mr. Mock's possession. The collection, as may be judged, has something of interest for every visitor. Mr. Mock has devoted years to its accumulation, and he takes the greatest pleasure in sharing the benefits of his labors with all who are interested in this line of research and study.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Mrs. Mock's father bought a second-hand piano in Cincinnati which was the first piano along the Ohio river from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh. It remained in the Langdon family for many years, and was sold in 1865, on their removal to Indiana, coming into the possession of Major General Thomas, of New York. It was finally placed in the museum in Central Park, New York City, where it still remains, one of the most antique pianos in the United States. The instrument was manufactured in London.

CHARLES HENRY WALL, a highly respected farmer of Martinsville, in which city and its vicinity he has passed the greater part of his life, is descended from one of the early settlers of the New World.

"Walter Wall was born near London, England, in 1619, and on Sept. 2, 1635, he and his older brother Theobald, embarked on a vessel called the 'William and John' commanded by Rowland Langram, bound for St. Christophers, one of the British West Indies, where

they seemed to have arrived in due time." Conditions here proved unsatisfactory, and with a colony of English friends he located on the eastern shore of Manhattan Island in 1640, at a place called Dentil Bay, now part of New York City, where they called their settlement Hopton. An Indian outbreak in 1643 caused them to seek the protection of the Dutch fort at New Amsterdam, where they found the celebrated Lady Deborah Moody and her colony of personal friends who had arrived there that year from Lynn, Mass., having left the latter place owing to the religious persecution of the leaders there. Tradition says she was delighted to find others of her own countrymen, and the two colonies united. By invitation of Director General Kieft, Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, they located near the southwestern shore of Long Island, calling the place "Gravesend" in remembrance of the English port of embarkation some ten years before. The first patent granted this colony was in 1643, and in 1645 a second patent was granted them, giving a larger tract of land, and guaranteeing the settlers "Liberty of conscience and freedom of worship." In 1645 they laid out the town of Gravesend in the form of a square, sixteen acres in area, the two main streets, called "Hye Wayes," crossing each other at right angles in the center of the town. The whole was inclosed with a palisade fence for protection against the Indians and wild animals. Lady Moody became a ruling spirit in the little colony, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of Governor Stuyvesant, as well as of the English, until her death in 1659. The town organization was formed in 1646. Old town records show that Walter Wall was granted a "planter's lot" Aug. 10, 1645, and on Aug. 22, 1653, he bought lands and buildings of Lawrence Johnson. On Sept. 24, 1654, he purchased Plantation Lot No. 14, from Enum Benum; on Nov. 9, 1658, Plantation Lot No. 1, from William Smith. About 1646 he married at Gravesend Ann (surname not known), and they had children: Rutgert, John, Maria (Mary) and Garrett. Early in 1665 Walter Wall, with others from Gravesend and from Rhode Island, removed to what is now New Jersey, obtaining a patent for a large tract of land from Governor Nichols. April 8, 1665, this including what is now the present county of Monmouth and part of Middlesex. The towns of Middletown and Shrewsbury were established. On Dec. 1, 1667, Walter Wall was awarded Lot

No. 4, in the first division of Middletown, and Lot No. 32, in the division of "out-lands," called Poplar Fields. In July, 1670, a settlement was made with the original settlers for purchase money to pay off the Indians for the land, all of which had been honorably purchased from them. Walter Wall and John Wall are mentioned as paying their shares and each was awarded a share of land. In that same year Walter Wall was given a fourth choice of meadow lands, this being Lot No. 35. He also owned a large tract of out-lying land near Middletown, formerly known as Wall's Mill, where Gen. Garrett D. Wall, who became a member of the United States Senate, was born. Gen. Garrett D. Wall was at one time a member of George Washington's staff, and Wall street in New York was given its name in honor of early members of this family.

Walter Wall's son Garrett is also named in the records of Monmouth county as a man of prominence in public affairs. On May 22, 1676, his name appears as a witness to a deed from Indian Chiefs to Richard Hartshorn for land at the Highlands of Nevisink near Sandy Hook. He served as town treasurer of Middletown in 1697 and 1698, and in 1700 was one of the leading citizens who resisted the unjust demand of the English Proprietaries. On Dec. 17, 1705, he and Obediah Bowne deeded four and one-half acres of land to the Middletown Baptist Church, of which he and his wife were members. This is said to have been the first Baptist Church established south of Rhode Island. He married Pauline Masters, daughter of Clement and Pauline Masters, of Shrewsbury. They had children: John, Humphrey, Walter Garrett, Mary, Anne, Deborah and Lydia. He died in 1711, and his wife April 12, 1732. They are both buried in the old Wall graveyard, located on his farm, about two miles west of Middletown, on the crest of a high hill, overlooking the Shrewsbury river and the lower Bay of New York, even to the coast of Long Island, where he was born. The old graveyard is well preserved and contains the remains of several generations of the Wall family.

The Wall family remained together in New Jersey until shortly prior to the war of the Revolution, when three of its members, James, Walter and Capt. John (great-grandsons of the emigrant Walter), migrated to Western Pennsylvania.

Capt. John Wall, born April 27, 1742, mar-

ried in New Jersey (name of first wife not known), and had children: Catherine, born July 28, 1765; James, Dec. 26, 1766; Daniel, Sept. 7, 1768; Benjamin, Oct. 20, 1770; John, Aug. 13, 1772; and Jane, July 9, 1774. After the death of his first wife, he married (second) Hannah Ketcham, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Storer) Ketcham, who was born Feb. 4, 1750. He moved to what is now Washington county, Pa., in 1775, and settled in the vicinity of Peter's Creek, where he purchased large tracts of land from the State, on a part of which the town of Finleyville has since been built. At this place the following children were born: Garrett, Dec. 21, 1777; Samuel, Feb. 14, 1780; Stephen, April 13, 1783; and William Ketcham, May 19, 1786.

John Wall, son of Capt. John, born Aug. 13, 1772, was the great-grandfather of Charles Henry Wall, of Martinsville. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

William Wall, son of John, was also a soldier in the war of 1812, serving his own time, and also later serving as substitute for his uncle, who was drafted, but who on account of sickness could not go. At that time the family lived in Urbana, Ohio. They moved to Indiana in 1822. William Wall married and became the father of: Eliza Ann, born July 14, 1817; John Stipp, Aug. 8, 1819; Mary Eve, Oct. 22, 1824; William, Feb. 25, 1827; Priscilla, Feb. 14, 1828; Benjamin Martin, May 8, 1830; and Garrett, Sept. 24, 1839. The last named, Garrett, who now lives at Casey, Ill., was first lieutenant in Company K, 21st Ind. V. I., and was wounded at New Orleans, still carrying a minie ball in his hip. His son Richard was a soldier in the Spanish-American war; he has a son Garrett—a favorite name in the family.

Benjamin Martin Wall, son of William, born May 8, 1830, married Sarah Ann Stafford, and became the father of ten children, of whom but two survive, Charles Henry and Noah.

Charles Henry Wall, son of Benjamin Martin, was born in Atchison county, Kansas, where his father was farming at the time. At the age of four years he was brought by his father to Clay township (of which township his father was a native). He attended the common schools and finished his education under private tutors. He remained on the farm until his marriage when he went into the harness and shoe making business. In 1892 he returned to farming, and has since

continued that occupation. He has taken an interest in public affairs, and has served as township assessor for Washington township, including Martinsville.

On Oct. 26, 1881, Mr. Wall was married to Dora E. Williams (see Williams history elsewhere), and they have one child living, Earl Vance, who assists his father on the farm. Mr. Wall bears a high reputation for honorable and upright business methods, and he has many warm friends in the community.

MAJOR CYRUS J. MCCOLE, a highly respected retired citizen of Noblesville, Ind., and a surviving officer of the great Civil war, was born Oct. 25, 1831, in Marion county, Ind., within less than a mile of the city of Indianapolis, the site of his father's farm being near where Crown Hill cemetery is now located. Major McCole is of Scotch-Irish stock, and is a son of William and Ruth (McGuire) McCole.

It is a family tradition that William McCole was born on the Atlantic, and that his parents were the first of the name to come to America. He served in the war of 1812, and then went to Kentucky, where he owned land and subsequently married. In the early days of Marion county, Ind., he owned land where the city of Indianapolis now stands, from which he moved to the farm on which Major McCole was born. In 1835 he removed to Hamilton county, Ind., settling on a farm within half a mile of Noblesville, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and also assisted in the construction of the canal. On that farm his life ended at the age of forty-seven years. After the death of his first wife, in 1834, William McCole married, in Indiana, and the issue of this marriage was one son, John, who died young. The children of the first wife were: Silas R.; Elizabeth; Harriet; Cyrus J.; Mary; Ruth; and Emily J. Silas R. McCole was a private soldier in the Mexican war, and served under Col. Jefferson Davis, who afterward became the famous Confederate leader. William McCole was a Democrat in politics. In religion he was a Presbyterian.

Major Cyrus J. McCole was reared among the hardships which attended pioneer life in the early settlement of Indiana. His education was obtained in one of the old log school houses, and he can still remember the puncheon floor and the greased paper which

admitted the light. The whole period of school attendance did not exceed thirty days of each winter, and this irregular school attendance continued until he was about twenty-one years of age. Later he enjoyed one winter's opportunities at the Westfield high school, but the larger part of his education was secured by individual effort.

Major McCole was left motherless when a child of three years, and was bound out to Henry Metsker, in Hamilton county, where he had a good home, and where he remained until he was twenty-two years of age. Starting then on his own account he went to Iowa, where he taught school, and worked at farm work for about two years in Van Buren county, and after his return to Indiana in 1855, he became a clerk in his brother's store. In 1858 he was appointed deputy county clerk under James O'Brien. He was interested in military affairs even at this date, and had joined the Hamilton County Continentals, of which he was elected second lieutenant, this company being organized in the winter prior to the anticipated outbreak of the Civil war. Its officers were Capt. S. R. McCole, Lieut. John B. Evans and Second Lieutenant C. J. McCole. This company of patriotic young men was comprised of thirty-three members, and Major McCole is the only survivor. Having drilled and thoroughly prepared themselves by a study of military tactics, on the Sunday after the call for troops by Governor Morton, the officers of the company instructed Major McCole to tender the services of the company to the Governor. The offer was accepted and instructions were issued for the company to be raised to the full complement of 100 men, and so many responded that two full companies were formed in one day, which went into camp at Indianapolis, where they were organized as two different companies. William O'Brien was elected captain of Company D, 12th Ind. V. I., C. J. McCole, 1st lieutenant, and John F. Floyd, 2d lieutenant. As the quota for three months men had been filled, Major McCole's company was organized as one-year men, and sworn in in that way.

After serving out his first term of enlistment, Major McCole re-enlisted at Noblesville, in Company D, 75th Ind. V. I., of which he was commissioned captain, having recruited this company in Noblesville and vicinity. After reporting the organization at Indianapolis, Capt. McCole was commissioned Major. This was a three years' company, and it served

until the close of the war, when it was honorably discharged June 10, 1865, at Indianapolis. Major McCole's services were in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and South and North Carolina. He participated in the following battles: Hartsville, Ky., Hoover's Gap, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Ringgold, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Ney Hope Church, Big Shanty, Culpeper Farm, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Utah Creek, Jonesboro, Savannah, Fayetteville, Averysboro, Bentonville, Smithfield, Winchester, Martinsburg, and many minor battles and skirmishes, too numerous to mention. At one time he was wounded in the left thigh. His record testifies that he was always an active and efficient officer and performed his full measure of duty bravely and cheerfully. His only absence from his regiment was that occasioned by sickness. From the battle of Peach Tree Creek until that of Goldsboro, N. C., he commanded the 75th Ind. V. I., and was in command during the famous Atlanta campaign at the time the Union troops were under fire for nearly four months. He enjoyed with other brave soldiers the triumphal review at Washington, which has gone down in history as one of the most wonderful pageants of the century.

After the close of his arduous and patriotic services, Major McCole returned to Noblesville, and on Sept. 26, 1866, he was married in Hamilton county to Elizabeth Metsker, who was born there Jan. 6, 1845, daughter of Henry and Mary A. (Bunnel) Metsker. Henry Metsker was of Pennsylvania German stock, born in Butler county, Ohio, March 31, 1817, son of George and Hannah (Reed) Metsker. This name was originally spelled Metzker in Ohio, and still earlier in old papers Midsker. The father of Henry Metsker removed from Butler county, Ohio, to Hamilton county, Ind., in 1835, where he entered land which now adjoins Noblesville on the west. George Metsker entered at least five tracts of 160 acres each, and cleared up a farm of 320 acres, and at the time of his death, when eighty years of age, he owned 1,000 acres in Hamilton county, and 600 acres in other parts of the State. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and in religion a Lutheran. His children were John, Philip, Leonard, Henry and George.

Henry Metsker was a young man when he accompanied his father to Hamilton county,

Ind., and shortly afterward married Mary A. Bunnel, who was born Aug. 22, 1818, in Ohio, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Ellis) Bunnel. Mr. Bunnel was long a resident of Marion county. Henry Metsker settled on 160 acres of land in the woods north of Noblesville, which he cleared up and developed into a good home. Here he built a fine residence, substantial barn and other buildings, and had one of the best cultivated farms in the county. He became one of the most substantial citizens of his section, at the time of his death owning 700 acres of fine fertile land. Henry Metsker and his first wife had these children: John born Feb. 13, 1842; Louis G., Nov. 22, 1843; Elizabeth, Jan. 6, 1845. Henry Metsker married (second) in Hamilton county, Ind., America Wall, and two children were born to this union: Hamilton, born in March, 1850; and Marshall, Nov. 13, 1853. In politics Mr. Metsker identified himself with the Republican party, and cast his Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. During the Civil war he supported the government, and two of his sons served in Indiana regiments, Louis G. and John R. Mr. Metsker was widely known, and is still remembered as an excellent business man, and also as a kind hearted and charitable member of his community.

After marriage Major and Mrs. McCole settled in Noblesville, where he embarked in a mercantile business, in which he continued until he retired from activity some twelve years ago. He has three sons: Walter W., who resides in Greenfield; Henry Hamilton, of Minot, N. Dak.; and George Malcolm, at home. With his family he is a member of the Methodist Church, in which he has been both steward and treasurer. He is identified with the Republican party, casting his vote for Fremont, later for Lincoln, and for every Republican candidate ever since. Fraternally he is connected with the Noblesville Logges, both Masonic and I. O. F., having passed all the chairs in the latter organization, including that of Noble Grand, and has been sent as a representative of his lodge to the Grand Lodge of the State.

JESSE BOSTON TAYLOR, a substantial and highly respected citizen of Pendleton, Ind., who has for a number of years been prominently identified with large business enterprises in this place, was born Sept. 12, 1858, son of Andrew Burns and Malvina M. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor was educated in the Pendleton public schools, and was sixteen years old when he went into his father's sawmill, where he remained until he had thoroughly learned that business. Then in connection with his father he engaged in a grain business, which was continued until the death of the latter, and he was chosen as administrator of his father's estate. For some eight months Mr. Taylor was then interested in a restaurant business at Pendleton, and then entered into partnership with William E. Brown, of Pendleton, in a grain and lumber business, with which he is still connected, and which is one of Pendleton's large enterprises.

On Oct. 19, 1881, at Pendleton, Mr. Taylor was married to Lavina J. Clark, born at this place, daughter of Joel R. and Susannah (McCallister) Clark. Joel R. Clark came from Virginia to Pendleton where he was the pioneer harnessmaker. For some years he lived on his farm of nearly 100 acres in the vicinity of Pendleton, and then returned to Pendleton, where during the latter part of his life he engaged in a loan business. He died at Pendleton, aged fifty-eight years. In politics he was a Democrat. In public esteem he was a reliable and practical business man and a good citizen. After the death of his first wife he married Mary Armstrong, and to this marriage was born one daughter, Fannie, who married Alonzo Ireland, agent of the Big Four railroad. His children by his first marriage were: Dallas K., Albert J., Elizabeth, Eugene, Lavina J. and Fannie.

After marriage Mr. Taylor bought the old homestead which property he still owns. The old residence which was built by his father still stands, solid and true, but Mr. Taylor has erected a more modern residence. He has prospered greatly in business and is one of the most substantial men in Madison county. Mr. Taylor's children—Jewel, Claude and Catherine—have all been well educated and given many social advantages. Jewel completed her education at Earlham College; Claude, after graduating from the Pendleton high school, took the complete course at the Anderson Commercial College, and is now bookkeeper for the Anderson Traction Co.; the youngest daughter is still a student at the Pendleton schools. Mrs. Taylor and her daughters are members of the Christian Church at Pendleton.

Mr. Taylor is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, belonging in the latter organization to Pendle-

ton Lodge, No. 88, in which he has passed all of the chairs, has represented his Lodge at the Grand Lodge of the State, has visited the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and for the past twelve years has been degree master, in which capacity he has visited the greater number of Indiana lodges. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and at present is a member of the Pendleton council.

GEORGE LUICK, one of the oldest citizens in point of years of residence now living in Delaware county, is one of the practical business men of Muncie who have largely aided in its upbuilding and development.

Christopher G. Luick, his father, one of the pioneers of Delaware county, Ind., was a native of Germany, born in Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, and learned there the trade of carriage maker. Having broken his arm when young he was exempt from the rigorous military service to which all his able-bodied countrymen were subjected. He married in Germany Catherine Burkhardt, daughter of John Burkhardt, and they came to America about 1830, after the birth of their first two children. The voyage was made in a sailing vessel, and they were ninety days on the passage. Mr. Luick first located with his family in a small village in Lycoming county, Pa., and there followed his trade of wagonmaker. After a residence there of six or seven years he migrated westward to Muncie, Ind., making the trip by wagon, in the fall of 1839. Muncie was then a small village, and among the prominent citizens were Minus Turner, Thomas Neeley, William Walters (a blacksmith), Robert and Isaac Weeks (cabinet-makers), and Charles Rickard (a pioneer wagonmaker). Mr. Luick engaged in wagonmaking for himself. He made the first carriage built in Delaware county, this being for John Smith, a well-to-do farmer. He soon formed a partnership in the wagonmaking business with Charles Rickard. So primitive were the appliances at hand in those days, they split out the material for their wagons from the native timber, and turned out their wagon hubs by man power. Mr. Luick split his axle-trees out of black hickory logs and dressed them down with a broad ax, finishing them with drawing knives and planes. He obtained much of his timber for axle-trees from land now covered with residences, some of this land being owned by his son George. The wagons were of the most substantial kind.

The wheels were held onto the wooden axles by linchpins, and they were capable of carrying great burdens, and intended to last for a generation.

Christopher G. Luick lived in Muncie for five years, and then bought forty acres of land southeast of the village, and moved thereon with his family. Only nine acres of this land were cleared when he settled on it; the dwelling was a log cabin, and he built a log barn. He worked effectively and with great industry, and added to his original farm until he owned 120 acres of good land. As he prospered he improved the place by building a frame house and barn, and set out an orchard. He was a successful and substantial farmer and a good citizen, well known as a man of sturdy and reliable character, and he stood well among the pioneer citizens of the county. He died on his farm aged about seventy years. Mr. and Mrs. Luick were members of the Presbyterian Church in Muncie. In politics he was first a Democrat, but he later became a Republican, and voted for Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Luick were the parents of the following children: Catherine and Ann, who were born in Germany; John and George, born in Lycoming county, Pa., and Charles, Mary Jane and William, born in Muncie, Indiana.

George Luick was born April 25, 1835, in Lycoming county, Pa. He was four years old when he came with his father's family to Delaware county, and went with them to the farm six years later, in 1845. Thus he attended school in Muncie, in an old frame building (one term under a Mrs. Norris), and in the country in a hewed log house, which had slab benches and big sawed planks pinned up to the wall on each of two sides of the school house for writing desks, one for the boys and the other for the girls. Then there was a big fireplace made of brick that would take in a log four feet long. The boys would roll in the logs, and with the huge back, center and face logs, filled in with smaller stuff, the fire on a cold winter morning would cheer the coldest heart. Mr. Luick generally attended this school and others similar in equipment for about three months a year, during the winter time, working on the farm during the summer. However, there was not always money enough to pay the teacher, as it was raised by subscription, and frequently the settlers could not scrape up enough money to employ

the teacher a full term. George Luick had the advantages afforded by these schools until he was about nineteen years old, preparing himself for the business of life by working on the farm and clearing land. He started out for himself when about nineteen years old, working for Thomas Kirby for \$10 per month and board. He remained with Mr. Kirby about five months, at the end of which time he had only drawn \$5, all the rest of his wages being due him. He then returned to his father's farm, and made a bargain with him, his father furnishing a team and giving George one-third of the crop. He continued in this way for five years, during which time he accumulated \$700. He continued to live at home until his marriage, and the following year lived with his wife's father, who then gave the young people eighty acres of land, of which thirty acres were cleared. Mr. Luick bought then twenty acres more, on which were two log houses, and settled down to what proved a very successful farming career. By hard work and thrift he improved the farm and prospered steadily. He bought forty acres, all of which was in timber except ten acres, and he finished clearing this tract, thus bringing the area of his farm up to 140 acres. He then traded his first 100 acres to Washington Allison for 120 acres, also paying him \$2,200 difference, and thus he had 160 acres of fine farming land, most of it prairie and burr oak flats, the best land in this region, and this he still owns. Mr. Luick devoted himself to its improvement until it was well tilled.

However, Mr. Luick had business ambitions which not even up-to-date farming could satisfy, and he was anxious to invest his growing capital in what he correctly judged to be a profitable field. About thirty years ago he had become the owner of seven lots and one house, on Hackley street and Kirby avenue. Later he bought residence property on Charles and Franklin streets, put up a stone front house on Charles street, and on the same lot a ten-room brick house. He then built a brick business block on Monroe and Kirby, a brick drug store, 20x65, and a brick meat market on Kirby avenue, 20x65. On South Walnut street, he built two business rooms: two sets of flats on Kirby avenue; a business room on the corner of Ebright street and Kirby avenue; a brick dwelling house on the same lot, and also fine stone and brick houses; on South Walnut street, a ten-room store and brick

dwelling-house; and five more stone and brick houses on the same lot. These are all brick houses. Mr. Luick has also built and purchased several frame dwellings, but he prefers to build of more substantial material, though he has erected several frame houses on Liberty street and also on Franklin street. Mr. Luick ranks high as one of the practical builders of Muncie, and the success of all his extensive operations goes to show that a good reputation follows reliable work and honorable dealing. His standing with his old patrons is a guarantee of good faith to new ones.

Since settling in Muncie Mr. Luick has taken a public-spirited interest in the general welfare, as well as in the promotion of his own enterprises. He subscribed \$1,500 to the Enterprise Company which raised \$200,000 for the purpose of advancing the business interests of Muncie, such as securing the location of factories, etc., in which the company was very successful. As a matter of interest it is well to mention that Mr. Luick's old home farm of 100 acres, two and a half miles southeast of the courthouse and near the Ball Bottle factory, is rented to a canning company, and is usually all planted in peas and tomatoes, a large tract for such purposes. Mr. Luick's success is a remarkable example of what may be accomplished by grasping opportunities and the exercise of good judgment. He commenced in his present line at a period when the town was ripe for just such changes as he had the ability to foresee would be necessary and acceptable, and he has prospered accordingly. His high standing leaves no room for doubt that his methods have been above reproach, and his rewards well deserved.

Mr. Luick is independent in his stand on political questions. Originally he was a Democrat, but he voted for Abraham Lincoln on his second nomination, and has supported the Republican candidate for the Presidency since. In local politics, however, he votes for the man.

In July, 1859, Mr. Luick married, in his home neighborhood, Mary J. Hopping, a native of Center township, Delaware county, Ind., daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (Madden) Hopping. Joseph Hopping was an early pioneer in the township, and owned 123 acres of land which he had cleared from the woods. Mr. and Mrs. Luick became the parents of one child, Willessa Jane, who was born in July, 1861, and died aged thirteen

years, in 1874. However, they have given parental love and care to several children whom they have brought up, to all of whom they have given a start in life. To one, John Allen, they gave 160 acres of land in Kansas. To three nieces, they have given \$1,000 each, in a house and lot; and to Addie Harter, whom they reared, a house and lot. Mr. and Mrs. Luick have a fine home at No. 401 South Franklin street, Muncie, and they are well known and liked throughout their neighborhood.

ALLEN MYERS, a capitalist at Carmel, Ind., and one of the highly respected residents of Hamilton county, a member of one of the pioneer families, was born in 1837, in Delaware township, Hamilton Co., Ind. His parents were Charles and Isabella (McGrew) Myers, the former of whom was born in 1800, in Pickaway county, Ohio. His ancestors were of German extraction.

On the maternal side the early ancestry was Scotch and French. William McGrew settled in Wayne county, Ind., when many Indian tribes still resided there. He married a Miss Chevalier, whose father was a French interpreter with the Indians. Mr. McGrew reared his family in the wilderness, and while he was not molested beyond endurance, his wife's brother fell a victim to the savages after killing six of the invading party.

Charles Myers settled in Wayne county, Ind., in 1832, but in the following year, came to Hamilton county and bought forty acres of land in Delaware township. He was a weaver by trade, and as those were days before any great manufacturing plants had been even thought of, he made a good living for his family. He married Isabella McGrew, who bore him eight children, namely: Lewis, deceased, formerly a farmer, later keeper of a toll gate; Neoma, wife of John Wise, one of the old settlers of this county; Allen; Melissa, deceased, wife of S. H. Moffitt, who owns 600 acres of land in this county; Charlotte, deceased, who married John F. Nutt, a farmer and blacksmith; Mary A., who married Pulaski Eller, formerly a soldier, and a farmer, now a merchant at Mattsville, Hamilton county; Amanda, wife of William Nutt, a carpenter and undertaker; and Ellen, who died at the age of fifteen years.

In 1872 Allen Myers moved to Marion county and engaged in farming. He began working for himself in 1858, when he had at-

tained his majority. He can easily recall the days when he cut his wheat, first with a sickle, and later with a cradle, and when the invention of the self-rake and old wood binder were considered the very acme of invention in agricultural machinery. He now owns 480 acres in Delaware township, in the bottoms along the White river, where land is worth from \$65 to \$85 an acre. While he continued to farm, he raised fine crops on his fertile soil and owned a great deal of fine stock, including Poland China and Chester White hogs. In 1900 Mr. Myers removed to Carmel, Ind., and, in association with his son, entered into a banking business. This, like other enterprises to which he has given attention, is a very successful venture, and has already taken its place among the prominent financial institutions of the county. His large property and ample means have been accumulated through his own efforts. The greater part of his land is under cultivation, and is now rented advantageously.

In the spring of 1859, Mr. Myers was married (first) to Tasa Moffitt, daughter of Silas and Hannah (Wilkinson) Moffitt. They were North Carolina people who came to Hamilton county in 1822 and erected a little log cabin in the woods. The Indians still lived in this locality and there were few white settlers. The courage required to start a home and endeavor to rear a family in such a wilderness, and with only savages for neighbors, can scarcely be comprehended by the people of the present day. Everything worn and used was manufactured at home, and, primitive as was the housekeeping and simple the social exactions, the deprivations and hardships would seem intolerable to the descendants of these hardy people. The death of Mrs. Myers left two children motherless, viz.: Rev. Elmer L., now a resident of Hamilton county, who was educated at North Indianapolis, Marion county; and Artemus H., a farmer, who was educated in Marion county and the Carmel High School, and who married Eva Randall.

The second marriage of Mr. Myers was to Ellen Wright, widow of Isaac Wright and daughter of John Martin. The latter was born in Kentucky and moved to Washington county, Ind., where he died. One son, Charles, was born to this second marriage. He was educated at Mapleton, Marion county, and at Indianapolis and is now associated with his

father in the banking business at Carmel. He married Miss Clara Davenport.

Mr. Myers is a Republican, holding the same political views as did his father, who was a strong Whig. During the Civil war he served as township trustee, from early manhood having been of reliable character, inviting the trust and confidence of his fellow citizens. Fraternally he is a Mason, and belongs to Carmel Lodge, No. 421. He is one of the leading members of the Methodist Church, and a liberal supporter of its missions and other benevolent work.

THOMAS ELWOOD BEALS, a prominent citizen of Cicero, Ind., and one of the present board of commissioners of Hamilton county, is a member of one of the oldest families of Pennsylvania, who were early pioneers of Indiana.

The Beals were of old English stock, and the first representative of the family in America was John Beals, who accompanied William Penn to Pennsylvania in 1682. He was an English Quaker and first settled in Lancaster county, Pa., where he married Mary Clayton, daughter of William Clayton, who had also settled at the same time in Pennsylvania, and was also a follower of William Penn. They had three children: John, William and Jacob.

John Beals, son of John, was reared in Lancaster county, Pa., and there was married in 1711, to Sarah Bowater, also of English stock. Their children were three sons and four daughters, namely: Prudence, who married Richard Williams; Sarah, who married John Mills; Mary, who married (first) Thomas Hunt and (second) William Baldwin, as it is written, but it is possible that the name was Ballard; Phoebe, who married Robert Sumner; John, who married Esther Hunt; Bowater, who married Ann Cookmyre; and Thomas, who was married to Sarah Antrim at Monocacy, Md., Sept. 12, 1741.

Thomas Beals, son of John (2), moved to near Winchester, Va., and in 1748 to Cane Creek, N. C., being then a young man. Some time afterward, with two companions, he removed to New Garden, now Guilford College, they being the first white people to settle there. They were soon followed by Richard Williams, Thomas Hunt, John Mills, Robert Sumner (brothers-in-law of Thomas Beals), and John, a brother of Thomas. In 1753

Thomas Beals, then thirty-four years of age, became a minister, and really was the founder of the Quaker Church at Guilford. Later he removed to Westfield, Stokes Co., N. C., where he set up a large meeting. From North Carolina he made several religious visits to what was then called the Northwest Territory, going as far as Fort Wayne, Ind. With his nephews, Bowater Sumner, William Hiatt and Durand Ballard, he went on a religious visit to the Shawnee and Delaware tribes of Indians, which then were established in the Clinch Mountains in Virginia. Their peaceful mission was not recognized, by the officers at the fort, who arrested them, accusing them of being confederates of the hostile Indians. When about to be put on trial, Thomas Beals asked permission to talk to the officers, and explain the cause of their visit to the Indians. Later he preached by invitation so powerful a sermon that the missionaries were allowed to proceed on their way without trial. A soldier in the fort came under conviction and attached himself to the Society of Friends, with which he remained connected into old age. Before proceeding on their journey, the attitude of the soldiers had changed entirely and the officers did everything in their power to speed the missionaries on their way.

Thomas Beals and his party then crossed the Ohio river, and held many meetings among the Indians in Ohio, resulting in great benefit to the savages and much satisfaction to the missionaries. Thomas Beals had a prophetic vision. He told his friends that he saw with his spiritual eye truth scattered all over that goodly land, the greatest gathering of Friends in the world to take place in this country, and this prophecy his descendants have lived to see fulfilled. It was made before any permanent settlements had been made in the northwestern wilderness, probably about 1775. In 1777 he attempted to re-visit the same tribes, but was arrested at the point where Pittsburg now stands by the authorities at Fort Duquesne and sent back. Later in the same year he made another attempt, but was again forced to return home, although he was permitted to hold a meeting for the soldiers. In 1781 Thomas Beals moved with his family to Blue Stone, Va., and there they suffered greatly for the necessities of life. His son-in-law, James Horton, was captured by the Indians and taken to old Chillicothe, now

Frankfort, Ohio, where he was put to death. While at Blue Stone, Thomas Beals gathered about him some twenty or thirty families of Friends, enough to constitute a Friends' meeting, but this meeting was broken up when he returned to Westfield, N. C. In 1785, he settled with his family at Lost Creek, Tenn., where they lived eight years. In 1793 he moved to Grayson county, Va., where he set up several meetings of Friends, the desire of his life being to use himself zealously for the establishment of the principles of the Friends. In 1799 with his sons, John and Daniel, and his grandson, Abel Thornburg, he moved to Quaker Bottom, now Ross county, Ohio. There Thomas Beals died Aug. 29, 1801, and was buried near Richmond, Ross county, Ohio, in a coffin of regular shape, hewn out of a solid white walnut tree, which had been selected by him for that purpose while living. This coffin was prepared by his ever faithful friend, Jesse Ballard, assisted by Enoch Cox and others.

In the autumn of 1802 Sarah Beals, widow of Thomas, with her sons, John and Daniel, and their families, moved to Lee's Creek, in Highland county, Ohio, where she died July 7, 1813, aged eighty-nine years, and her burial was at Fairfield, Ohio. Thomas and Sarah (Antrim) Beals were the parents of five sons and eight daughters: Mary, born June 15, 1742; Mary and Sarah, twins, born Aug. 30, 1743 (Mary married Thomas Jessup); Thomas, born Oct. 29, 1745; Patience, born Dec. 9, 1747, married Benjamin Carr; William, born June 13, 1750; Daniel, born Feb. 15, 1753, married Susannah Jackson; Elizabeth, born April 25, 1755, married Samuel Bond; Margaret, born Oct. 12, 1757, married (first) James Horton, who was afterwards killed by the Indians, and (second) Daniel Huff; Hannah, born Dec. 13, 1759; Rachel and John, twins, born March 9, 1763, and the former married William Thornburg, and the latter Mary Carter; and Jacob, born Oct. 28, 1768. From Thomas and Sarah Beals have descended many of the most prominent ministers of the Society of Friends. In remembrance and recognition of these pious people, in 1868 and 1870, the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends at Richmond, Ind., ordered an appropriation made and had a stone wall built around the grave of Thomas Beals. At this time there were yet surviving, and present, some who still remembered this great missionary, one of

these being Levi Coffin, the venerable, eminent philanthropist, who was a blood descendant.

John Beals, son of Thomas, was born March 9, 1763, and was the great-grandfather of Thomas Elwood Beals. He was a brick-maker as well as wheelwright, miller and general mechanic, and in each trade was a man of skill. In 1788 he married Mary Carter, born in North Carolina, not far from Westfield, and he accompanied his father to Lost Creek, Tenn., and from there to Grayson county, Va. There his wife died Oct. 11, 1799. In the same year he accompanied the other members of the family to Quaker Bottom. Ross Co., Ohio, crossing the Ohio river on Christmas Day, 1799. John Beals was married (second) to Mary Johnson Hiatt, widow of his cousin, William Hiatt. Later they accompanied his widowed mother to Lee's Creek, Highland Co., Ohio, and there John assisted by his son, Thomas, made the brick, and built the Quaker Meeting House at Fairfield, Ohio. In 1834 he removed to Hamilton county, Ind., and settled one mile west and one-half mile south of Deming, in section 7, Jackson township. Here Mr. Beals entered between 300 and 400 acres of land in the woods, building a log cabin for the first home and subsequently clearing up a good farm. He also built a rude grist mill, which at that day was called a corn cracker. The grindstone for the grist mill he fashioned himself out of granite boulders and these same stones are now used as door steps by his granddaughter, Candice Beals Barker. John Beals was one of the first Friends to settle in Hamilton county, and was one of the founders of the Friends' Church, Westfield. His death took place on his farm here, Aug. 5, 1848, his second wife having died in 1846. The children of the first wife were as follows; Nathan C., born Sept. 3, 1789, at Lost Creek, Tenn., married Elizabeth Chew, Nov. 11, 1820; Thomas, born Feb. 14, 1791, at Lost Creek, Tenn., died in Hamilton county, Ind., married Nancy Stanley; Abner, born March 6, 1795, in Grayson county, Va., and died in Indiana, July 6, 1796; Amy, born April 24, 1797, died Dec. 4, 1892, in Hardin county, Ohio, aged about ninety-five years, the wife of Joseph Thompson; Daniel, born March 25, 1799, in Grayson county, Va., married (first) a Hadley, and (second) Elizabeth Bray, and died in Lynn county, Missouri.

At the time that John Beals settled in

Hamilton county, he was one of the earliest pioneers, but Indians were not numerous and dangerous in the section as in Ohio whence he had come. The following story which is recorded in the old family Bible of John Beals indicates this: On one occasion he was chased by a party of Indians and sought shelter in the high stub of a hollow tree and was followed into the hole by two small cub bears. The Indians came up and rapped on the tree but did not climb up and investigate the aperture where he was. They finally went away and he knew there was no more danger from them, but remained there still fearful until darkness. At this time the old she-bear returned to the hollow tree, which was her den, and came down into the hole backwards. John Beals seized her short tail, and held on so desperately that the bear climbed up inside the tree, with John still holding fast to her tail, and finally scrambled to the ground, when she went one way and he the other, not waiting to interfere with each other.

Thomas Beals, the grandfather of Thomas E., was born Feb. 14, 1791, at Lost Creek, Tenn. He had a fair education better than most of the pioneers of his day and became a school-teacher in Clinton county, Ohio, when a young man. He is remembered as being an excellent mathematician. In Clinton county, he married Nancy Stanley, born Sept. 16, 1790, in North Carolina, daughter of Samuel Stanley, a Revolutionary soldier who served under Washington, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Thomas Beals continued to live in Clinton county until 1830, when he moved to Henry county, Ind., where he cleared up a good farm from the woods, consisting of 160 acres not far from Cadiz. In 1848 he moved to Hamilton county, Ind., settling on section 18, Washington township, where he bought 160 acres, about twenty acres of which had been cleared and deadened. There was a log cabin on the place, which the family occupied until the following year, when he built a two-story frame house. Both he and his wife were members of the Friends Church. He was an original Republican, voting for Fremont and later for Abraham Lincoln. His death took place on his farm. His children were: Lemuel, born Dec. 29, 1822; Mary, June 27, 1828; and Daniel, Dec. 5, 1830. His wife died July 18, 1870.

Lemuel Beals, father of Thomas E., obtained a good common school education, and accompanied his father to Hamilton county,

Ind. His whole life was devoted to farming and during the later years of his parents' lives he showed a great deal of filial devotion. His death occurred April 26, 1892, on his own land. In 1849 in the Friends Church at Westfield, Ind., he was married to Emily Bray, born in 1828, in Morgan county, Ind., daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Bray. The Brays were an old Colonial Quaker family of English stock. The mother of Mrs. Beals was a Shelton, and they were of Scotch-Irish ancestry and Quakers in religion. Edward Bray was born in North Carolina, and came to Hamilton county, Ind., as a pioneer in 1836, settling in Washington township. Although he was a cripple from the effects of an accident, he cleared up a small farm, on which he died aged eighty years. His children were: John Edward Wilson; Rhoda; Mary; Emily; Susannah; and others who died in infancy.

After marriage Lemuel Beals and wife lived on the farm that he inherited from his father, consisting of 160 acres, to which he added land by purchase until he owned 800 acres in Hamilton county. He was considered an excellent farmer and was a man of strong and fine character. In politics he was a staunch Republican, voting for Fremont and later for Lincoln. The children of Lemuel Beals and wife were as follows: Thomas Elwood, born Nov. 7, 1850, on the present farm; Edward Newton, June 7, 1852; John Wilson, July 11, 1855; Milton C., May 22, 1858; Elizabeth Ella, April 26, 1856. The mother of this family, a most estimable woman in every respect, died April 27, 1904.

After completing a good common school educational course, Thomas Elwood Beals attended the Washington township high school for three years, and then settled down to farming. After his marriage he settled in Jackson township, on a tract of eighty acres inherited from his father, to which he subsequently added until he owned 558 acres in Hamilton county. He is also interested with his son, Homer H., in a mercantile business at Cicero and his son, Elias E., in farming and stock raising, paying much attention to polled Durlam cattle. Mr. Beals was married Nov. 12, 1873, in the Friends Church at Oak Ridge, Washington township, to Matilda Hodgins, born Feb. 13, 1852, in Hamilton county, daughter of Erastus and Lydia (Johnson) Hodgins. Erastus was the son of Elias and Matilda (Perkins) Hodgins, a native of North Carolina, who first settled in Wayne county,

Ind., and then moved to Washington township, where he acquired eighty acres of land. He married the daughter of Jesse Johnson, and died aged sixty-four years, owning at that time 260 acres of land in Hamilton county, the larger part of which he had cleared himself. His children were: Rhoda, Matilda, Jesse E., Alva, Jonathan, Charles, Ira and Ivy, twins, and Oliver.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Beals were: Homer H., born Aug. 23, 1874, and engaged in a mercantile business at Cicero, married Mabel Lindley, and has a son, Thomas Elwood, Jr., born June 11, 1907; Elias Edward, born Oct. 9, 1875, and residing on the home farm, married Bertha Woods; Mary E., born Dec. 23, 1880, married R. M. Pettijohn, a merchant of Westfield, and they had one son, Ward Beals. Mrs. Pettijohn died Nov. 4, 1905. In politics Mr. Beals has always been identified with the Republican party, casting his first presidential vote for General Grant. For three years he has served as county commissioner of Hamilton county, and he commenced his second term of three years Jan. 1, 1908. Both he and his wife are members of the Hinkle Creek Friends Church, in which he was elder for twelve years.

ROBERT MANSFIELD BALL, manufacturer, of Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., is one of the substantial business men of that place and a typical representative of a family which has held an honorable place in this part of the State for many years. He is a life-long resident of Delaware county, having been born there Sept. 23, 1853, on his father's farm in Monroe township. His father, Samuel Ball, was one of the organizers of that township, where he had settled in 1834. Samuel Ball came to this section on foot from his old home in Perry county, Ohio, whither his father, James Ball, had migrated from Virginia, where the family has been prominent from Colonial days. Representatives of the name have been conspicuous by their success in professional, military, official, commercial, mechanical and literary life from the beginning of American history, the intelligence and enterprise which characterizes the Balls of the present day being found in one form or another in every generation.

It is believed on good authority that all the Balls in the United States of English origin are kindred, as the same general traits prevail, and there is a remarkable physical re-

semblance among them even to this day. Some writers maintain that there are two branches of the family, an English and an Irish, but the most thorough investigation shows that there is really but one, all the branches coming from England, and the earlier stock being probably Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon. The theory of an Irish branch, and the strong infusion of Celtic blood found in many bearing the name, are accounted for by the fact that several Balls who were soldiers in Cromwell's army settled with their families in Ireland after its conquest by the Protector and became the progenitors of the Irish representatives. In America they have been particularly numerous in New England, in the "Old Dominion," and in the Middle West, though they are now found in every part of the United States.

James Ball, the grandfather of Robert Mansfield Ball, and the earliest of his ancestors of whom he has positive knowledge, was born Sept. 5, 1777, in Virginia, in the region of the Potomac river. He had a brother, John Ball, born in 1773. After the death of his father, which occurred in Virginia, James Ball went to Perry county, Ohio, where he married and settled down to farming, passing the remainder of his life there. He died at a comparatively early age, passing away on his farm in Perry county Sept. 27, 1822. His religious faith was that of the Baptist Church. The land on which he located was bought from the government, and his possessions must have been quite extensive, as it is believed he gave 120 acres of land to each of his children. He was a single man at the time of his removal to Perry county, where he married, and he and his wife Anna had the following children, all born in Perry county: Elizabeth, born Nov. 1, 1800, married Lemuel Peterson, and died May 1, 1845; Oliver C., born May 16, 1803, married Sarah Chenoweth; Ann, born Jan. 18, 1805, married Ayers Peterson, and died April 5, 1854; Benjamin, born Jan. 20, 1807, married Martha Ann Kenton, and died Nov. 19, 1859; Isabella, born June 17, 1809, married John H. Skinner, and died Sept. 28, 1850; James, born May 11, 1811, married Eliza Vale, and died Nov. 3, 1842; Samuel, born March 11, 1813, married Rebecca Mansfield, and died May 17, 1891; Asa was born Dec. 17, 1815; and John W., born April 10, 1819, married Jane Hazelton, and died Aug. 18, 1890. The dates of birth and records of marriage are taken from the Bible of James Ball, Sr., which was first in the possession of his son James

and later of his son Benjamin. The mother of this family was born Feb. 13, 1777, and died July 17, 1838.

John W. Ball, youngest son of James Ball, remained on his father's land, and added to his possessions until he owned 425 acres. In 1869, when the railroad invaded the locality, he sold out his coal lands for \$325 an acre, retaining the best of his farming property. Much of the land was rough, and before the discovery of coal was lightly valued.

Samuel Ball, seventh child of James and Anna Ball, was born Thursday, March 11, 1813, in Perry county, Ohio. He passed his early life there, but not liking the rough land in that vicinity came out to Indiana in the year he attained his majority, 1834, making the journey on foot. He settled in what is now Monroe township, Delaware county, and part of his original holding is now owned by his son Arthur. His first purchase was a tract of forty acres, heavily timbered, on which he built a log cabin. He cleared this place and added to it, prospering steadily, and in time by thrifty management increased his possessions to 220 acres, in one farm. He not only aided in the material development of his section by clearing and improving his land, but was also active in the establishment of government in the community, being one of the organizers of Monroe township and one of its most useful citizens. The early religious movements in this locality also received his support. He was a member and one of the founders of the Christian Church in his locality, and in the days when the ministers of the Gospel traveled on horseback from one neighborhood to another, carrying their Bibles in their saddle-bags, his home was ever open to the faithful men who braved the dangers and hardships of pioneer times in their work of spreading the Word. Meetings were held at first in Mr. Ball's home, later in the school-house, and he assisted in the erection of the first Christian Church at Tabor (now Richwoods). Though he had little education self-acquired, Mr. Ball became a very well-informed man, and his intelligence and high principles made his opinion sought and valued by his neighbors, who respected him thoroughly for his many sterling qualities. He died May 17, 1891, widely lamented in the community where all his mature life was passed.

Samuel Ball was married, in Delaware county, Ind., to Rebecca Mansfield, who also belonged to early and prominent pioneer stock

of that vicinity, the name of her father, William Mansfield, appearing on the tax list of Monroe township with that of Samuel Ball in 1840. Several members of the Mansfield family were pioneers of that township, John and James Mansfield coming hither from Wayne county, Ind., in 1826, and settling on the east side of Buck creek, where they afterward entered the land upon which they made a location. John Mansfield was one of the early merchants of Perry township, Delaware county. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was killed on the Santa Fe road by a party of Indians. On settling in Monroe township William Mansfield entered 160 acres, built a log cabin, and set about the work of clearing. Later he built a brick house, which is still standing. He was an able and energetic man, and he was prominent in the early history of this region, serving as one of the trustees of the township, and otherwise aiding in its government and advancement. In his younger days he was an old-line Whig, and he was one of the first to join the Republican party. In religious connection he was a member of the Church of Christ, and he was one of the founders of the local church of that denomination. He married Susanna Denning, and they had children as follows: Rebecca, Robert, John, Rachel, Margaret, Phoebe, Amelia, Mary and George. All this family were unusually well educated for the day, and Robert, Amelia and Mary became well-known school teachers of the county. Rebecca, who became the wife of Samuel Ball, was born in 1816 in Butler county, Ohio, and died Dec. 18, 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Ball were born the following named children: Arthur D., John W., Andrew (who died when three years old), George M., Susan, James B., Samuel P., Robert M., Margaret M., and Rebecca (who died unmarried at the age of thirty-eight years).

Robert Mansfield Ball was brought up on the farm, and received the usual district school education, attending during the winter season until he was nineteen years old. Meantime he had assisted with the farm work at home, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he started out for himself as a merchant, engaging in business in Cowan, Delaware county. His original capital consisted of \$250, in the acquisition of which he had early displayed his shrewdness and insight into business. When he was a boy his father

gave him a calf, which he successfully raised and in time sold, by subsequent trades increasing his small savings until he had the sum mentioned. He remained at Cowan for a period of thirteen years, during which time, in addition to carrying on his mercantile business, he acted as railroad agent, express agent and postmaster. At the end of that time he embarked in the manufacture of washing machines, on a more pretentious scale than he had ever anticipated. In 1888 he moved to Muncie, building his factory there, on the line of the Big Four road. Within a short time he was the most extensive manufacturer in his line in this part of Indiana, a leadership he has retained to the present. His success is well deserved, for it has been won by hard work and the most honorable methods. In 1892-93 Mr. Ball built the Ball block, a modern structure which was a substantial improvement to the business section of Muncie, and which has proved an excellent investment to the owner. He is a self-made man, having attained his present status by following the impulses of wholesome ambition, and devoting himself to his work intelligently. He has always been known as a man of high principle, and is respected accordingly.

On Nov. 27, 1878, Mr. Ball was married, in Delaware county, to Ida Alice Bell, who was born Sept. 3, 1856, in Decatur county, Ind., daughter of Hiram and Mary Jane (Clark) Bell, the former an old settler of Decatur county. To this union have been born children as follows: Estella, Raymond B., Kathaleen, Bernice, Mary Bell, and June Irene. Mr. and Mrs. Ball are members of the Christian Church, and active workers in that organization. Mr. Ball serving at present as treasurer and trustee. He is a prominent Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to various Masonic bodies in Muncie, and also to the I. O. O. F. and the National Union. In political sentiment he is a staunch Republican.

JOHN WALLACE KINNAMAN, late a respected citizen of Pendleton, was born Dec. 17, 1840, at Anderson, Ind., son of Solomon and Mariah (Black) Kinnaman, and grandson of Walter Kinnaman, an old pioneer settler of this section of the State.

The Kinnaman family is an old Colonial one of Maryland, and there Walter Kinnaman, the grandfather of John W., was born and married. He was the first settler who

came to Fall Creek township, Madison Co., Ind., and Andrew Shanklin, coming later, also one of the earliest pioneers, borrowed fire of Walter Kinnaman to cook his first meal in Madison county. Walter Kinnaman became a prominent man in his day and was one of the earliest adherents of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite Church. His home was where the traveling preachers always stopped as they made their horseback trips along the frontier, and services were invariably held at the home of Mr. Kinnaman, as he probably had the largest house. In political sentiment he was a staunch Jacksonian Democrat. Before his death he sold out his homestead and removed to Clay county, Ills., where he died one year later, his son, Richard, purchasing this farm after his return from California. Mr. Kinnaman gave all his children, with the exception of Solomon, eighty acres of land, he receiving but forty. The children of Walter Kinnaman were: Hiram, Andrew, Henry, Solomon, Richard, Susan, Hannah and Barbara. The daughters all married substantial men of the neighborhood, Susan becoming the wife of Henry Swethere, Hannah of William Rutledge, and Barbara of Mayberry Wetchel.

Solomon Kinnaman, father of John Wallace, was born Sept. 10, 1818, in Maryland, and was but a boy when he accompanied his father to Madison county, Ind. He learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked for some time after coming to Anderson, but subsequently returned to Fall Creek township and settled on the farm which he had received of his father. In 1847 he came to Pendleton, where he purchased a sawmill, which he operated for about three years, and then engaged in carpenter work until he purchased a farm situated two and one-half miles west of Pendleton, where he passed the remaining years of his life. There he died aged sixty-four years, his wife, Mariah Black, daughter of John and Sally (Lewark) Black, surviving to the age of seventy-two years. Their children were: Ellen, Jane, Albert, Richard and John W. Mr. and Mrs. Kinnaman were first identified with the Campbellite Church, but later became Methodists. In politics Solomon Kinnaman was a Republican and held a number of township offices, one time serving as constable. For a considerable period he was also a justice of the peace. Both he and his father were early members of the Masonic Lodge at Pendleton.

John Wallace Kinnaman was reared in his native place and after receiving his education in the district schools learned the carpenter trade, at which he was working when the call came for volunteers to serve in the Union army. On Sept. 8, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, 34th Ind. V. I., and after serving through his first enlistment and being honorably discharged, he re-enlisted as a veteran at New Iberia, La., for three years more, and was honorably discharged from his second term of service, Feb. 3, 1866, at Brownsville, Texas. He took part in the battle of Magnolia Hill, where he was wounded and was confined one month in the James Hospital on the Mississippi river. After he returned to his regiment he participated in the siege of Vicksburg and in the battle of Jackson, Miss., and also took part in several severe skirmishes before he was detailed as a guard at New Orleans. His duty was the guarding of the prisoners and he received promotion for faithfulness to duty. He first was made duty sergeant, and after serving for six months as orderly sergeant he was promoted to this rank in December, 1865, and served as the same until the close of his enlistment. His record shows that he was a true, loyal and faithful soldier of the Union.

After the close of his military service he returned to Pendleton, where up to the time of his death, June 27, 1907, he was engaged in carpenter and contract work. In this city Mr. Kinnaman was married (first) April 7, 1867, to Olive Alselle Ball, born Oct. 14, 1844, in Hancock county, Ind., daughter of Andrew and Matilda Ball. She died in February, 1873, leaving these children: Clara and Richard Clyde, born Feb. 7, 1868; Kate, born Feb. 23, 1870, and Walter Scott, born Feb. 18, 1872, died in the same year. Mr. Kinnaman was married (second) at Pendleton, May 22, 1897, to Ann Elizabeth Walker Adkins, born in Lancaster county, Pa., daughter of James and Hannah (Baldwin) Walker. James Walker was a resident of Pennsylvania of old American stock and followed the trade of shoemaker. One of his sons, Charles Walker, was a soldier in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war. Mr. Kinnaman's daughter, Clara, married Charles Clark, and they reside in Pendleton; Kate married Robert Williams, a contractor in Pendleton, and they have two children, Luther and Wallace.

John W. Kinnaman was a valued member of Major Henry Post, G. A. R., of Pendleton,

He was a highly respected citizen and at his death was serving as a member of the town council. He passed away June 27, 1907.

ADOLPHUS WYSONG, a dealer in farm, field and garden seeds, in Lebanon, Boone county, and one of the prominent and influential citizens of the place, is descended from German ancestors, who on coming to this country settled on the Southern coast, probably in Virginia.

John Wysong, his grandfather, a native of Virginia, removed in his youth to North Carolina. Later, when well advanced in years, he came to Indiana in the early days of this State, and his death occurred but a few years later. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife also lived to a good old age, and they were the parents of a large family.

John Wysong (2), son of John and father of Adolphus, was born in North Carolina, and was a blacksmith by trade, but eventually devoted his attention to farming. About 1837 he removed to Indiana, and took up land in Union township, Boone county, improved a farm and there lived until his death in 1886, at the age of seventy-four. His wife, Jane (Beaty) Wysong, also a native of North Carolina, lived to the same age, and then passed away in 1893. Both were Baptists in their religious belief. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of G. B. Dulin, of the vicinity of Whitestown, Ind.; William B., of Lebanon; Lucy, deceased wife of John D. Miller; Adolphus; John H., of Arkansas; and Alice, wife of John E. Broughard, of Missouri.

John Beaty, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Wysong, was born in North Carolina, and he became a farmer in that State. He died there when only in middle life, the father of a goodly family of children.

Adolphus Wysong was born in Boone county, Ind., Jan. 17, 1849, and has lived there all of his life. Until he was twenty-one he remained on his father's farm, and was educated in the public schools of the district. For two terms he taught school, and then left home to make his own way in the world. He went to Whitestown in 1871, and engaged in the hardware business, but after four years there he removed to Lebanon, and was in a similar business there until 1894. In that year he sold out and embarked in his present occupation of raising farm, field and garden seeds, a subject

on which he was well-informed, as he had always combined practical farming with his business life. Whatever his occupation he has been uniformly successful, and his seed business is considerably increasing. He also has many other interests in the city, has been a director in the Bank of Advance, and has been president of the Citizens Loan and Trust Company, since its organization. In politics Mr. Wysong is a Democrat, but has had little time for any active participation in civic affairs, and has never sought or desired to hold office. His paternal ties are with Ben Adam Lodge, No. 472, I. O. O. F., and with Magnolia Encampment.

Mr. Wysong was married March 19, 1874, to Miss Florence Ross, daughter of Thomas M. Ross. To them have come six children: Ross, Grace, Roy, Charles and Mary (twins), and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Wysong is a member of the Methodist Church. The family residence is on East Washington street, a good substantial home built by Mr. Wysong. The family is popular and its members leaders in the social circles of Lebanon.

WILLIAM A. CAYLOR, of the firm of J. R. Ebaugh & Co., general merchants at Cumberland, Ind., was born in Hancock county, Ind., one mile east of Cumberland. June 8, 1858, son of John and Elizabeth (Arnett) Caylor, natives also of this State.

Aaron Caylor, the paternal grandfather of William A., was a native of Virginia, but lived for many years in Pennsylvania. He came to Indiana in an early day, and first settled in Wayne county, and then moved to Hancock county, where he owned 300 acres of land. At one time he represented that county in the State Legislature. He was a great stock buyer, and long before the days of railroads would drive his stock to the Cincinnati markets. From Indiana he went to Iowa, and all trace of him was lost. He was twice married. His first wife, who bore him a large family, died in Indiana. His second wife accompanied him to Iowa.

John Caylor, son of Aaron and father of William A., was a carpenter, school teacher and farmer. Though born in Wayne county, he early came with his parents to Hancock county, and there grew to manhood. He owned land there, and he at one time kept a toll-gate one mile west of Cumberland. He died there in 1891, at the age of sixty-one years. He

was a member of the Universalist Church. In politics he was a Republican, and was in hearty sympathy with the Union cause, but took no active part in the war. He married Elizabeth Arnett, who was born in Indiana, daughter of William Arnett, a native of North Carolina, who came into Indiana among the early pioneers and settled on Buck Creek, in Hancock county, where his father took up land, and where he died before the Civil war, leaving a large family. William Arnett was a son of William, Sr., who died at the age of one hundred and four years. Mrs. Elizabeth (Arnett) Caylor is still living. She is a Baptist in religious faith. Two sons were born to John and Elizabeth (Arnett) Caylor: William A. and Charles of Cumberland.

William A. Caylor grew to manhood in Hancock county, on his father's farm. He attended the district schools, his father being the teacher. Until about 1892 he followed farming, but in that year he came to Cumberland and formed a partnership with Jesse R. Ebaugh, in the general merchandise business, and he remained with him until his death, when the son, Joseph R. Ebaugh, succeeded to his father's interest, and the firm name of J. R. Ebaugh & Co., remains unchanged.

Mr. Caylor married Martha J. Snodgrass, daughter of William and Sarah (Hawk) Snodgrass, and four children, three daughters and one son, have blessed this union, namely: Oresta, Leola, Bessie and Paul. Mrs. Caylor is a Baptist. Mr. Caylor belongs to Cumberland Lodge, No. 8146, Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican. On June 15, 1897, he was appointed postmaster at Cumberland, in which office he has given entire satisfaction.

LEVI GRESH, whose neat and well-appointed home on Section 4, Washington township, Marion Co., Ind., attests thrift and prosperity to a marked degree, was born in Berks county, Pa., Nov. 8, 1817, son of John and Sarah (Feary) Gresh, natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

John Gresh, grandfather of Levi, was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Farming was his life-long pursuit, and when he was seventy years old he passed away. He became the father of four children. The maternal grandfather of Levi Gresh was a farmer and distiller. He was

born in Germany, and coming to this country after the war of the Revolution, settled in Berks county, Pa., where he died at an advanced age. In his family were one son and two daughters, Henry, Sarah and Beverly.

John Gresh, father of Levi, was a farmer, and was an early settler in Wayne county, Ind., where he did brick laying together with his farming. In 1847 he moved to Marion county, where he bought a farm a mile north of Irvington. There he lived a number of years, and also had his home both in Indianapolis and in North Indianapolis. His death occurred in Indianapolis in 1870, when he was aged eighty-seven years, and his remains were interred in Crown Hill cemetery. His wife passed to her rest in 1857. In their religious faith both were Lutherans. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, and four of their children are now living: Levi; Samuel, of near Eagle Village, Ind.; John, of Indianapolis; and Catherine, who married Isaiah Porter, of Assumption, Ill. Charles, deceased, was of North Indianapolis.

Levi Gresh was about fourteen years old when he left Pennsylvania and came to Indiana with his parents. Here he attained manhood, and in 1847 came to Marion county to settle on the farm where he is found today. His first purchase was of eighty acres, to which he added from time to time, until in 1894 he owned 256 acres. Since that time he has given forty acres to five of his children, and given to his son Henry \$2,300 in money. He has retained for his own home fifty-six acres of the old homestead.

Mr. Gresh was married in September, 1841, to Mary Ann, daughter of Phineas and Katie Pritchard. Four children came to bless this union: (1) Henry, who married Sarah Bradley, has four children living—Bell, Minnie, Nellie and Fannie. (2) Emma, who married (first) David Sutton, became the mother of two children by that union, Phila and one deceased; she married (second) Van Heron, by whom she has one child Eva. (3) Caroline married John Neiman, and they are the parents of five children, Mary, Charlie, Emma, Johnnie and Katie. (4) Myra, twin to Caroline, married George Heron, and both are now deceased. Mrs. Mary Ann (Pritchard) Gresh died in 1848, at the age of twenty-seven, and in 1850 Mr. Gresh married (second) Mrs. Juda Heron, widow of Benjamin Heron, and daughter of John Apple. To this marriage

were born five girls, of whom two died in infancy. Jane, deceased, married (first) Allen Griffey, and became the mother of three children—Fred, George and Myra; she married (second) Marcellus Davis, and to them were born two children—Harrison and Orie F. Lizzie, deceased, married Frank Davis, and became the mother of six children—Edward, Bertha, Clinton, Louie, Emma and Ray. Ida married Marcellus Griffey, and became the mother of fourteen children, among whom were: Harvey, Carl, James, Jesse, Levi, Olie, Carrie, Harry, Lewis, Everett, Pearl and Myra. Mrs. Juda Gresh was a member of the Methodist Church and a woman of character and standing. She died in February, 1894, and Mr. Gresh married (third) on Oct. 22, 1894, Mrs. Catherine Essex, the widow of William Essex, and the daughter of Robert Johns. Mrs. Gresh was formerly married to Reuben Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Gresh are members of the Methodist Church, his membership being in the Bethel Church. He is a Republican, and he cast his first vote for General Harrison. Mr. Gresh has served on the grand jury, and has been supervisor of Washington township several times. He is a steward in the Methodist Church. For sixty years he has had his home on the present place, and here he has seen the country develop from almost a wilderness. Beginning life with an empty hand and a brave heart, during the long years he has grown well-to-do. When a young man he worked seven years for one employer, and as a boy made trips to Cincinnati driving through with loaded teams, when the journey required eighteen days. He was called the greatest boy in Wayne county.

THOMPSON HENDRICKS. For a long period the late Thompson Hendricks was a leading farmer and active business man of Morgan county, Ind., to which he came with his parents, when but fifteen years of age. Mr. Hendricks belonged to an old Pennsylvania-Virginia family which was later established in Tennessee, in which State he was born, in the vicinity of Nashville, in February, 1814, son of Thomas and Mary (Perry) Hendricks, natives of Virginia. The Hendricks family went from Pennsylvania to Virginia in an early day. They were people of prominence and were large land owners in Pennsylvania and Virginia and the family have produced many that were strong mentally and morally, a family of four daughters

and five sons, one member still surviving in the person of Melinda, the widow of William Farr.

Thomas Hendricks, the father, was an early settler in Tennessee, whence he came to Morgan county, Ind., in 1829, where he purchased 160 acres of land in Washington township, which he succeeded in partially clearing and improving prior to his death in 1847, at the age of sixty-three years. He was married near Richmond, Va., to Mary Perry, and they had four daughters and five sons, Melinda, widow of William Farr, being the only survivor.

Thompson Hendricks was still a youth when he accompanied his parents to Morgan county, where he secured a meager education in the subscription schools. In early manhood he was engaged in the building of flat-boats which he used to transport goods and commodities of various kinds down White River to the Wabash, the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans. His return was made by steamboat to Madison, and then by wagon or on foot to his home. He was a man of progressive ideas and opened a brick-yard which he operated in connection with his farming and other enterprises, furnishing here a product which he not only used for building purposes on his own farm, but also sold at Martinsville. After his father's death he came into possession of the home farm and lived on the old place during the rest of his life. At one time he owned 315 acres of land which he improved in a fine manner. At the time of his decease, Aug. 14, 1881, he had passed his sixty-seventh birthday. For many years he was a valued member of the Christian Church. He was a man of unquestionable integrity, one who, in every relation of life, commanded the respect of all who knew him.

On Sept. 19, 1844, Mr. Hendricks was married to Miss Mary Jane Evans, born near Maysville, Ky., of a noted Welsh family of Pennsylvania and Virginia, daughter of Carson and Mary (Mills) Evans. Nine children were born to this union, namely: Emily Jane, who married Isaac W. Nutter, of Martinsville; Horace, who died in 1864, aged seventeen years; Edward, deceased, who was a farmer and who married Sarah Jane Schaffner, and their surviving child is Iva; Walter E., M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Martinsville, member of the county and State medical societies, proprietor of the Home Lawn Sanitarium, who married Evangeline Hast-

ings, and has children—Mary Eloise, Bessie Aline and Thompson Anderson; Mary E., who is the wife of Sylvanus Major and has six children; Charlotte, who is the widow of Albert Nutter, and has children, William Costello, Harriet Edith and Albert Hendricks; Robert Anderson, who was drowned at the age of twenty-one; Otis H., who died at the age of eleven; and Venus, who died at the age of two years.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Hendricks was John Evans, a native of Virginia, whose forefathers came from Ireland. He married Jane Trimble, and followed teaching and farming both in his native State and in Kentucky, where he died. The maternal grandfather was Edward Mills, also of Irish ancestry and Virginia birth. He was both a farmer and a miller, and also died in Kentucky. Carson and Mary (Mills) Evans, parents of Mrs. Hendricks, were natives of Kentucky, and they reared a family of seven sons and two daughters, among whom were: Mrs. Hendricks; James M. Evans, of Hoopeston, Ill.; Dr. Jesse W., of Varna, Ill.; and Dr. Perry M., of Minonk, Ill. Mr. Evans was a farmer and came to Indiana in 1837, and located in Washington township, Morgan county, where he died in 1842, in his forty-second year. His wife died at the same age, surviving him but two years. They were both devout members of the Christian Church. These families represent some of the leading citizens of this part of the State.

Mrs. Thompson Hendricks died in July, 1905. She was a devout member of the Christian Church, a woman of remarkably ability. When her father and mother died she was left a girl of seventeen or eighteen in charge of five younger brothers and sisters. These she cared for and she and her husband educated them.

DR. WALTER E. HENDRICKS was born on the old homestead farm of his grandfather and father, which farm the Doctor now owns, Nov. 16, 1852. He was educated in the township and Martinsville schools, read medicine with Dr. Benjamin Dodridge Blackstone, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1879. He came to Martinsville and became a partner with his preceptor in general practice for six years, when he began to practice alone. He continued alone until 1893, when he and Dr. C. A. Kessinger organized a company and built the

Martinsville Sanitarium. They sold out this sanitarium in 1897, and purchased and rebuilt the Home Lawn Sanitarium. Dr. Kessinger retired in 1903 and since that time Dr. Hendricks has owned and managed it. The Doctor is a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Knights Templars and the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Hendricks has given considerable attention to the breeding of high grade stock, giving especial attention to horses, hogs and Jersey cattle.

CHARLES A. KESSINGER, M. D., formerly proprietor of the Home Lawn Mineral Springs, at Martinsville, Ind., and now acting as its consulting physician, was born Feb. 8, 1853, in Athens, Ohio, son of Joseph L. and Mary Elizabeth (Jewett) Kessinger, both natives of Ohio. A family of seven children was born to them, three sons and four daughters, namely: Delia, wife of C. L. Poston, of Athens, Ohio; Dr. Charles A.; William L., of Kansas City, Mo.; Edgar J., of Nelsonville, Ohio; Louise, wife of H. C. Crippen, of Nelsonville; Sallie, wife of Harry C. Elliott, of Columbus, Ohio; and Sophia, wife of Edward L. Leslie, of Columbus.

Joseph L. Kessinger was a resident of Ohio all his life. He was a son of Andrew Kessinger, a native of Virginia, who migrated to Ohio in the early days of its settlement, where he engaged in a milling and later a mercantile business. The close of his life was spent at Athens, where he left three sons and one daughter, one of these sons being Joseph L., the father of Dr. Kessinger.

Joseph L. Kessinger was a merchant at Athens for many years. During the Civil war he was quartermaster for three years, in the 40th Ohio, and from that time through the balance of his life he filled federal positions. For several years during the administration of President Grant, he was one of the efficient officers of the internal revenue service, and was one of the collectors at the time of his demise, in 1886, at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. Kessinger had also been sheriff of Athens county. In religious belief he was a Methodist. Fraternally he was a Knight Templar Mason. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Jewett) Kessinger was a daughter of Edgar Jewett, a native of Ohio. He was a farmer all his life and lived to the age of eighty years. His family consisted of four daughters. Mrs. Kes-

singer died in 1884, aged sixty years. She had been a devout member of the Methodist Church for many years.

Dr. Kessinger was reared at Athens, Ohio, and secured his education in the public schools and at the Ohio University there. In 1873 he took up the study of medicine, and in 1876 he graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. In 1883 he began practice in Martinsville, and has continued there ever since, becoming more appreciated each year. In 1892 in association with Dr. W. E. Hendricks, he established the Martinsville Sanitarium, which they sold in 1899, buying then the Home Lawn Mineral Springs Sanitarium. This great institution gained large patronage from the Middle West, and has many patients from all over the Union, its healing mineral waters effecting some marvelous cures. Its prosperity has been, however, not only the result of the waters, but much is due the medical skill of both Dr. Kessinger and Dr. Hendricks and the care they give to all who come beneath this hospitable roof. Dr. Kessinger retired in 1903, but at the request of Dr. Hendricks, the owner, he has since acted as consulting physician.

On Sept. 18, 1883, Dr. Kessinger was married to Miss Julia D. Blackstone, daughter of Dr. B. D. and Mary J. (Worley) Blackstone. Fraternally Dr. Kessinger is a Mason, and belongs to Lodge No. 74, Martinsville. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. His pleasant home is located at No. 127 South Main street, Martinsville. He is held in very high esteem in this city, is a man of education, urbanity and professional skill, and is connected with many of the substantial enterprises of this vicinity.

J. MONROE FITCH, one of the leading young members of the Indiana Bar, was born July 12, 1871, near Paintsville, Johnson county, Kentucky.

James Fitch, grandfather of J. Monroe, was a native of Virginia, and as a pioneer removed to Kentucky by horse and wagon, being one of the early settlers of Johnson county, where he purchased land of the Government. He also bought, and held for a short time, a claim to another property, but this he sold for a horse and six sheep skins, land having but little value at that time. He finally sold a large tract of land which he had cleared, retaining, however, a tract of between five and six hundred acres, this land still being in the

possession of his descendants. He was well-known in his time, and was considered one of the good, public-spirited citizens. He lived to be over ninety years of age, and had these children: S., Henry, Jerry, Mahala and Sarah. James Fitch was a strong Union man, and served as a Union soldier in the Civil war.

S. Fitch, father of J. Monroe, was born about 1845, in Johnson county, Ky., and received but a limited education in the pioneer schools. He enlisted when but seventeen years old, in 1862, at Louisville, Ky., as a private of Company F, 14th Ky. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and he served until honorably discharged at the close of the war, in 1865. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Bull Run and others in which the 14th Regiment, Federal troops, engaged. There was also a 14th Regiment, Confederate troops, and these two regiments, having the same number, had many engagements, the latter being nearly exterminated at the close of the war. Mr. Fitch was taken prisoner and was held in the Andersonville prison for five months. On his return to his home after the war his health was badly shattered, and he died from the effects of army life in 1877, before he had finished the task of clearing his farm. He was married in Johnson county, Ky., in 1865, to Dorcas Daniels, born in that county in 1842, daughter of James and Betsy Daniels. To this union there were born children as follows: John C., who is engaged in business in Johnson county, Ky.; Henry; Charles P., a farmer in Kentucky; J. Monroe; and Columbus, who obtained an education in the schools of his native State and the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, and is now engaged in the mercantile business at Willard, Ky., being also cashier of the Willard State Bank (he was one of the men who captured the Willard State Bank robbers, two of whom were killed while attempting to escape). The father was a Republican in politics. He was a member of and deacon in the Baptist Church.

James Daniels, father of Mrs. Dorcas (Daniels) Fitch, was born in Virginia, and came to Kentucky a short time after the arrival of the Fitches. He took a claim on a large tract of land, and was a slave-holder, although he favored Union sentiments on the outbreak of the war. He was about ruined by the war, Morgan and his men taking much of his live stock and destroying much of his property. He had two sons in the Union army,

Jackson and Isham, the latter of whom was reported among the "missing." Mr. Daniels was a highly esteemed citizen and good agriculturist.

J. Monroe Fitch was reared on his father's farm, and was but six years of age when the latter died. His clothes, which were homespun, were made from the wool taken from the sheep on the farm, the clothing being made by his mother, who is still an expert spinner and weaver, using the old spinning wheel. All of the farm implements were of the crudest and most primitive design, the crops being sown and cultured with the hoe. The schools were also primitive, sessions being held in log cabins, with puncheon floors and benches, and were warmed by a large fire-place. The school attended by Mr. Fitch was two miles from his home and this he attended during winters, his entire term of schooling there probably not exceeding ten months. When he was but thirteen years of age he went to Tennessee, where he was engaged in railroading for a few weeks, but then returned to Breathitt county, Ky., working on a railroad for some time. His next occupation was at driving mules, continuing this for ten months, when he returned home, walking 125 miles through the mountains. Remaining at home but one night, he walked back to West Virginia, where he found employment on a railroad with his elder brother, John, for several months, and in 1891 went to Minnesota. Here he was engaged in farm work in Meeker county for two years, and in 1893 attended school in the Abbott district, working for his board for the county superintendent, Joseph E. Wining. He was encouraged to attend school by his patrons, and in the spring of 1893 went to Valparaiso, Ind., entering the Northern Indiana Normal School, when he took a full course, as well as the legal course, working his way through this excellent institution by waiting on table, cooking and acting as night police officer. Going to Chicago, he entered the Chicago College of Law, and was graduated therefrom in 1898, having saved the money for this course by the strictest kind of economy. He enlisted while in Chicago, in May, 1898, as a member of Troop F., 1st Ill. Cav., for three years, and served until honorably discharged Nov. 14, 1898, having been promoted to the rank of corporal for meritorious conduct. The war having closed before the troop was ordered to the front, it was disbanded and mustered out of service.

After his discharge Mr. Fitch came to Muncie with Charles A. McGonagle, who was one of his classmates. He at once engaged in the practice of his profession, and soon became well known as one of the most successful young lawyers of the Muncie Bar. Mr. Fitch is an excellent example of the self-made man. Through his own exertions and ability he has overcome many obstacles, and, from a humble birth in a Kentucky hill farm log cabin, has made himself a successful professional man and substantial citizen.

In his political belief he is a Republican, and in 1906 he was elected as a representative in the State Legislature. He is a Mason, being past master of Delaware Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M.; and he also belongs to the Red Men of Muncie.

ANDREW BROWN, one of the representative citizens of Fortville, Vernon township, Hancock Co., Ind., who is an honored survivor of the great war of the Rebellion, was born Nov. 21, 1842, in Hamilton county, this State, son of Henderson and Sarah (Hoagland) Brown.

Henderson Brown, father of Andrew, was born in McMahon county, Tenn., in 1812, son of James Brown, and when he was six months old his parents removed to Shelby county, Ky., where they raised one crop. They again moved, this time to Jefferson county, Indiana (then yet a territory), on the Ohio river, living there for two years when they bought land in Switzerland county, where they resided until 1827. On March 10th of that year, the family located in Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Henderson entering eighty acres, although he continued to reside on his father's land until 1838, when he located on his own land. He married, Oct. 5, 1831, Sarah Hoagland, born June 22, 1810, and died May 14, 1892. She had moved with her parents to Franklin county, Ind., in 1821, and in 1830, to Hamilton county. After marriage, in 1838, Mr. Brown and his wife settled in the woods and proceeded to clear a farm from the timber and brush, and it was at the latter home that Mrs. Brown's death occurred. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown: James, Margaret, Mary Ann (who died young), William, Andrew, Catherine, Miney, Hiram and Elizabeth. Two of these sons served in the Civil war, Andrew and Miney, the latter being in the 124th Ind. V. I. He died at home from the effects of a gun-shot wound and from

the exposure to which he was subjected while in the Confederate prison at Andersonville and elsewhere. Henderson Brown died Feb. 4, 1897. When he first settled on Fall Creek the place was one great wilderness, and no land had been entered between Fall Creek and the National Road, and Indians were still to be seen in numbers. The first year after his location there twenty-one Indians camped on his land along Fall Creek, hunting and trapping. Mrs. Brown at this time made seventy-five pounds of maple sugar and enough molasses to last a year, carrying all the sap and boiling it herself, in the meantime spinning flax while the molasses was boiling.

Andrew Brown was reared on the farm in Fall Creek and he received his education in the pioneer log schoolhouse. He enlisted at the age of nineteen years, at Fortville, Ind., Aug. 27, 1862, as a private in Company C, 79th Ind. V. I., for three years or during the war, and served until honorably discharged June 7, 1865, being mustered out at Nashville, Tenn. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and the Atlanta campaign until the fall of Atlanta, when he was disabled by sickness and confined in the hospital at Nashville from December, 1862, until March, 1863, when he was sent further north, and finally given a furlough. He rejoined his regiment in July. He was ever a faithful and brave soldier, and did his duty cheerfully.

After the war Mr. Brown returned to Indiana, and was married (first) in 1868 to M. J. Clark, by whom he had two children: William D. and Otto M. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Brown married (second) Lydia J. Leavitt, who died June 8, 1884, without issue. His third marriage, May 14, 1886, was to Eliza Beaver, born in Hamilton county, Ind., daughter of George and Betsy Ann (Ammerman) Beaver. Until 1900 Mr. Brown lived on his grandfather's farm of sixty acres which he had inherited and to which he had added ten acres, but in the year mentioned he sold out and removed to Fortville, where he has been a leading citizen to the present time. He is a member of Fortville Post, G. A. R., and in political faith he is a Republican.

WILLIAM D. HILL, M. D., a prominent citizen of Martinsville, Ind., and a successful physician of the Homeopathic School of Medicine, died in March, 1904. He was born April 25, 1831, near Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Ind., son of John and Elizabeth (Dan-

iel) Hill, natives of Virginia. Dr. Hill was one of a family of eleven children born to his parents, four of whom are still living, namely: Miss Vashti, who is residing on the old farm in Dearborn county; Elizabeth, of Canton, Ohio; Isabel, widow of Harvey Roberts, on the old farm; and Leah, wife of John Parks, of Hunt, Illinois.

Dr. Hill came of old pioneer stock, his grandfather, Eli Hill, being a very early settler in Dearborn county, where he cleared and owned a large extent of land. By birth he was a Virginian, but he died in Missouri, when about sixty years of age, having reared a large family. William Daniel, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Hill, was also a native of Virginia, and was an early settler on Wilson Creek, in Dearborn county. His death took place in the vicinity of Dillsboro, Dearborn county.

John Hill, the father of Dr. Hill, accompanied his father to Indiana and became a farmer in Dearborn county, securing a farm in Manchester township. This was still forest land at the time, and his remaining years were devoted to the clearing and improving of this property. His death took place in his eighty-seventh year, his wife having passed away at the age of forty-seven years. Both of the Doctor's parents were consistent members of the Baptist Church.

The boyhood of Dr. Hill was spent on his father's farm in Dearborn county, and he remained at home until past his majority. His education was obtained in the subscription schools, and subsequently he attended Franklin college, graduating from there in 1858. The next twelve years of his life were spent in teaching, first in the public schools in Dearborn county, and then three years at Vevay, two years at Ladoga, Montgomery county, two years at Franklin College, and three years at Huntington. The next four years were devoted to the study of medicine, enjoying the benefit of the lectures of the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. The young physician settled for practice at Centralia, Ill., but one year later, after the death of his wife, he removed to Ladoga, Ind., and was located here for about four years.

Dr. Hill then removed to Greencastle, Ind., and remained in practice there until October, 1900, when he came to Martinsville, and made his home in this city with his daughter, Mrs. Norman. He became well known through the county as a skilled practitioner, and enjoyed a

lucrative practice and the esteem of a wide circle of friends.

On Aug. 29, 1860, Dr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Smith, daughter of Cyrus G. Smith, and four children were born to this union, namely: Valeria E., who married Grant R. Norman, a trusted employe of the postoffice and a respected citizen of Martinsville, had children, Esther, Horace, Lois and Marie, and died April 12, 1905; De Witt C., who is in the employ of the Cable Music Company at New Orleans, La., and who married and has one child, Doris; Arthur J., of Leland, Miss., publisher of the *Leland Enterprise*, who married and has one child, Burton; and Hattie, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hill, who was born July 24, 1833, died Dec. 2, 1872. She was a woman of the highest Christian character, and a devoted member of the Baptist Church.

On Feb. 22, 1877, Dr. Hill was married (second), to Miss Anna M. Oliver, daughter of John H. Oliver. No children were born to this union, and Mrs. Hill died Feb. 25, 1900. She was also a member of the Baptist Church. Dr. Hill was long connected with that religious body, and was its treasurer in Martinsville. In politics he was identified with the Republican party.

JOHN W. CREAMER, a highly esteemed citizen of Elwood, Ind., and a veteran of the great Civil war, was born March 9, 1844, eight miles north of Greensburg, Decatur county, Ind., son of Philip and Elizabeth (Trees) Creamer, and grandson of Daniel Creamer.

Daniel Creamer was born in Pennsylvania, and came west to Ohio between 1818 and 1820, making the journey with horses and wagons. He was an early pioneer in Decatur county, Ind., and cleared up a good farm of eighty acres, becoming a substantial citizen. He was a Methodist in religious belief, and a Democrat in politics, and his death occurred in Wabash county, Ind., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Harrold. Daniel Creamer and his wife had children as follows: Philip; John; Mary Ann, who married Jacob Harrold; Sallie, who married Jordon Abbott; Patsy, who married Felix Whitehead; and one daughter who married John Waits and died in early married life.

Philip Creamer was born June 18, 1818, in Hamilton, Ohio, and he was ten or eleven years of age when the family located in Indiana. On the journey to this State the chil-

dren drove the cattle, walking all of the way. Philip Creamer was brought up on the farm in Decatur county and helped to clear it from the wilderness, and when twenty-one or twenty-two years old he was married to Elizabeth Trees, born about 1820 in Rush county, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Trees. Peter Trees came from Ireland to America in a sailing vessel, and his family first settled in Rush county, Ind., in an early day, and then moved to Hancock county, and at Warrington, that county, Peter carried on a mercantile business, and there both he and his wife died advanced in years. Their children were: William, Sally, Ann, Elizabeth, John and Jedediah. For about eight years after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Creamer resided on the homestead in Decatur county, Ind., and then went to Madison county, settling on 160 acres in Van Buren township about 1851. Here Mr. Creamer erected a log cabin and started in to clear his farm, adding thereto, from time to time, until he owned 360 acres. He erected a comfortable frame residence and a large log barn. After the death of his first wife, who passed away in the faith of the Methodist Church, at the age of forty-five years, and who was the mother of all of his children, Mr. Creamer married Amanda Smith. He died old in years in the faith of the U. B. Church. His children were: William R. (a soldier in the Civil war), John W., Harvey, Henry, Simeon B. and Philip.

John W. Creamer was between seven and eight years of age when he came with his parents to Van Buren township, Madison county. He attended school in one of the first school houses in the township, at White Hall, two miles from home, he and his brother William R. boarding at a tavern kept by Johnnie Moon. Their father would come for them once a week and take them home on horseback, all three riding the same horse. He then attended school at two and one-half miles from home, but later a school was built on his father's farm. He was reared to the hard work of the farm, and was carrying on agricultural pursuits when, at the age of nineteen years, he enlisted, in the little school house on the farm, Jan. 1, 1864, as a private in Company K, 130th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and he served until honorably discharged, being mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 8, 1865, having served his country nearly two years. His service was in Kentucky, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee,

North Carolina and Virginia. Company K was recruited in Madison, Grant, Tipton and Wabash counties by Capt. Jesse Butler, first lieutenant William Dillon, second lieutenant Frederick Cartwright, and reported from Kokomo, Ind., when it was organized as a company, and mustered into United States service by Capt. H. K. Thatcher, 14th U. S. Inf., from Dec. 29, 1863, to March 16, 1864. They left via Indianapolis and Louisville, Ky., for the field in Tennessee March 16th; arrived in Tennessee March 19, 1864, after which they saw service in that State, Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina. The regiment was mustered out of service at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 2, 1865; left for Indianapolis, arriving Dec. 13th, when it was paid off and honorably discharged Dec. 14, 1865. Its battles were: Buzzards Roost, Ga., May 9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 15-16, 1864; Pumpkin Vine Creek, June 2, 1864; Lost Mountain, June 17, 1864; Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., July 2, 1864; Decatur, Ga., July 19, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864, to its capture; Lovejoy Station, Ga., Sept. 6, 1864; Franklin, Tenn.; Nashville, Dec. 15-16, 1864; Kinston, N. C., March 9-10, 1865, and many skirmishes. Mr. Creamer spent one week in the hospital at Rome, Ga., but with this exception was in every engagement, march or skirmish of his company, and did his full duty as a brave, cheerful, willing soldier. After the war he returned to the homestead, and here he engaged in farming. He was married March 4, 1875, in Van Buren township, to Martha Jane Pearson, born near Cadiz, Henry county, Ind., Jan. 12, 1854, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (McCormick) Pearson. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Creamer settled on his father's farm, where they resided for six years. He had bought forty acres in the woods in Van Buren township after the war, and this he cleared and lived upon for twenty years. He then sold it and bought a 110-acre tract in Henry county, on which he resided one year, when he bought property and located in Elwood, March 1, 1898. He is a member of Elwood Post, G. A. R., and he and his wife are connected with the Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Creamer have had the following children: James Franklin, born Jan. 12, 1876; Minnie A., born Dec. 11, 1877, married in February, 1895, Croten E. Glass, a farmer, and has two children, John Alexander and Wesley Ebert; Alonzo Donald, born May

7, 1881, died Nov. 9, 1883; and John Oliver, born Sept. 13, 1886, died Oct. 31, 1888.

Moses Pearson, father of Mrs. Creamer, was born in North Carolina, and came with his father to Henry county, Ind., where the latter cleared up a farm. Moses, too, became a farmer. In Henry county he married Elizabeth McCormick, who was born there, daughter of Abraham and Rebecca McCormick, the former a pioneer of Henry county, who sold his farm there, moved first to Missouri, and then to Oregon, dying in the latter State when between eighty and ninety years of age. The McCormicks were of Scotch-Irish descent and the Pearsons of English, and both were among the early Colonial settlers in America. Moses Pearson cleared a farm of forty acres from the woods, and about 1856 moved to Van Buren township, Madison county, and bought and cleared a farm of eighty acres. His first home, a little log cabin, was later replaced by a substantial frame house, and he built a good barn, and became a well-to-do farmer. In politics he was a Republican, and was sheriff of Henry county in a very early day. He and his wife were orthodox Quakers. His death occurred on his farm when he was aged forty-five years. His wife died, aged sixty-eight years, in Arkansas, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann Bragles. To Moses Pearson and wife were born children as follows: John, Mary Ann, Martha Jane and Cassinda Ellen.

JOHN HOWARD GROFF, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon at Cumberland, Marion county, Ind., was born in Chester county, Pa., May 1, 1854, son of John and Susan (Beaver) Groff. His grandfather died in Pennsylvania when he was over seventy years old. He was a miller by occupation, and became prominent and wealthy, owning a large estate in Pennsylvania. He came of German descent. He reared a large family.

John Groff, the Doctor's father, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a prominent and wealthy farmer of Chester county, Pa., where he died in 1885, at the age of sixty-seven. He was a plain, honest farmer, never aspiring to public notoriety, and bearing himself through life as an honorable, industrious and upright man. His wife, also a native of Pennsylvania, is still living at Berwyn, Pa. She is a consistent and worthy member of the Baptist Church, with which her husband was associated for many years. They had a family of

four sons and eight daughters, and seven of their children are yet living: (1) George G., now of Lewisburg, Pa., is a physician, and was brigade surgeon under General Miles in the invasion of Porto Rico, during the Spanish-American war. At the present time he is a teacher at Bucknell University, where he has had charge of the Scientific Department since 1879. For ten years he was president of the State Board of Health. (2) Charles A. is a resident of Chester Valley, Pa. (3) Dr. John Howard is mentioned below. (4) Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Isaac A. Cleaver, of Ardmore, Pa. (5) Deborah B. is the wife of Wilfield Rennard, of Beaver, Pa. (6) Sarah is the wife of A. A. Kelly, of Malvern, Pa. (7) Ulysses G. is a resident of Amherst, Massachusetts.

John Beaver, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Groff, was born in Pennsylvania, and came of Welsh and English lineage. He became prominent as a farmer, and died at the age of sixty years in Pennsylvania. Three of his sisters lived to be over ninety years of age.

Dr. John Howard Groff was born and reared in Chester county, Pa., where he secured his education in the public schools and at Norristown Academy, and he was graduated from Bucknell University in 1879. In 1882 he was graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary, and for ten years was a clergyman of the Baptist Church. While still preaching he took up the study of medicine, and in 1892, was graduated from the Indiana Medical College in Indianapolis. Since that time he has practiced medicine, giving his profession strict attention, and meeting with good success. He richly merits the confidence of his patrons and all his fellow citizens.

Dr. Groff was married July 12, 1882, to Miss Annie Dingley, of Jersey Shore, Pa., a lady of marked intelligence and culture, and a daughter of Funison and Margaret Dingley. To this happy union came four children: Susan Beaver, Charles Spurgeon, May Kinnerly and Howard Meredith. Mrs. Annie Groff passed away in September, 1887, at the age of twenty-eight years; she was a constant, devoted and faithful member of the Baptist Church.

On March 17, 1896, Dr. Groff married Miss Frances Merrill, a daughter of D. H. Merrill, and to this union have come two children, Frances and Helen. Mrs. Groff belongs to the Baptist Church, and is known as a de-

voted Christian worker. Dr. Groff is a working member of the Masonic fraternity at Millersville. At Shelbyville, Ind., he united with the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican. He came to Indiana in 1886, and had a pastorate at Lawrence, for six years, after which he removed to Cumberland. This was in 1897, and two years later he built his present home and office.

During the war of the Rebellion John Groff, the father of the Doctor, was very patriotic, and took much interest, not only in securing recruits for the front, but also in caring for the families of the soldiers. His was a family of small children and his means of support somewhat precarious, so that he felt himself hardly at liberty to go to the war, but he is gratefully remembered by the wives and children of the men at the front for his generous and deep interest in their welfare.

EDWARD RUDOLPH. The many attractions of Indiana's beautiful capital city make it a most delightful place of residence, and among the retired farmers who have taken advantage of these attractions and here established pleasant homes is Edward Rudolph. Mr. Rudolph is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war. He was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, May 26, 1839, son of Everhart and Mary A. (Galliger) Rudolph, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Everhart Rudolph came of stanch old German lineage, and was reared and educated in the Fatherland, where he remained until his emigration to America. In his native land he had learned the trade of millsmith, which he there followed as a journeyman for a number of years, traveling from place to place. Upon coming to the United States he located in Philadelphia and, being unable to find employment at his trade, forthwith began an apprenticeship to the bakery trade, which he there followed for a number of years, within which time he was married. He removed from the old Quaker City to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a few years, then disposing of his interests in this line and engaging in the operation of water carts about the city, supplying water for domestic purposes and building up a large and profitable enterprise. He was thus engaged until about the year 1848, when he removed to Decatur county, Indiana, and purchased a

farm of 120 acres, near Greensburg, about thirty acres of the tract having been cleared, while the principal improvement on the place was a small log house of the primitive order. In this he established his home, and then set himself vigorously to the task of reclaiming and developing his farm, his industry and good management being effectual, for he made valuable improvements in the way of buildings and placed the greater portion of his farm under a high state of cultivation, being known as one of the progressive and successful farmers of that section of the State. There he continued to reside until his children had attained maturity and left the old homestead and until his devoted and loved wife, who had been a true companion and helpmate, was summoned into eternal rest, and he then left the homestead and passed the declining years of his long and useful life as a welcome guest in the home of our subject, where he was accorded the utmost filial care and solicitude. He died at Newport, Ind., in 1891, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. He was a man of medium height but of strong constitution, and was ever an ambitious and assiduous worker, striving to make his every effort prolific in results, while his genial and kindly nature won to him the regard and friendship of all with whom he came in contact, his every action being directed by the highest principles of integrity and honor. While residing in Cincinnati he accumulated a good property and he ever provided liberally and generously for his family, but his kindness and sympathy were so extended to those unworthy that he met with heavy financial losses through those whom he had aided. As a farmer in Indiana he accumulated a competency for his old age, while the home life was one whose memories are hallowed to his children for all time. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the United Brethren Church, and in politics he was a stanch Democrat, though never an aspirant for public office. His parents passed their lives in the Fatherland, but several of his brothers and sisters became permanent residents of the United States.

Mary A. (Galliger) Rudolph, mother of our subject, was born in Philadelphia, her parents having been of Irish lineage and both having died when she was a child, leaving her without financial resources to provide for her rearing. She was taken into the family circle of a wealthy German butcher of Philadelphia,

and was kindly and considerably reared, being afforded good advantages. She had one sister, who became the wife of a Mr. Nelson, who became a resident of Indianapolis, where they both died, leaving one son Edward, who was for a number of years connected with the *Evening News* of this city.

To Everhart and Mary A. Rudolph were born six children, namely: Jane, who became the wife of V. Brown, both now deceased; Edward; William, who was a member of the 26th Indiana Battery during the Civil war, and is now a prosperous farmer near Greensburg, this State; Charles, likewise a Union soldier, now engaged in farming; Carrie, wife of Thomas Clark, a farmer of Decatur county; and Albert, a railroad man, making his home in Helena, Montana.

Edward Rudolph received his early educational training in the public schools of Cincinnati and was about ten years of age at the time of the family removal to Indiana. Here he attended the district schools as opportunity afforded, and early began to aid in the work of clearing and cultivating the homestead farm, remaining at the parental home until the age of twenty years, when his father gave him his time, and he forthwith began his independent career, continuing to be employed at farm work until the duties of patriotism enlisted a ready response from him. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 26th Indiana Battery, commanded by Colonel Rigby. This battery was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and proceeded to Harper's Ferry and thence to Winchester, Va., where about 11,000 troops had been mobilized, and shortly after the arrival of the battery the Confederate forces swept down and captured the entire command with the exception of the cavalry, which succeeded in cutting its way through, Generals "Stonewall" Jackson and Longstreet being in command of the Confederate troops. The members of the 26th Battery were released soon afterward, on parole, and the major portion of its members were sent to Chicago. A few days later several of the number, including Mr. Rudolph, took "French leave," and our subject returned to his home, where he remained until an exchange was made, when all the members of the battery met at Indianapolis and re-enlisted. The command was now assigned to the Army of the Tennessee and proceeded at once to the front, crossing the mountains with General Burnside and taking

part in the capture of Knoxville, Tenn., after which the battery continued in the campaign which brought about the subjugation of the entire northeastern portion of that State. Mr. Rudolph's command was on patrol duty, and at one time was surrounded by Longstreet's forces, which nearly effected a second capture. Thereafter the command maintained its headquarters in Knoxville until the surrender of Lee, soon after which its members were formally mustered out. They proceeded to Indianapolis where they were honorably discharged.

After the close of the war Mr. Rudolph returned to Decatur county, where he was married in 1866, and he then rented a farm, to whose cultivation he gave his attention for several years, at the expiration of which he was able to purchase a tract in that county, and there he made his home for a long term of years, applying himself energetically and with discrimination to the improvement and cultivation of the farm and developing a valuable property, while a due financial success attended his efforts and he became known as one of the substantial and influential citizens of that section. In 1890 he left the farm and came to Indianapolis, where he was engaged in business about two years, within which time he disposed of his farm, and he then retired from active labor, and has since continued his residence in the capital city, where he has a pleasant home.

In 1866 Mr. Rudolph was united in marriage to Miss Mary Murray, a representative of an honored pioneer family of Indiana. She was born in Franklin county, this State, daughter of Coburn Murray, who was an early settler in that county and prominently identified with its development, becoming one of its successful and influential farmers and stock-growers and a man honored for his sterling character. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Church, and in politics was a stanch Republican. He died in middle life, on the old homestead, the father of seven children, namely: Seth, a farmer; Isaac, formerly a farmer, but now engaged in business; Olivia, who became the wife of a Mr. Hazzard, and died in Shelbyville; Mary, wife of Mr. Rudolph; Esther, the wife of William Murrah, a farmer of Illinois; Maria, the wife of C. Murrah, of Indianapolis; and Coburn, a farmer, of Elwood, this State. Mrs. Rudolph, who had proved a most devoted wife and mother and who held the love of a wide circle

of friends, entered into eternal rest July 22, 1900, having been a sincere and consistent member of the Baptist Church. She is survived by two children, Charles and Carrie.

RICHARD HALL (deceased) was one of the old and venerable citizens of Indiana, long and prominently identified with the farming interests of his section of the State. He was born April 23, 1823, in Kentucky, opposite Madison, Ind., son of Zachariah and Mary (Hall) Hall, the father a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Kentucky. The father was a son of Henry Hall, and the mother a daughter of William Hall, although no relationship existed between them.

Henry Hall came of German parentage, and grew up in New Jersey, where he was reared a farmer. Coming to Kentucky at an early day, he subsequently moved into Indiana and entered land eight miles from Madison, which he converted into a good farm, upon which he lived and died. He reared a large family of children.

William Hall, the maternal grandfather of Richard, served in the war of the Revolution. He came to Indiana at an early day, locating in the vicinity of Madison. His children were: Henry, Squire, John, and Mary.

Born to Zachariah and Mary Hall were two children, John (who died unmarried), and Richard. Zachariah Hall and his wife were both members of the Baptist Church, and were among the most respected people of their community, where they were highly regarded for their Christian character and real worth.

Richard Hall, though born in Kentucky, was reared in Indiana, and after passing through a desolate childhood on account of the loss of both his parents at an early age, he served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade in Madison, Ind., and this trade was his means of livelihood for many years. For twelve years he worked at blacksmithing in Monrovia. He was a hard worker and economical, so that he gradually got ahead, and in 1872 was able to buy a 200-acre farm in the neighborhood of Bridgeport. To this place he afterward added forty acres, owning the entire property until his death. After buying his farm he gave up the blacksmith shop to devote his entire attention to his agricultural work, in which his career was eminently successful. Avoiding debt, he worked hard and lived frugally, and in time became a man of

means. During his active years he dealt largely in real estate, handling farms and other property, owning some productive tenements in Indianapolis. Mr. Hall began his business career at the bottom of the ladder, without even the advice of parents, and deserved much credit for his large success in life. Unalterably opposed to debt, he made his way by honest industry and careful economy.

Mr. Hall was married in Monrovia to Miss Emaline Weisner, a daughter of William Weisner, of North Carolina, where she was born. She was but nine years old when she came to Monrovia, Morgan county, with her parents. Her father was a farmer and tanner, and engaged in those lines at Monrovia, living an honorable and useful life. He left the memory of an honest man who had led an industrious career. His children were: Josiah and John, both of whom are deceased; Micajah, of Indianapolis; Abigail, the wife of J. Coats; Elizabeth, Mrs. Cavenish; Millicent, Mrs. Hadley; Matilda, Mrs. McCollum; Emaline, Mrs. Hall; Jaben, deceased; Sirena; and Asa W. The Weisners were worthy members of the Society of Friends, and were very highly regarded in the community.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hall were born the following children: William, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Solomon, who died at the age of fifteen years; Lucinda, who married John Fenton, and is deceased; Enos, a farmer, who is unmarried; and Abigail. The last named married James F. Smith, son of Jacob and Nancy (Bennett) Smith, and they have had seven children: Elva E., Zula N., Maud E., Owen L., Lawrence F., Lucile G., and Harold C. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Friends' Church. Her husband is engaged as a painter and paperhanger.

Mrs. Hall, who died April 11, 1902, was a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Hall died Oct. 2, 1903. He was a Republican but he never aspired to any political offices. He and his wife were well thought of in the community, where their worthy spent lives won them universal respect.

DANIEL B. HOLMAN, one of the most prosperous business men of Indianapolis, Ind., is conveniently located at the corner of Market and Delaware streets, where he conducts a flourishing real estate, loan and insurance business. He was born in Bartholomew county, Ind., Aug. 9, 1849, son of James R.

and Isabel (Burnett) Holman, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively.

Martin Holman, the paternal grandfather of Daniel B. Holman, was a native of Kentucky, and died in that State when well advanced in years. It is very probable that he was a farmer. He and his wife Betsey reared a family of five sons and one daughter.

The maternal grandfather was William Burnett, who was born in Kentucky, but who was an early settler of Bartholomew county, Ind., where he cleared and improved a farm. His wife's maiden name was Witt. William Burnett lived to the unusual age of ninety-six years, but his first wife was considerably younger when she passed away. After her death he married again, the Christian name of his second wife being Melinda. By his first marriage he had eight children.

The children born to James R. and Isabel (Burnett) Holman were as follows: Elihu W., of Bartholomew county; Nancy J., married William Brumfield, of Kentucky; Daniel B.; James B. of Kentucky; and Sarah, who died at the age of seventeen years.

By occupation James R. Holman was a farmer. Coming to Indiana at an early day, he settled in Bartholomew county, where he engaged in farming. After his wife's death, he returned to Kentucky, where he died, aged over seventy years. Both he and his wife were Methodists. He held various township offices, and was one of the leading Democrats, being proud, however, of the fact that he never voted with the Knights of the Golden Circle. One of his warm personal friends was Governor Morton.

Daniel B. Holman, with his brothers and sisters, was reared in Bartholomew county, where they were afforded the educational advantages of the district schools. After he had finished his course in them, he went to the Quaker seminary at Azalia, and on returning home, began farming. Until he was thirty-five years of age, he worked upon the farm, and then embarked in general contracting, residing in Philadelphia, Ind., and furnished employment to many of the citizens of that place. In June, 1891, he came to Indianapolis, and located permanently, opening a real estate and loan office, which he still conducts, with remarkable success. Mr. Holman is manager of the real estate department of the State House Buildings Association, and the United States Building and Loan Institution,

and also does a large insurance business. He is president of the Crescent Loan & Investment Company, and is otherwise interested in various realty enterprises.

On Aug. 29, 1872, Mr. Holman married Miss Nancy J. Fields, daughter of Christopher and Mary (Hughes) Fields. The following children have been born of this happy marriage: Grace died at the age of four years; Edward, a molder by trade, married Dony Ellenbaugh, and has two children, Fred and Will; Mary Isabel is clerk of Stout's & Shepherd's courts in Indianapolis; Cora married Milton McCord, and has one child, Ruth; William F. died at the age of ten years; Minnie, Goldie Bessie and Victor L. are all at home, bright, healthy young people. Mr. Holman is not identified with any religious denomination, but attends the services of the Universalist Church, and believes that churches are very necessary to elevate the moral tone of a community. Mrs. Holman is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Holman is a Democrat, and he served as United States Deputy Marshal under President Cleveland.

The pleasant home of the family, owned by Mr. Holman, is at No. 715 Bates street, and he also owns considerable other realty throughout the city. For a number of years he and Mr. Hackedorn have been associated in real estate and other matters, and both are recognized as honorable, reliable and enterprising business men, and experts in all matters pertaining to real estate and its values.

ISAAC BRENNEMAN (deceased). Among the prosperous farmers of Perry township, Marion Co., Ind., one who was well and favorably known throughout the county as a man of energy, industry and thrift, was Isaac Breneman, who was born in 1826, in Lancaster county, Pa., son of Henry and Fanny (Weian) Breneman.

Henry Breneman, the father, was a native of Pennsylvania, as was his wife, and they came to Marion county, Ind., settling in Perry township, where they purchased a farm of 160 acres and made extensive improvements upon their property. Here the mother died when fifty years of age, and the father resided upon the farm until within three years of his death, which occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Heiny, when he was eighty-three years of age. Two children who lived to

maturity, were born to these parents: Catherine, Mrs. Heiny; and Isaac.

Isaac Breneman took charge of the home farm a number of years prior to his father's death, and successfully operated it until his own death. The property is now owned by Mrs. Breneman, and is a very desirable farm, being located about three miles south of Indianapolis, and five miles northwest of Southport. This farm is in a fine state of cultivation, the dwelling and barns as well as other outbuildings are in a good condition, and modern methods are pursued in its cultivation. When the farm was purchased by Henry Breneman, almost all the land was in timber, all of which has been cleared away and planted in crops best suited to the soil.

In 1854, Mr. Breneman married Miss Eliza Whitford, daughter of Earl and Betsey (Ward) Whitford, and five children were born of this union: Henry, George and Isaac, and two who died in infancy. Henry died at the age of two years and two months. George passed away when in the strength of his manhood, at the age of thirty-two, after having been for years his mother's comfort and standby. Unlike many young men, he preferred his home and mother to outside pleasures, and his loss was a heavy one to her to whom he had shown such devotion. Isaac, the youngest of the family, and only surviving child, resides with his mother, and conducts her farm for her.

Mr. Breneman was a Democrat in politics, and was a hard-working, industrious man. In religious convictions, Mr. Breneman was not identified with any church, but was a kind-hearted, liberal-minded man, of sterling worth of character. Mrs. Breneman is a consistent member of the Methodist Church and a lady of high Christian character.

The parents of Mrs. Breneman, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Whitford, were among the early settlers of Marion county, having come to this locality from Saratoga county, N. Y. Mrs. Breneman was born near Saratoga Lake, in 1826, and a sister, Ellen C., two years younger, widow of Richard Webb, also resides in Perry township. Mr. Whitford died in July, 1854, aged sixty-six years, and his wife survived him several years, dying when about seventy-six or seventy-seven years old. In religious belief he was a Methodist, while she was a Baptist. The father of Mr. Whitford was a native of England, while the maternal grand-

father of Mrs. Breneman was John Ward, a native of New York, who lived and died near Saratoga Lake, and who was a soldier in the war for Independence, serving as a life guard of General Schuyler.

In her beautiful home, surrounded by the comforts of life, Mrs. Breneman is enjoying a well-earned repose. She stands very high in the estimation of her neighbors as a most estimable lady and kind and generous friend.

JOSEPH B. SULGROVE is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Indiana, and a native of the capital city of the State, where he still resides. He also has the distinction of being a veteran of the Civil war.

Mr. Sulgrove was born in Indianapolis Sept. 6, 1843, son of James and Catherine Sulgrove. The parents were distantly related. The father was born in 1804, in Ohio, and was of English descent; the name was formerly spelled Sulgrave. The mother was a native of North Carolina, born in 1803, and their marriage was solemnized in Indianapolis, where James Sulgrove took up his residence in 1822, when that city was represented by a straggling and primitive village in the midst of the virgin forest, which surrounded it on every side. Here he and his brother Joseph, who came about the same time, became the pioneer saddlers and harness-makers, instituting operations on a modest scale but eventually building up a magnificent business, in manufacturing as well as wholesale and retail dealing. During the Civil war James Sulgrove, who had become the sole owner of the enterprise, held important government contracts, and furnished all kinds of equipment in the line of saddles, harness, etc. His wholesale department was located on Meridian street. In later years his sons had charge of the manufacturing branch of the business, but Mr. Sulgrove continued the enterprise himself until within a few years of his death, when he disposed of the same and thereafter lived retired. He was an able business man, and accumulated a large estate, being accounted one of the wealthy and influential citizens of the capital city. Essentially broad-minded and public-spirited, his influence was potentially exerted for the furtherance of the best interests of the community; he was kind and charitable, gracious in his personality, and imbued with the highest principles of honor and integrity so that he naturally commanded uni-

form confidence and esteem. In politics he was originally a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to the same and ever afterward supported its cause, though never an aspirant for office. He and his wife were the pioneers of the Christian or Campbellite Church in Indianapolis, having been prominently concerned in the organization of the first church society of that denomination, while many of its early meetings were held in their home. They also contributed liberally to the erection of the first Church building on Kentucky avenue, and were recognized as pillars of the church, while their home furnished entertainment to the clergymen of the early days. Mrs. Sulgrove was a leader in all departments of the church work devolving upon the ladies, while Mr. Sulgrove was equally fervent in his efforts, holding many official positions, including that of deacon, of which office he was an incumbent for many years. When a new edifice became necessary for the accommodation of the growing society, he became associated with Ovid Butler and Dr. P. H. Jameson, in the erection of a substantial and attractive church at the corner of Ohio and Delaware streets, which they presented to the congregation, having personally borne the expense of its erection and furnishing. More noble and worthy examples of Christian zeal and living are not often seen than those furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Sulgrove. He died in 1875, and his wife Jan. 19, 1865. Of their ten children we have the following brief record: (1) Berry (deceased) was a man of fine intellectual gifts, and was the author of a valuable history of Marion county. He married Mary, sister of Dr. P. H. Jameson, and had four sons, two now living, Lester and James, both of whom reside in Montana. Lester is a librarian at Helena, and James is an attorney-at-law. Their mother died in Montana in 1906. (2) John M. died at the age of fifty years, unmarried. (3) Louisa A. is the wife of E. J. Martin. (4) Milton M., who was a soldier in the Civil war, died at Marion in 1903. He left two daughters. (5) Jerome died leaving five daughters. (6) Mary M. is the wife of John Reynolds. (7) James W. died in 1902, leaving two children. (8) Eli L. died in 1903, and is survived by four children. (9) Joseph B. is mentioned below. (10) Henry J. is engaged in business at Richmond, Ind., as a manufacturer of firemen's protective helmets. He resides in In-

dianapolis. All the children had attained their majority before the death of the mother, and all of the sons became identified with their father's business, becoming saddlers and expert harness-makers. Joseph Sulgrove, the uncle of our subject, was originally associated with his brother James in the business, but sold his interest to the latter after several years had passed, and then purchased a farm in Marion county, where he passed the remainder of his life, having been one of the successful and influential men of this section. He also married a Sulgrove, Alice Sulgrove, sister of Catherine, wife of his brother James.

In the public schools of Indianapolis Joseph B. Sulgrove received his early educational discipline, and as a boy he became identified with the business conducted by his father, gaining familiarity with all branches of the business and becoming an expert workman. In August, 1862, when nineteen years of age, he enlisted, becoming a private in Company E, 70th Ind. V. I., of which the late President Harrison was commander. The regiment was assigned to the 20th Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and Mr. Sulgrove continued in active service until the close of the war, participating in many of the notable engagements of the conflict and experiencing his full share of arduous service and hardships, though he was never wounded nor captured. He took part in the memorable Atlanta campaign and all others in which his command was engaged. The exposure and other hardships of his army career affected his health, and a sequel of the same was a partial stroke of paralysis which he endured a number of years ago and which compelled him to retire from all active work. At the time of Lee's surrender he was with his command in North Carolina, whence they proceeded to Washington, where they took part in the Grand Review and were mustered out in June, 1865. Mr. Sulgrove then returned to Indianapolis, where he received his honorable discharge. In recognition of his services and disability the government awards him a small pension.

As soon as he had recuperated Mr. Sulgrove became shipping clerk in his father's establishment, where he remained until the free mail delivery system was instituted in Indianapolis, when he became one of the first sixteen carriers appointed. After about three years of this work, he was obliged to resign on account

of disability resulting from his army service, and he then resumed work in his father's establishment. About this time machinery for the manufacture of harness was being introduced and Mr. Sulgrove became an expert in the operation of the same, and in this connection invented and patented some valuable attachments. He continued to be identified with this line of enterprise as long as he was able to give attention to active business, but in 1893 he suffered a shock of paralysis which completely disabled him, and he has since lived retired. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and his religious views are in harmony with the faith in which he was reared. Fraternally he is identified with Robert Anderson Post, No. 369, G. A. R., and with Union Veteran Legion, No. 80, of Indianapolis. He resides at No. 2112 Prospect street.

In 1866 Mr. Sulgrove married Miss Mary Louisa Marchant, who was born in Cincinnati in 1845, daughter of Isaac and Eliza Marchant, the former of whom was for many years engaged in the hotel business in Cincinnati. There his wife died, and he passed the closing years of his life in the home of his son, Isaac, Jr., in Indianapolis; his other children were Charles, John B. (of the National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio), and Mary Louisa (Mrs. Sulgrove). Mr. and Mrs. Sulgrove had two daughters, Alberta, wife of A. J. Rost, a business man of Indianapolis; and Mary M., the widow of Albert Brummer, residing in Indianapolis.

WILLIAM HENRY POTTER, a photographer at Indianapolis, is a past master of his profession, and one of those modern exponents of the science of photography, who have raised its productions into the artistic realm. He has been established in Indianapolis since 1875, and occupies a leading position in his line of work. Mr. Potter was born in Bedford county, Pa., Jan. 8, 1841, son of Jacob H. and Mary Ann (Mickle) Potter.

The family was originally from Virginia. The great-grandfather, John Potter, moved from that State to Pennsylvania, settling about forty miles south of Altoona. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-five. He had a small family. The grandfather was a flour miller, but he ran a woolen mill and owned a farm in Bedford county. He died in middle life, from the effects of an accident; his wife sur-

vived him until 1864, dying when eighty-five years old. They had four sons and one daughter.

Jacob H. Potter was born in Pennsylvania. In his youth he was a singing master and also a millwright, but he later became a physician. He moved to Ohio, living first near Canton, later near Massillon and finally at Jeromeville. His death was a most untimely one, as he was killed when only thirty-five years of age in a railway accident near Akron, Ohio, in 1852. His wife died in 1867, at Mansfield, Ohio, aged nearly fifty-two years. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. Of their seven sons, only two are now living, William H. and Ezra John, of Mansfield, Ohio.

The maternal grandfather of W. H. Potter was Griffith Mickle, a native of Pennsylvania. He was a blacksmith by trade, a maker of augers and the owner of a farm near Bedford. He lived nearer Baltimore than any other market, and used to haul all his grain thither, bringing back household supplies. He reached the age of seventy-five years. His wife, Rebecca (Polk) Mickle, died at the age of sixty-nine. She was a cousin of James K. Polk, President of the United States. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters.

William Henry Potter spent his boyhood largely in the vicinity of Jeromeville and Hayesville, Ohio. He attended the district schools first, and later as he was ambitious for a good education, by working on farms during the summers and teaching school in the winters for a couple of years, he was able to attend the Vermillion Institute, at Hayesville. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted Sept. 7, 1861, in Company E, 3d Ohio Cavalry, and was in the service for a little over four years and four months. He served in the Atlanta Campaign, was in most of the battles in that region, was captured by Morgan's men Nov. 8, 1862, and was exchanged and returned to his regiment in the following March. Enlisting as a private he rose to the rank of captain. After the war was over Capt. Potter returned to Mansfield, Ohio, and resumed the ordinary duties of a private citizen. He had saved from his pay about \$1,300 and with that he went into business with his brother Ezra J., as a photographer, but as the business was not remunerative enough for both of them, he resumed teaching for three years and also read law under Gen. Rolof Brinckerhoff. Later photography became a more lucrative occupation, and he joined his

brother again, making a specialty of photographic chemistry and the artistic side of the business. In 1875 he sold out his interest to his brother, and he has since been in business for himself at Indianapolis. At present his studio is at 27 East Ohio street. He has brought the art of photography to a high state of perfection, and his work is of an unusually high order. Besides being favorably known among the business men of the city, Mr. Potter is prominent in the First Presbyterian Church, to which he and his wife belong, and he is a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion. In politics he affiliates with the Republicans. He is widely known among the photographers of the whole country, and was elected president of the National Photographers' Association in 1885. In 1887 the work he exhibited won him several gold medals, and his work is known for its high finish and general artistic treatment.

Mr. Potter chose for his wife Miss Pearl Parr, daughter of Andrew Parr and wife (whose maiden name was Donaldson). They were married July 18, 1866, and are the parents of four daughters: Lillian, the eldest, married Walter S. Whitten, now of Sioux City, Iowa, and has one son, John E. Anne C. married Nathan Garhart, of Indianapolis. Pearl married Charles Barkhurst, of the same city. Lucille is unmarried.

REV. WEBSTER O. MOORE, a Christian minister, whose home is at No. 2821 Kenwood avenue, Indianapolis, was born in Rupert, Vt., June 24, 1840, son of Seth, Jr., and Ruby (Harwood) Moore. Both were natives of Bennington county, Vermont.

Seth Moore, Jr., always a farmer, spent his life in a home a half a mile from his birthplace. His death occurred Nov. 10, 1880, when he was aged seventy-one years and two months. His wife, Ruby Harwood, died in 1856, when she was forty-two years old. She was a Congregationalist, and he was not identified with any church. Of the eight children born to them six—four sons and two daughters—are now living: Dr. J. M., of Rupert; Miss Rhoda A., of Rupert; Rev. Webster O.; Rev. Franklin H., of New York; Seth M., on the old homestead; and Cornelia, the wife of Martin W. Smith, a merchant at Aurora, Illinois.

Seth Moore, father of Seth, Jr., was a farmer of Connecticut, where he was born of

English ancestry. When he died at Rupert, Vt., he was nearly eighty years of age, and the greater part of his life had been spent at that point. Joseph Harwood, the maternal grandfather of Rev. Webster O., was born in Connecticut, of English lineage, and was always a farmer. He died at Rupert, Vt., at the age of sixty-six, the father of five sons and three daughters.

Rev. Webster O. Moore was reared at Rupert, Vt., on his father's farm, and was a student in the Seminary at Manchester, and for two terms he attended Hiram College, at Hiram, Ohio. For a time he was a teacher at Constantine, Mich., and then attended Hillsdale College, completing his studies at the Northwestern Christian University. In 1866 he began preaching at Marilla, N. Y. Later he was employed at Cato, and at other points in that State, and in 1873 removed to Perry, Ohio, where he preached for a time, and was employed at various other places in that State until 1895. That year he came to Indiana, and took charge of a church at Martinsville, and later was engaged in Rensselaer. In 1897 he was called to Indianapolis, and here he remained actively engaged until his advanced years superannuated him. The Rev. Mr. Moore is not only a pulpit orator of ability and pronounced success, but his literary gifts are of a high order, and he writes for several religious publications, being a regular contributor to Dowling's "Our Young Folks."

Rev. Webster O. Moore was married Sept. 7, 1871, to Miss Annie Van Deusen, of New York, only child of James and Angeline (Ehle) Van Deusen. They have one son, DeWitt V., who is a civil engineer, and a partner in the Moore-Mansfield Construction Company; he married Miss Flora Mabel Berg, a niece of Samuel J. Compton, of Indianapolis, and she died Aug. 25, 1899, leaving one son, Berg DeWitt. In politics he is a Republican.

James Van Deusen and wife were both born in New York. He was a prominent shipbuilder, and was engaged in the building of the following vessels: "Monitor," "Great Eastern," "Fleet-wing," and "America," the last named vessel winning for this country the first cup in the race with England. He died in New York City March 8, 1866, at the age of forty-four years. His wife passed to her rest Oct. 26, 1859, at the age of thirty-six years, eight and a half months.

John Van Deusen, grandfather of Mrs. Moore, was born in New York, of Holland-

Dutch ancestry, and was a farmer near Palatine Bridge. His death occurred while he was still in middle life. He reared seven children. He was prominent in Masonic work. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Moore was John Ehle, who was born and reared at Canajoharie, N. Y., coming of Holland-Dutch ancestry. He was a contractor. His family consisted of four children.

Rev. Mr. Moore is one of the strong and popular preachers among the clergymen of the Disciples Church, and his ability as an orator is widely recognized. His writings are no less lucid; pungent and convincing. The son is a rising business man in Indianapolis, and his standing as a civil engineer in connection with the railroad service is remarkably fine and creditable.

LEWIS A. MILLER, who is one of the substantial farmers of Washington township, Morgan county, Ind., was born Dec. 16, 1833, in Westphalia, Prussia, Germany, where the family is one of age and respectability, son of Henry and Mary Miller, both of whom were born in Prussia.

Joseph Henry Miller, grandfather of Lewis A., was a mill owner, who spent his whole life in Prussia, dying there in old age, the father of three children.

Henry Miller, father of Lewis A., came to America in 1836, and worked at his trade of blacksmith for two years, accumulating enough money in this time to return to Germany and bring his family to America with him, in 1848, when he settled in Jackson township, Morgan county. There he bought 160 acres of land and lived upon it for about ten years, and then moved to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he made his home during the balance of his life, although his death occurred at the home of his son Christian in Missouri, in 1866, when he was aged eighty-two years. Mr. Miller was twice married, four children being born to his first marriage, the last of these to pass away having been Louisa, widow of Peter Boling, and she died in 1907, in Jackson township, Morgan county, at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Miller married (second) Mary, the mother of Lewis A., and she died some years before her husband, at the age of seventy years. Four of the six children of this marriage are living: Charles, of Cedar Falls, Iowa; George, of Luverne, Iowa; Jacob, of Washington township; and Lewis A. Both parents belonged to the Lutheran Church.

Lewis A. Miller lived in Germany until he was fourteen years of age, and there received a good, common school education. Since coming to Morgan county he has followed farming, and his industry has resulted in his becoming the owner of one of the large, finely improved farms of Washington township. It has required much self-denial and hard work, but Mr. Miller is now one of the substantial farmers as well as most highly respected and useful citizens. His first money was earned by working by the month, and as soon as he had accumulated enough, he put it into eighty acres of land. He had operated a threshing machine for some time previously, and had made considerable money in this way. Mr. Miller found a purchaser for forty of his eighty acres, and then he bought 130, improving all the time, and kept on adding, until now he owns a very fine property of 223½ acres, in sections 23, 26 and 27, which is generally conceded to be a very valuable estate. He has been practical in his methods and careful in his calculations, and his success is in every way satisfactory. He gives his attention to the raising of wheat, corn and stock.

On Sept. 30, 1858, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Sarah Lawrence, daughter of Amos and Praxana (Kezar) Lawrence, the former of whom was a native of Fitchburg, Mass., a millwright by trade, who came to Indiana in 1836. He claimed relationship to the Abbot Lawrence estate in England, but never received anything. He was also a cousin of Rev. Isaac Fletcher, a farmer of Morgan county, Ind., but a native of Vermont and of the family of Fletchers who became pioneers of Indianapolis. The trip to Indiana was made by wagon, and he located about five miles from Morgantown, in Jackson township, and engaged in farming. He died there in 1881. His first wife, Praxana (Kezar) Lawrence, died many years before her husband. She was a daughter of Captain Kezar, a soldier in the War of 1812, and was born in Canada. Mr. Lawrence married (second) Naomi (Choate) Reader, who still resides in Jackson township. Five children of the parents of Mrs. Miller still survive, namely: Mrs. Miller; Harriet, widow of Charles Sanders, of Jackson township; Praxana, wife of Edward Sanders, of Jackson township; Amos, of the same township; and Ida, wife of Commodore Brown, of Martinsville.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller: Maria, who died aged three

months; Alice, who died aged five years; Emma, who married John Skaggs, of Martinsville, and has three children, Frances, Hazel and Edwin; Henry, of Washington township, who married Gertrude Hess, and has six children, Howard, Helen, Harold, Dean, John and Mildred; Lillian A., wife of William Avery, of Plant City, Florida; William, a morman on an electric line in Indianapolis, who married May St. John, and has two children, Woody and Jack; Gertrude, a graduate of the high school at Martinsville, and formerly a teacher, who married William Hickman, a mail clerk, residing in Indianapolis; and Glenna, a graduate of the Martinsville high school. Mr. Miller has given his family educational advantages and they are recognized as intelligent members of society. Mr. and Mrs. Miller and daughters belong to the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is independent, while fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Lodge No. 274, Martinsville.

JOHN B. HUFF. Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Ind., is a part of the State particularly adapted to farming, and this being the case, a number of intelligent and progressive men have been attracted to the locality, and successfully carry on agricultural pursuits. Among them may be mentioned John B. Huff, who was born in Rushville, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1833, son of Daniel and Hannah (Turner) Huff.

During persecution in the seventeenth century members of the Huff family left England and went to Holland, representatives thereafter coming to America during Colonial days.

Jesse Huff, grandfather of John B., was in the War of 1812. Like the majority of the family, he was a farmer by occupation. His wife was Lydia Drake, and both were born in Pennsylvania.

Daniel Huff was born in Pennsylvania. He learned the trade of a cabinetmaker, but attracted by the promises of what was then the West, in 1843 came to Marion county, Ind., and located near Indianapolis, where he bought a farm and lived a peaceful, although hard-working life until his death in 1877. Success came to him as a result of his efforts, and popularity as well, for he was the only Democrat ever elected to office in Washington township. The good mother, Hannah (Turner) Huff, who was born in Rushville, Ohio, died in 1877. In early years the family had

been Quakers, but later united with the Methodists. Eleven children were born to this worthy couple, seven of whom are still living, and of them all, John B. Huff is the eldest. They have all been successful, upright and honorable, and stand well in the several communities in which they make their homes.

As did the others, John B. Huff received a good, common school education. In after life, he took pleasure in buying the old log schoolhouse in which he first went to school, as well as the one in which his own children attended. Remaining with his father until he was twenty-eight, he married, and purchasing a small farm, went to work on his own accord. Receiving a good price for his property he sold and then rented until June 23, 1867, when he came to Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, and purchased eighty acres, partly cleared. He has added to it until he and his wife have 172 acres in Hamilton county, and his wife has twenty-seven acres in Marion county. Upon this property he carries on a general farming business. Of late years his son has taken charge of affairs, so as to relieve the father of undue responsibility, and the farm is now one of the best in the county.

On Jan. 22, 1863, he married Margaret E. Roe, born in Marion county, Ind., a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Moore) Roe, both of Ireland, who came to the United States, when young, and became well known and successful farmers. They had a family of seven children, of whom Mrs. Huff was the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. Huff have three children: Dora A., at home; Ella, at home, a very successful school teacher; David R., who married Edna Beal, and has two boys, Arthur A. and Russell B. David has a farm of his own, and also manages that of his father.

Mr. Huff is a Democrat, and has always been very active in party work. In 1878, he was the candidate of his party for the office of county commissioner, and ran ahead of the ticket 1,000 votes, but was defeated, on account of the large Republican majority. Once more, in 1888, he ran again for the same office, and once more was ahead of his ticket, on account of his great personal popularity. Neither time did he desire to run, but he was induced to do so to oblige his party, who needed a very strong man in what is a Republican section. As a farmer, politician and family man, Mr. Huff has borne himself in a manner to win the respect and confidence of all. His keen judgment, knowledge of men,

and ability to foresee political situations, make him a wise leader of his party. In his farm work, he has ever taken advantage of improvements, and conducted his property according to modern methods. In his home circle he is a beloved husband and father, and his pleasant home is often the scene of happy gatherings, when he and his wife dispense a charming hospitality.

HENRY S. DAVIDSON, a substantial and highly respected citizen of McCordsville, and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1825, son of John and Fannie (Murphy) Davidson.

The Davidsons are an old Colonial family of Scotch descent, and John Davidson was born in Virginia, the son of Adonijah Davidson. Adonijah Davidson was an Indian fighter, and was captured by the Indians, being a prisoner for seven years, and, during this time, supposing that he was dead, his wife remarried. He lived to be an aged man, and died at the home of his son, John, in Clermont county, Ohio. The children born to him and his wife, so far as are remembered, were: John, Abednego, James, Sarah and Mary (who married (first) a Mr. Mattocks, and (second) a Mr. Gale).

John Davidson, father of Henry S., was born in Virginia, near the salt licks. When about eighteen years of age he enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812, and after serving out his term of service, re-enlisted as a substitute for another man. He served under Gen. William H. Harrison. He was married in Clermont county, Ohio, to Fannie Murphy, born in Franklin county, Ohio, daughter of James Murphy, an Irishman, who owned a small homestead in Ohio, being a pioneer farmer of that State. James Murphy's children by his first wife were: George, John, Ross, Jacob and Fannie. The mother died, and he married (second) a Widow Turck, who bore him one daughter, Betsy. He died in Ohio, advanced in years.

In 1835 John Davidson and his family started on their journey through the woods to their new home in Hancock county, Ind. The journey was made by wagons, and two cows were taken along. No feed for the cows or horses was necessary, as they could be pastured along the journey, where the wild pea vines grew luxuriantly. John Davidson entered 160 acres of land, and had begun to clear and improve his farm, when he died,

aged fifty-four years, ten months and three days. Mrs. Davidson lived on the farm with her children, our subject, Henry S., finishing the clearing of the land. Mrs. Davidson was born in 1799, and died in 1871. Being early pioneers the country was sparsely settled, the nearest neighbor of the family, John Brooks, living one and one-half miles away. When he first came to his new home, John Davidson built a log cabin. The first winter this cabin had no floor, the fire being built in the center of the cabin, on the ground. Mr. Davidson was very skilful with the broad axe and hewed out puncheons, making a smooth, tight floor, which his son, Henry, still remembers as excellent. Afterward Mr. Davidson hewed out puncheons and made a floor so tight, that after his land was cultivated to raise wheat, the floor was used as a threshing floor, the wheat being tramped out by horses. The wheat was then cleaned by being poured from a sheet on a windy day, thus being fanned. In the pioneer days there was no cheat in the wheat and it needed little cleaning. Although handicapped by an injury to one of his legs, John Davidson was a very skillful workman. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and while in Ohio he was class leader. Mr. Davidson always had prayers, night and morning, and the Methodist circuit riders made his house their home. The children born to this sturdy pioneer and his wife were twelve in number, and of these there were four pair of twins: McGuire, born May 18, 1822; George; Henry S.; James S.; William; David; Jonas; Eleanor (twin to Jonas), who died at the age of twenty-nine years; Mary, who lived to marry and rear a family; Martha (twin to Mary); Nancy and Sarah, and all of these children were born in Clermont county, Ohio, with the exception of the last two, born in Indiana. Five of the sons of this family were soldiers in the Civil war, as follows: Henry S.; James S.; George; Jonas, who was killed in the Morgan raid in Meigs county, Ohio, and David, who died at Grand Junction, Miss., of typhoid fever. All of these brothers were in Indiana regiments.

Henry S. Davidson was nearly ten years old, when he came with his parents to Hancock county, Ind. He can well remember the journey, made by wagon, John Davidson riding the near horse. The older boys, the oldest of whom was thirteen years old, walked, while the others rode. Five days they were on the journey, sleeping at night in the wagons,

and camping by the wayside. The family stopped three weeks at Indian Creek, while Mr. Davidson and some of the neighbors went ahead to the land he had purchased, and built the cabin. The friendly aid was given by the pioneers, as was the custom of those days, without a thought of being repaid. Henry S. Davidson was thus brought to live among the pioneers. He attended school in a log schoolhouse, two miles from his home in Hamilton county through the woods. Neighbors had built the little schoolhouse, which, for a window had a log, the length of the building, removed, the space being covered with greased paper to admit light. Hewed out puncheons were used as seats and the writing desk was fastened to the wall by pins. Mr. Davidson attended this school one winter, and learned to read, write and cipher, and could spell the elementary spelling book through. During the winter months, by the light of a shell bark hickory fire, the boys of the family would read the few books that they possessed, which they had brought from Ohio: the "Life of Daniel Boone," the "Life of General Francis Marion" and the "Life of General Washington," and afterward procured the "Life of Black Hawk," while the Bible was always well read. A pioneer preacher was a frequent visitor of the family, and although he could neither read nor write Nathan—or "Nat"—Barnes was a great favorite, and was greatly admired by the pioneers for his natural eloquence.

Henry S. Davidson learned to work as soon as he was old enough, in the clearing and cultivating of the farm. He was not yet twenty-one years of age, when his father died, he and his brother, George, at that time being in Clermont county, Ohio, where they were working in a brick yard, for their uncle, Jacob Murphy. On hearing the news they at once started home, walking the entire distance, 120 miles in three and one-half days. Having covered fifty miles the first day, they started late the next day making only eighteen miles. It was his father's wish, made before his death, that Henry S. should take charge of the farm, and this he did. He remained on the farm, caring for his widowed mother, for many years, and after the taxes had been paid would give her one-third of the income of the farm. He bought out the other heirs, purchasing from each all right, title and claim, and when his mother died the farm of 120 acres belonged to him, forty acres having been sold by his father.

Mr. Davidson was first married in Hancock county, to Jincy Ann Philpott, born in Hancock county, Ind., daughter of William and Celia (Martin) Philpott. William Philpott was a pioneer farmer of Connerville, Ind., and was a native of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson settled on the farm, and she died eighteen months later, leaving no children. Mr. Davidson's second marriage was to the sister of his first wife, Celia Philpott, and they were the parents of four children, Nancy, John, Austin and Clara. Nancy married Henry Bolinger, a farmer of Hancock county, and they have four children; John, a farmer in Hancock county, married Mary Wood, and they have one daughter, Edna. Austin married Ann Vallandigham, and they have two children. Clara married William Priest, a farmer of Hancock county, and they have had three children. Mr. Davidson's second wife died in 1865, in Louisville, Indiana.

On Sept. 27, 1865, Mr. Davidson was married to Margaret (Fletcher) Bills, born in Henry county, Ind., Jan. 1, 1831, daughter of Robert and Keziah (Tacket) Fletcher. Robert Fletcher was a pioneer of Henry county, Ind., and was born in Virginia, July 8, 1806, son of William and Margaret (Pickering) Fletcher. William Fletcher was a Virginian, and came as a pioneer to Indiana where he was killed by the fall of a tree in 1833, on the Wabash river. He had been a soldier, was captured by the Indians and for several years was a prisoner. His children were: Robert, James, William, Thomas, Andrew, Samuel and Jane. Robert Fletcher first lived in Ohio. He was bound out, as his father was a captive of the Indians, and worked thus until coming to Indiana. When about eighteen years of age he was united in marriage in Henry county, Ind., to Keziah Tacket, daughter of Lewis and Mary (Hickland) Tacket. The Tackets, as well as the Hicklands, were Virginians, and were pioneers of Indiana. Lewis Tacket was captured by the Indians when a youth, together with his mother, who had a baby in her arms. The mother was a small, frail woman, and her son, seeing how greatly fatigued she was, on coming to a river begged of the Indians to be allowed to carry her across the river. The Indian answered "Kin kin." Not understanding that the Indian meant "relative," young Louis said, "No, but she is small and will drown," and was allowed to carry her across. After this, seeing that

the child was a burden to the mother and might wear her out and delay the march, one of the Indians deliberately killed the baby and scalped it. When eighteen years old, young Lewis escaped and later rescued his mother.

Robert Fletcher settled in Henry county, Ind., and cleared up a farm, by his thrift and industry accumulating a substantial property of 800 acres of land. When he had married he possessed only his axe and twenty-five cents in money. He was a member of the Methodist Church, in which he was steward. By his first marriage he had these children: Mary, Andrew, Margaret, Lewis, Aphor and Robert. After the death of his first wife Robert Fletcher married Elizabeth Messic, and by her he had three children: ———, Emma and Alice. Robert Fletcher lived to be nearly eighty-one years old, dying on his farm in Louisville, Ind. He had one son in the Civil war, Robert, the captain of a company of an Indiana regiment.

Margaret Fletcher was first married to William Bills, son of John and Margaret (Conrad) Bills. He was a millwright by trade and settled in Germantown, where he died aged about forty-one years, the father of Robert, Margaret, Rev. James, Oscar and Charles. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and a highly respected citizen.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Davidson settled on the farm, purchasing more land, from time to time, and now owning 184 acres. In 1890 they located in McCordsville, since which time they have lived a quiet, retired life. Mr. Davidson enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war, in July, 1861, in Indianapolis, Ind., as a private of Company A, 11th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and served until honorably discharged April 24, 1862, on account of disability. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and did a great deal of work with the hospital corps, having been detailed to drive an ambulance.

Mr. Davidson and his estimable wife are both members of the Methodist Church, of which they have always been liberal supporters. In politics Mr. Davidson is a Republican. He was originally a Democrat and cast his vote for James K. Polk, but later became a Republican and voted for Abraham Lincoln. He is an honored member of the G. A. R. post at Fortville. He is one of the few original pioneers of Indiana, now living. He is a straightforward citizen, noted for his honesty and integrity, and as such, as well as a re-

spected veteran of the great Civil war, who responded to his country's call in her time of need, Mr. Davidson is highly respected and esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact. The fellow townsmen of Mr. Davidson have shown their confidence in him by his election to a number of town and township offices, among which may be mentioned that of supervisor of the township, and like all other offices he has held, he dispatched the duties of supervisor carefully and conscientiously, earning the reputation of being an able and efficient public official.

REV. JAMES HUGHES. No vocation among men offers greater possibilities for philanthropic work of every description—the lifting up of those in distress and the guidance of all—than the ministry. The representative of the Church who is true to his noble calling, who forgets self and merges his being in his life-work for others, is worthy of all praise and gratitude. Of these earnest souls no abler nor more devoted representative can be found in Johnson county than the Rev. James Hughes. He was born in Crawford county, Ind., March 11, 1828, his father being James Hughes and his mother Rebecca (Wilkes) Hughes. Both were natives of Indiana and to them were born six children, three sons and three daughters, the Rev. Mr. Hughes being the sole survivor.

James Hughes lived at Leavenworth, where he was engaged in the cooperage business, at which trade he was highly proficient. He died Dec. 25, 1827, his wife surviving him and marrying again, her second husband being Elihu Puckett. She resided with him in Clay county about twenty-two miles south of Terre Haute, Ind., at which place they both died, his demise occurring in the year 1861 and hers Feb. 1, 1863. To them were born three children, of whom two are now living, Lewis and Jeremiah Puckett. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Hughes of this narrative, was probably a native of Kentucky. The maternal grandfather was Samuel Wilkes, who claimed Indiana as the State of his nativity, and was a farmer by occupation, dying in Wright township, Greene county, Indiana at a ripe old age, leaving a family of thirteen children.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes was but eight or nine years old when his grandfather died, and he lived with his grandmother Wilkes until he arrived at the age of twelve years, when he

went to live with his mother, and continued with her until he arrived at the age of fourteen years. He then started out for himself in the general work of a farm hand for a Quaker named Siler, in Parke county, Indiana, in whose employ he continued for five years. He then removed to Carroll county where he married and worked upon the farm of Isaac Buckney for about eight years. Returning to Greene county he purchased an eighty-acre farm which he improved in many respects. In the fall of 1863 he was drafted into the Civil war, paying eight hundred dollars for a substitute, to raise which it was necessary to sell his land. About this time he entered the Ministry in the Methodist Protestant Church as an itinerant preacher, and traveled for the next twenty-one years preaching the Gospel. He then identified himself with the Missionary Baptist Church and has preached faithfully and with great ability ever since in that faith. Nearly five thousand people have been gathered together in the Church as the result of his efforts, and he has accomplished a great work throughout the section of the country in which he preached.

In 1866 he purchased a farm of forty acres near the county seat of Bloomfield, and farmed there for twelve years in connection with his preaching. He next removed to Shelby county, where he lived two years, and then returned to his home in Greene county. He afterward removed to Shelby county where he remained until 1900, coming at that time to Greenwood, where he purchased forty-two acres of land northwest of Greenwood on the Three Notch road, eight miles south of Indianapolis. This he still owns in addition to a fine home and lot in Greenwood where he now resides.

On March 8, 1849, he was joined in marriage to Caroline Cline, of Carroll county. She was the daughter of Ephraim and Margaret (Wilkes) Cline, and to them were born twelve children, three sons and nine daughters of whom four are now living: Mary, Christian E., Amelia and Elizabeth. Of these, Mary married (first) John W. Kidd, and had eight children: Cora, Clara, Ida, Allie, Stella, Beatrice, Horace D. and Charley; sometime after the death of her husband, she married (second) William Ball, by whom she had one son. Christian E. married Maggie Tyrrell, and they reside in Monroe county; they have nine children, among these being William R., Margaret, Lizzie Belle, James, Marshall and

Bonnie. Amelia married Emanuel Mies, of London, Shelby county, and has two children living, Keturah and Ila Alfred. Elizabeth married Joshua Crook and now lives on the old home place near Bloomfield, Greene county; they have had seven children, among whom are Sophelia, John, Edgar, Charles, Clara and Clarissa (twins).

Mrs. Hughes died June 10, 1883, in Shelby county, and by her request was taken home and buried in Greene county. On Feb. 3, 1885, Mr. Hughes married Sophelia A. Copple, daughter of Daniel Copple. She died in 1897. On June 9, 1898, Mr. Hughes married Miss Sarah C. Owens, the daughter of William and Susan (Power) Owens, her father being a native of Kentucky, and her mother of Indiana. They reside in Sugar Creek, about forty miles east of Greenwood.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes has won the admiration and respect of all who have known him, and by his eloquence and charitable deeds has been a great power for good in the community for many years past. He is justly beloved by all, whether members of his fold or not, for his teachings have at all times been liberal and progressive.

WILLIAM ROUSE was one of the representative and progressive farmers of Clark township, Johnson county. Starting in life with nothing, save willing hands and a heart beating high with courage and hope, he rose step by step as the years rolled by, until he became a most important factor in the community.

He was born in Sugar Creek township, Shelby county, Ind., June 29, 1838, son of Nathaniel and Lucinda (Francis) Rouse, both natives of Kentucky. He was one of twelve children born to them, five sons and seven daughters, of whom two alone now survive: Thomas, of Indianapolis, and Elmira, widow of Elias Wright, also of Indianapolis. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was a pioneer in Shelby county, buying land there for \$3.00 an acre, which is now worth \$80.00 an acre. He died in Shelby county at the age of forty-four years, in 1844, his wife surviving him for many years, and dying in 1882 at the age of seventy-five. Both were earnest and influential Baptists and highly esteemed by all who knew them.

Samuel Rouse, the paternal grandfather of William Rouse, came from Kentucky to Indiana among the early pioneers, settling in

Shelby county, and entering land from the government. He successfully reared a large family and lived to the ripe old age of four score years.

Upon his mother's side Mr. Rouse's grandfather was William Francis, who came from Kentucky to Indiana, locating in Sugar Creek township, Shelby county, near the Johnson county line. Here he cleared away the heavy timber and began work as a farmer. In those early days the Indians were numerous, and often a cause of uneasiness among the settlers, and wild game of all kinds was abundant. Deer, wild turkeys, squirrels and many other indigenous animals contributed largely to the food of the little colony. Mr. Francis spent the remainder of his life upon this farm of his own cultivation, dying at an even three score years. He had thirteen children, of whom only two are now living.

William Rouse was born upon the farm of his grandfather of whom we have last spoken, and there spent his boyhood days. When he reached the age of fourteen years, he moved with his mother to Johnson county, where he remained at home until about the age of eighteen years, when he went back to Shelby county and commenced working by the month, for his uncle Phillip Hoop. In that year he cut about forty acres of wheat with a cradle. He rented the farm which he later owned for two years, then went away for a like period, and then returned, purchasing this farm, containing 120 acres, upon which he built most of the present improvements, constructing a fine house and barn and other buildings upon it. He became the owner of nearly 300 acres of arable and highly productive land, and attained his substantial position solely through his own faithful work.

On Feb. 7, 1858, Mr. Rouse married Elizabeth Hoop, daughter of Ferguson and Nellie (Doble) Hoop, and of this union six children were born, five sons and one daughter, as follows: Oscar, Frank, Abner, Frederick and two children who died in infancy. Of these Oscar engaged in the elevator business in Indianapolis, meeting with success, but is now living on a farm at Acton, Ind., which belonged to his father; to him and his wife, formerly Lou Smith, were born two children, Freddie and Helen. Frank is a prosperous farmer in Shelby county; he married Emma Eastburn, and has two children, Myrtle and Harry. Abner for some years was a salesman for a Chicago publishing house.

Frederick is a farmer upon the home farm; he married Allyn Todd, and has one child Earl Radcliffe.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Hoop) Rouse died Dec. 29, 1889, at about the age of forty-seven years. She was an esteemed member of the Baptist Church in which she did much to promote its teachings. On July 3, 1893, Mr. Rouse married (second) Mary B. Laws, widow of Dr. Judson Laws, and daughter of George W. and Nancy (Bradley) Frances.

Mr. Rouse was a member of the Baptist Church, while his widow is a Methodist, both taking much interest in the work of their respective churches. For many years he was Church Treasurer and from the early age of fifteen taught in the Sunday-school. He was a member of Pleasant Lodge, No. 134, F. & A. M., also of Chapter No. 173, O. E. S., of Acton. To the latter his widow also belongs, being Worthy Matron and Past Matron in that lodge. Mr. Rouse early espoused the principles of Republicanism and always remained a staunch Republican. For several years he occupied the position of school director, and was also supervisor. He resided in his home neighborhood for almost seventy years, and had seen it develop from a wilderness into highly productive and beautiful farm land.

Truly the life of Mr. Rouse was one which the youth of today may well emulate. The keynote of it was always self-reliance, hope and courage to do each day what came to him and seemed best and right. He was entirely a self-made man, having no one with whom to divide the honors which came to him. Experience has shown that the men of his type are, almost without exception, well-rounded out and successful beyond their fellows, and Mr. Rouse was no exception to the rule. He died in January, 1908, at Acton.

JAMES L. WHITE. Probably no part of Marion county is so thoroughly representative of the best agricultural interests of the State of Indiana as that included in the township of Warren, and one of the prosperous farmers who has borne his part in the establishment of this prestige, is James L. White, born in that county, Dec. 12, 1838, son of George J. and Nancy (Martin) White.

Mr. White's paternal grandfather was born in Scotland, where he married and had a family of eleven children, six of whom are still living.

George J. White was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1801, while his wife was born in the same county in 1802. He came to Warren township, Marion Co., Ind., in December, 1838, and entered 160 acres of land from the government, at \$1.25 per acre, and was obliged to cut a place in the midst of the woods to put up his log cabin. Success seemed to follow him, and later in life he entered 140 acres in Lawrence township, owning 300 acres of land, the greater portion of which was cleared at the time of his death March 23, 1882. While he was a good Democrat he never aspired to office.

James L. White was married, in 1866, to Martha McConnell, daughter of Joseph and Mary (McAdoo) McConnell, of Ohio, who came to Indiana at an early day, and had eleven children, five of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. White have had five children: Charles, who died at the age of thirteen years; Eddie E., who married Henrietta Wagner, and is a farmer; Joseph, deceased; Jenny M. and Nancy M.

In his business operations, Mr. White has been very successful, and has eighty acres, all under cultivation but fifteen acres. He raises Jersey cattle, and does some dairy farming. His farm is well ditched, and tiled with some 300 rods of tiling. The improvements are all of his own making, including his comfortable home and fine barn, and the entire premises denote the thrifty character of the owner. In politics, Mr. White is a Democrat, and has served very acceptably as supervisor, although he has not desired office. His connections with the Baptist Church are of the most pleasant nature, and he is very highly esteemed in that denomination. Throughout the entire neighborhood, Mr. White is highly regarded and his worth as an exemplary citizen recognized by a large contingent of warm, personal friends.

EDWIN H. WINGATE represents an old pioneer family of Indiana, and was himself born in the State, in Indianapolis, Jan. 5, 1830. He is a son of Joseph and Nancy Wingate, who arrived here Jan. 10, 1826. The father was born in Shelby county, Ky., in 1790, and the family is an old American one, its history in this country running back several generations.

Joseph Wingate was one of a family of four children of whom he and his brother, John C. Wingate, came to Indianapolis. John C. Wingate settled in 1835 in Bainbridge,

Putnam county, Ind. The others of the family were: Susan, who married a Mr. Ball, and went to Missouri and lived near Independence until her death, and Mrs. Fanny Welsh, who removed to Alabama. All the family have passed away.

Joseph Wingate and his wife brought with them to Indianapolis eight children, and two more were born after their arrival in that city. Mr. Wingate was a tanner and currier by trade but when he arrived in the city he engaged in making bricks, and was among the first in the city to take up that work. The brick used in the building of many of the earlier structures in the city were made by him. In time he erected a tannery on the corner of Maryland and Pennsylvania streets, where he carried on business until his death, in 1834. Edwin H. Wingate was but a lad of four years when his father died, yet he had a very vivid memory of him.

Joseph Wingate married Nancy Wilson, who was born in Caroline county, Va., and was about the same age as her husband. Her father, James Wilson, was for seven years a soldier in the Revolution. He came of Scotch parentage. He married a Pickett, a member of the famous Virginia family of that name, and emigrated with his family from Virginia to Kentucky, where he passed the remainder of his life.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Nancy (Wilson) Wingate married Joshua Black, and she died in 1851. Of the ten children born to Joseph Wingate and his wife three only survive: Joseph F., of Greene county, Ind.; Sarah G., of Indianapolis; and Edwin H. All but two of the family lived to mature years. James died when he was about sixteen years of age; Robert lived to be twenty-five; Elizabeth married Samuel Jennison, and left a family; Agnes married Rufus Jennison; William L. died in 1899 at the age of seventy-nine years; Eunice died in childhood.

Edwin H. Wingate has passed all his life in Indianapolis with the exception of some seven years. His general occupation has been that of a merchant, in which he has been very successful. He has a pleasant home at No. 1634 College avenue. Mr. Wingate remembers when Indianapolis was but a straggling hamlet, and he has been identified with its growth and development through many years.

Mr. Wingate married Priscilla Shackelford, a native of Kentucky, and they have

three sons and one daughter, Edward, Charles, Alexander and Elizabeth, the latter at home. Mr. and Mrs. Wingate are members of the Methodist Church, and his parents were among the members and helpers of that Church in the early days, the father being a class-leader. Mr. Wingate is highly respected in Indianapolis, where his useful years have been crowned with many friendships.

ALBERT BONGE, one of the prosperous and successful farmers of Cumberland, Marion county, Ind., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16, 1833, son of Charles and Catharine (Waltz) Bonge. His grandfather, who died in Germany, was a distinguished military representative of the name, and was of royal blood.

Charles Bonge was born in Breslau, Germany, and educated himself for the legal profession in that country, but came to America in 1828, making his home in Zanesville, Ohio, where he went into the pork packing business. In Cincinnati he was engaged as a confectioner, and in 1834 he located on a farm in Hancock county, Ind. There he remained ten years, when he took charge of a hotel in Cumberland. In his latter years he carried on a general store in that place, where he died in 1880, at the age of eighty-two years. He and his wife, who was also a native of Germany, had a family of six children, five of whom are now living: Albert; Emma, wife of William Amsbury, of Tipton, Ind.; August, who died in 1863, while in the army, being one of the first to enlist under Col. "Lew" Wallace; Mary and Edward, both residents of Cumberland, as is Nannie, who is the widow of Adam Buchanan. The mother survived until 1899, dying at the age of eighty-seven. Both parents were members of the Lutheran Church. While still a lad Charles Bonge took part in the last campaign of the Napoleonic wars in Germany. For several years he held the position of postmaster and long served as a justice of the peace.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Bonge came to this country and settled on a farm near Zanesville, Ohio, where he died at an advanced age, leaving a large family.

Albert Bonge lived in Hancock county until he was eleven years of age, when his parents moved into Marion county, and here he reached manhood. In this county he has had his home continuously since 1844. Reared on the farm, he attended the old subscription

schools, and remaining at home until he was twenty-three years old he worked for ten dollars a month. When he had saved enough to buy a team and get a start as a farmer, he rented a place, and for twenty years cultivated leased land, and then he bought a farm of thirty-six acres. At the present time he owns 115 acres, part of which is in Warren township, and the rest in Buck Creek and Sugar Creek townships in Hancock county. All his life he has been a farmer, and has extensively engaged in sawmilling and in threshing, it being said of him that he threshed out more grain than any other man in Warren township.

Mr. Bonge was married Dec. 10, 1856, to Miss Hannah, a daughter of Isaac Ullery. She died in 1864, at the age of thirty-three years in the faith of the Baptist Church. Mr. Bonge was married (second) Feb. 22, 1866, to Miss Margaret Sandford. To this union were born one son and five daughters: Olive, who married Fred Hitzman, of Hancock county, and has four children, Albert, Katie, Eugene and Mary; Hannah, who married Frank Wiesa, of Warren township, and they have two sons, Arthur and Anthony; Carrie, who married Christ Redmeyer, of Cumberland, and has two children, Harry and Lottie; Frank, who died at the age of six years; Kate, who married John Longenburg, of Cumberland, and has two sons; and Lillie, who married George Carr, of Cumberland.

Mr. Bonge is a Republican, was supervisor several terms, and is at present superintendent of the gravel road.

JAMES M. HIGGS, formerly postmaster of Ingalls, Madison Co., Ind., and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., July 19, 1842, son of William M. and Amanda (Fuell) Higgs.

The Higgs family are of English stock, while the Fuells are of Kentucky stock of English descent. William Higgs, grandfather of James M., was a participant in the war of 1812, came to Indiana, settling near Brookville, about 1820, where he cleared up a farm of 160 acres, and became a reliable citizen. To him and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Bannister, were born these children: William M., John, Stephen, George, Frances, Elizabeth and Sarah. Of this family Stephen was a soldier in the Civil war in an Indian regiment, serving for three years, and participating in many battles.

William M. Higgs, son of William, was born near Brookville, in 1818. Some of the children of his father's family crossed the mountains from Virginia, traveling on foot through North Carolina and the picturesque Cumberland Gap, with a horse to carry such goods as were necessary. The party one night camped at the side of a great rock, called the Point of Rocks, which projects so much as to afford shelter. Many years later, James M. Higgs, when a soldier in the Union army, during the war, with his comrades found shelter under the same great rock. After marriage William M. Higgs settled on a part of the old Higgs homestead, and here he passed his active life, a typical pioneer and a highly respected citizen. A man of true worth, throughout his life he has maintained his integrity of character and is highly esteemed by all who know him. To him and his wife these children were born: James M., Emma Elizabeth, W—— Scott, and Edwin.

James M. Higgs received a common school education, and enlisted at Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., July 30, 1862, as a private of Company G, 68th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war. He served until honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., July 30, 1865. At Munfordville, Ky., he was captured with 4,000 Union troops, and paroled on the field, being afterward exchanged at Indianapolis at Parole camp. In Tennessee, Mr. Higgs was in many skirmishes, being a participant in many battles, including: Recaca, Hoover's Gap, Dalton, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, several days' fighting at Missionary Ridge and North of Knoxville, Dandridge, Strawberry Plains, Decatur, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Higgs was never wounded or sick, and was always an active soldier, doing his full duty promptly and cheerfully, and for meritorious and efficient service was promoted to the rank of corporal. He took part in all of the battles, skirmishes and marches in which his regiment figured, and was detailed a number of times on foraging expeditions, and while thus engaged was in several skirmishes in which his regiment was not engaged.

After the close of the war, having faithfully served his country, Mr. Higgs returned to Indiana, and settled down to farming on the old homestead near Brookville. He remained at home until 1867, when he married near Brookville, Sarah Jane Warne, born there Oct. 16, 1846, daughter of William and

Elizabeth (Wilson) Warne, the former a descendant of an old American family of Ohio and son of Elijah Warne, a pioneer of Franklin county, Ind. Elijah Warne was the father of the following children: Elijah, Jr., William, John, Sarah, Annie and Catherine. Of this family, Elijah, Jr., served in the Civil war, being a comrade of James M. Higgs, and received wounds at the battle of Chickamauga, from which he died. Mr. and Mrs. Higgs became the parents of the following children: Lettie May, born July 25, 1868; John W., April 10, 1870; and Manda Elizabeth, April 20, 1880.

After marriage James M. Higgs and his wife settled on land near Brookville, where they lived six years and then removed to Fayette county, settling near Everton, where they remained ten years. They then removed to Decatur county, and after residing on a farm in the latter place for three years located in Marion county, and settled near Indianapolis, where they stayed three years, Mr. Higgs being engaged in teaming. Mr. Higgs then located in Indianapolis for two years, three years near Tuscola, Douglas Co., Ill., and then returned to Indianapolis and re-engaged in teaming. Returning after a time to Madison county, he was there employed in the glass and zinc factories, and in 1899 settled in Ingalls, where his wife died Oct. 29, 1902. Mrs. Higgs was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a woman of a strong, upright character.

Mr. Higgs was appointed postmaster, July 1, 1901, during President McKinley's administration, proving an efficient, reliable and popular public official. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In political opinion he is a stanch Republican. Fraternally Mr. Higgs has associated himself with the Modern Woodmen of Ingalls, and is popular in his capacity as a member of this lodge as he was in his public life. His record is that of an honest, reliable and straightforward man, and he is one of Ingalls' good citizens.

SPENCER LAWSON, a survivor of the Civil war and an honored resident of Anderson, Ind., where he is engaged in cultivating his 134-acre farm, was born May 10, 1841, in East Tennessee, son of Allen and Susan (Marris) Lawson.

Allen Lawson was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., where he engaged in farming, and he died in 1847. He married Susan Marris, and

to them were born: William, who served in the Indiana Home Guards and participated in the skirmishes with the Morgan raiders; Mariah; Alfred; Spencer; Andrew; George W., a member of an Illinois regiment, who served six months, and was in several skirmishes; Dalzel, who served in the 16th Ind. V. I., who was mortally wounded at the battle of Vicksburg, and died three weeks later; and James K. In December, 1857, Mrs. Lawson with her children (except the eldest who was already married) came to Rush county, Ind., where her brother Dalzel Marris, a pioneer, resided in comfortable circumstances. The six-weeks' journey was made in a large covered, four-wheeled Conestoga wagon—the ends turned up like a canoe—and at night the little party camped by the roadside, Mrs. Lawson often remaining awake all night to keep the camp-fires burning. Although but a medium-sized woman she was very strong, and was a woman of many resources. At times but three miles a day could be made, the trip being made in the dead of winter, and the hardships many. At Jeffersonville, Ind., she traded one horse with the keeper of the penitentiary for a better one, and with this animal completed her journey to her brother's home. Her second marriage occurred about one year later, to Washington Hart, a widower who had come to Indiana from Tennessee in 1859. Mrs. Hart died at Stony Creek, Oct. 8, 1892, in the faith of the Christian Church.

Spencer Lawson was sixteen years of age when he came to Indiana with his mother, and after arriving in this State lived at home on the farm, receiving practically no education except a very meager schooling in Tennessee. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Anderson, as a private in Company K, 8th Ind. V. I., to serve three years or during the war, and he served until honorably discharged at Indianapolis Sept. 1, 1864. He took part in the battles of Black River, Mo., Sugar Creek, Ark., Pea Ridge, Ark., Cotton Plant, Champion Hills, Miss., Baton Rouge, La., Carrion Crow Bayou, La., and all of the skirmishes and marches of his regiment except the time when he was confined to the hospital. He was sick with lung fever at St. Louis and confined to the hospital there for two months, and at Cotton Plant was injured, this causing him to remain in several hospitals in the South. He was finally sent to the invalid camp at Indianapolis, where he was engaged

at guarding prisoners. After eight months he rejoined his regiment and participated in the battle of Helena, Ark., and at Lexington, Ky., at which place he was poisoned by drinking water, from the effects of which he was in the hospital for several weeks.

On June 12, 1858, Mr. Lawson was married to Charlotte Hart, born in Hawkins county, Tenn., Oct. 6, 1841, daughter of George W. and Martha (Marris) Hart, and to this union were born five children: Amos H., Alice, Effie L., Rosella and John Wesley. Mr. Lawson is a member and was at one time trustee of the Christian Church, in which faith his wife died. He has always been a liberal supporter of the church in his neighborhood, which he assisted to build. In political matters he is a Republican, and he is connected with Major May Post, G. A. R., at Anderson. He has always been an industrious, hard-working man, and he has increased the size of his farm from the twenty-three acres he owned in 1886 to its present size, 134 acres, all well cultivated. Mr. Lawson is highly esteemed in Anderson as a good citizen, and he has a war record of which any man might well be proud.

George W. Hart was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., and there engaged in farming until his removal to Indiana in 1843. He located in Rush county, and after some years moved to Madison county. He died aged fifty-six years, in the faith of the Christian Church. He was a Democrat in politics, and an industrious, upright man. To him and his wife were born the following children: James, Charlotte, Hezekiah (who was a soldier in the Civil war), William, Amanda, Jane, Hulda and Hiram, all now deceased except Jane.

JOHN WAGNER. Warren township, Marion Co., Ind., is located in one of the most fertile portions of the State, and there are many of the most substantial men of the Commonwealth engaged in agricultural pursuits. John Wagner, who is a successful farmer of this township, is justly included in this class. He was born in Center county, Pa., son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Dietz) Wagner, natives of Germany, the former born in 1813. Marrying in the thirties, these worthy people left their native land for Pennsylvania, and located in Center county, that State, but later moved to Indiana. Coming to Marion county in 1845, Mr. Wagner bought 160

acres, and won an excellent farm from the wilderness. Only two children were born to himself and wife: Christina, who married Adam Kealing; and John. In politics the father was a staunch Democrat, but did not seek office. He lived an earnest, upright life and was a faithful member of the Christian Church.

In 1869 John Wagner married Catherine Ellenberger, daughter of John and Harriet (Puder) Ellenberger, of German descent, and very worthy people. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wagner: Annie E., Catherine E., Henrietta L., John H., Cora M. and Flora L. (twins), Fred W. and Bertha R. All are married except Fred W., who at present is residing in California.

Mr. Wagner owns 109 acres of good land, all under cultivation, except nine acres of timber land. He carries on general farming, feeding his products to his stock. He raises cattle and Poland-China hogs, which he sells to the home market. While he is a Democrat in national matters, locally he votes for the man he deems best fitted for the position. His private concerns have been too numerous to permit him to accept office. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F., at Irvington.

Naturally Mr. Wagner is proud of his farm, a portion of which was cleared by him, and he has it all well ditched. He is constantly adding improvements, and is much interested in the progress made in agricultural matters, keeping himself well posted. His success is already marked, and he is making a constant advancement in his work. In addition to his standing as a farmer, Mr. Wagner is popular socially as are his family, and the hospitable Wagner home is the scene of many pleasant gatherings.

REUBEN M. ALFONT, a soldier of the Civil war, and a respected citizen of Green township, Madison Co., Ind., was born on the farm in Green township, on which he still resides, July 22, 1843, son of William and Elizabeth (Freeburn) Alfont.

William Alfont, father of Reuben M., was born in 1700, in France, and accompanied his father when a young man to New York City. He was fairly educated for his day and was a carpenter by trade. His wife Elizabeth was of Scotch stock, and they settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the sawing of mahogany for an importer of that wood. The father of Mrs. Alfont was born in Scotland,

and was a seafaring man in early years, serving in the British navy. He married Frances Davis, and in 1832 settled where the village of Alfont now stands. Here he bought 160 acres of land on which enough clearing had been done to build a log house, in which he lived one year, and then built a story and one-half frame house, which now stands in the village of Alfont. When the line for the Big Four Railroad was first surveyed, it ran directly through this house, but the surveyors made a slight change and thus saved it. Mr. Alfont cleared up his farm and became a substantial citizen. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Alfont were: Robert, John, William, Mary, Reuben M., Elizabeth, Annie and Jane. Three of these sons were in the Civil war, Robert, John and Reuben M. Robert was captain of Company G, 12th Ind. V. I., was in the three years' service and took part in many battles. John was in the 2nd Ind. Cav., three years' service, and died in the hospital at Evansville, Ind. William Alfont, father of this family, died at his home Dec. 9, 1852, survived many years by his widow, who passed away at Fortville, Oct. 5, 1891, aged eighty-six years. Both were members of the Christian Church.

Reuben M. Alfont was educated in the pioneer log schoolhouse, and grew up on his father's farm. On Aug. 6, 1862, he enlisted at Fortville, as a private in Company G, 12th Ind. V. I., and served until honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., June 20, 1865, and was mustered out in Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Alfont participated in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Jackson, Miss., and siege of Vicksburg, and was with his regiment employed here in holding the Confederate General Johnston in check. He was also at Missionary Ridge and was in the Atlanta campaign at the period when the Union troops were under fire for five months. He was also with his regiment on the battlefield of Resaca, at Kenesaw Mountain, and was at Atlanta on June 22, 1864 (where General McPherson was killed on July 22, when the general assault was made on Atlanta), and he participated in the battle at Jonesboro. Mr. Alfont is proud to have taken part in that greatest march in history, Sherman's March to the Sea, and subsequently in the backward march to Washington, through the Carolinas. The 12th Indiana had the post of honor at the Grand Review, leading the march which was reviewed by General W. T. Sherman and other famous officers. He was wounded at no

time, neither was he made a prisoner, nor confined in any hospital on account of sickness, but at all times was at his post of duty, and has a war record of which his descendants may well be proud.

After the war Mr. Alfont returned to his home in Madison county, where he took care of his widowed mother until her death. On Nov. 8, 1874, he was married to Catherine L. Wynn, at Muncie, born June 9, 1852, on her father's farm in Vernon township, Hancock county, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Likins) Wynn. Joseph Wynn was born May 5, 1809, in Franklin county, Pa., son of Thomas and Lucretia (Wood) Wynn. The Wynns were of Irish stock. Thomas Wynn was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Long Island. Afterward he became a farmer in Franklin county, Pa., where he reared a large family by three wives. Joseph Wynn, son of Thomas, was also a farmer, and he married Mary Likins, born April 26, 1822, in Beaver county, Pa., daughter of Richard and Catherine (Bason) Likins. Catherine Bason was a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Keysecker) Bason, of Virginia, but of Dutch stock. Richard Likins was born in Washington county, Pa., and was an iron molder at Beaver, Pa. The Bason children were: Catherine, Elizabeth, Thomas, Peter and Mary.

Joseph Wynn came to Madison county, Ind., when a boy of fourteen years and lived with his sister, Mrs. Polly Hiday. Mary Likins came with William Bannon, who had married her mother. She was twenty-one years old when she came, and was married Jan. 14, 1848, to Joseph Wynn. He was then a substantial farmer, settled in Vernon township, Hancock county. His first wife had been Miriam Jarrett, and their children were: David, Charles, Elizabeth Jane, Mary Ann and Margaret Catherine. The children of the second wife were: Catherine L., John Marion, Isaac Richard, George and Addie. Joseph Wynn was a very energetic, hard-working man, and from his beginning in the woods with sixty acres he acquired 309 acres which he improved. Here he died in 1891, aged eighty-five years. Two of his sons were in the Civil war: David, a member of Company G, 12th Indiana, and Charles W., in the 8th Indiana.

After his marriage Reuben M. Alfont settled on part of his father's farm, on which he had built a comfortable frame house and fur-

ther improved. Mr. and Mrs. Alfont are members of the Christian Church, in which he has been a deacon for twelve years. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and he voted both times for General Grant for the Presidency. Mr. and Mrs. Alfont are the parents of the following children: Fanny, William, Minnie, Walter, James, Clarence, Ernest and Dallas. Fanny married Otis Huston, a farmer of Vernon township, and their children are: Henry, Leroy and William. William, eldest son of Mr. Alfont, enlisted as a private in the 18th Infantry, U. S. Regular army, was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct after a service of eighteen months, and is now in the Philippines, having participated in and survived seventeen battles in those islands. Minnie, the second daughter of Mr. Alfont, married William Swope, and died aged twenty-four years, leaving no children. Mr. Alfont has always been a hard-working, industrious man, has reared an excellent family, and is universally respected in the locality which has been his home all of his life.

SYLVANUS BARNARD (deceased) was for many years an influential and public-spirited citizen of Clay township, Morgan county. He was born April 11, 1830, in Ohio, son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Davis) Barnard, natives of Massachusetts, who had a family of eight children, all of whom have passed away.

Frederick Barnard was one of the early settlers in Morgan county, Ind., coming hither from Ohio. He bought land near Monrovia, and there spent the rest of his life, dying when about seventy years of age.

Sylvanus Barnard was a young man when his parents came to Morgan county, and for some years he lived near Monrovia. He then moved to Centerton, and entered the employ of his brother, Dr. Benjamin Franklin Barnard, as an office boy. Later he started a little store in Rockingham, a half mile from the present site of Centerton, also purchasing a tract of land in the vicinity. During the day he attended to customers in the store, and spent a part of the night in clearing up his farm. Mr. Barnard became largely interested in real estate, and at the time of his death, owned 1,300 acres of finely improved land in Morgan county, on which were seven dwellings and all necessary barns, granaries, cribs, etc. Mr. Barnard established the noted Barnard Sani-

tarium in Martinsville, where the mineral waters of this locality were first used for medicinal purposes, attracting patrons from all over the country. During the Civil war, Mr. Barnard, although a Quaker in religious belief, was too loyal a citizen to remain at home. He entered a company of cavalry and served though the war as its captain. In politics he was identified with the Republican party. Mr. Barnard died June 14, 1901, aged seventy-one years.

On March 25, 1850, Mr. Barnard was married to Miss Elizabeth Sims, born Sept. 11, 1831, in Martinsville, on the corner where the Tarlton drug store now stands and where her father kept a general store in the early days, in an old log cabin. Her whole life has been passed in Clay township, and she has been a resident of Martinsville for the past thirty-three years. Mrs. Barnard's father, John Sims, died in 1841, aged fifty-eight years, and her mother, Anna (Winters) Sims, died in 1870, aged seventy-four years. She was a daughter of John Winters and wife, the former of whom was a native of Switzerland, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, but was later a resident of New Jersey.

The children born to the late Sylvanus Barnard and wife were: Benjamin, who died at the age of one year; Miss Nora, who lives with her mother; Jennie, who married James McCormick of Brownstown, Ill., and has children, Sylvanus, Marietta and Theodore; Henry, who married Bertha Hazelrig, deceased, and is a farmer in Clay township; and Frederick, who resides with his mother and manages the farm and the Barnard Sanitarium. The last named had charge of the settlement of his father's large estate, and now capably looks after all his interests. The family is a very prominent one in Morgan county.

DR. JOHN R. MOORE, a highly esteemed physician and progressive, public-spirited citizen of Lapel, Ind., was born April 7, 1862, in Hancock county, Ind., son of Henry and Eliza Ann (Barrett) Moore.

Dr. Moore received his early education in Greenfield, Ind., and after graduating from the high school entered the dental department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, Mo., graduating therefrom in 1887. The next year he graduated from the medical department of the same institution, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Lapel, Ind. He soon established a large and lucrative practice, and here he has continued

to the present time. The Doctor is a member of the Madison County Medical Society, and the Indiana State Medical Society. He keeps in touch with all of the latest improvements and discoveries by his subscription to the leading medical journals of the country, is a close student and careful, steady-handed surgeon, and he has won the confidence and trust of the community. In political principle the Doctor is a Democrat.

Dr. Moore was married May 10, 1899, at Fishersburg, to Henrietta Cook, born at that place, daughter of Dr. Daniel and Elizabeth (Walker) Cook, and to this union have been born these children: Rollin O., Frederick and Anna.

The Moores are of old New England stock, and were prominent in the early settlement of Massachusetts and Vermont in Colonial days. Paul Moore, grandfather of Dr. John R., was a physician and surgeon in the War of 1812, and his father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Dr. Paul Moore came early to Hancock county, Ind., and settling near Smithfield, cleared up a farm from wild land, and there spent the rest of his life, dying about 1845. He was the father of nine children, Rollin J., Julian, Sydney, Henry, Mrs. Eliza Walker, Mrs. Helen Smith, Mrs. Jane Barrett, Mrs. Christine Gant (of Greenfield), and Mrs. Charlotte King (of Fort Bragg, California).

Henry Moore, father of Dr. John R., was born at Minerva, Essex Co., N. Y., in 1825, and with his parents removed to Huron county, Ohio, in 1832. He received a good education, chiefly under his father, a highly educated man. He came with his parents to Hancock county, Ind., in 1836. Here he became a prosperous farmer, at the time of his death, Jan. 2, 1902, owning 400 acres of land. He moved to Greenfield in 1869, and engaged in mercantile business, and then in banking, becoming a director in the Greenfield Banking Company. He was one of the good citizens of the county, and for many years a member of the Methodist Church, being one of the founders of Methodism in this section, and for a number of years class leader and also the holder of other offices. He retired from active business in 1885, and from that time until his death lived a quiet life. On Nov. 14, 1847, Mr. Moore married Eliza Ann Barrett, daughter of Joseph Barrett, and to them were born these children: Paul, of Shelton, Neb.; Oliver P., of Lapel, Ind.; Dr. John R., of La-

pel; Mrs. Louise Johns, of Lapel; and Mrs. Lucinda Scott, of Washington.

The Barretts were of Scotch-Irish stock, the family originating in Scotland. The founders of the American branch came in Colonial days and settled in Virginia. They early migrated westward, and made a home in Hancock county, Ind. Mrs. Eliza Ann (Barrett) Moore was born in Cabell county, West Virginia, Oct. 27, 1826, daughter of Joseph Barrett, and was seven years of age when her parents came to Hancock county, Ind. She was the youngest of a large family of children. Her marriage to Henry Moore took place as above stated in 1847, and in 1850 she and her husband became members of the Methodist Church, to the doctrines of which they remained faithful all the rest of their lives. Mrs. Moore died Nov. 23, 1899, aged sixty-three years, and twenty-seven days.

WILLIAM M. CARSON, who is one of the leading merchants and substantial and esteemed citizens of Greenwood, was born in Johnson county, near this city, March 17, 1844, son of John L. and Elizabeth (Brewer) Carson, the former of whom was a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky.

James E. Carson, the paternal grandfather of William M., was a native of Virginia and reared a large family. In 1830 he removed with his family to Johnson county, Indiana, taking up Government land, in Pleasant township, and there his life was spent in clearing his farm and improving it, until his death, at the age of sixty years. The maternal grandfather, Abram V. Brewer, came to Indiana from Kentucky, when in middle life, and settled on the edge of Greenwood, where he passed the balance of his life, clearing his property and rearing his large family.

John L. Carson, the father of William M., came to Indiana, with his parents, when but fifteen years old, assisting his father and also entered Government land in Pleasant township. When he married, he was obliged first to cut out a place in the forest then covering the land, where he could build his log cabin, and there he reared his two children, William M. being the only survivor. Mrs. Carson died in Pleasant township, after a life of industry, March 22, 1901, aged seventy-eight years, Mr. Carson's death occurring in 1889, at the age of seventy-four years. They had been pioneers in their youth and witnessed wonderful changes in the many years vouch-

safed them. Both were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

William M. Carson was reared on the farm and remained there until the death of his father, in 1889, removing then to Greenwood and assuming the care of his mother. Soon after leaving the farm, he embarked in the furniture business and has successfully followed the same ever since. His education was obtained in the district schools, and through life he has had a good citizen's interest in them and has worked for their advancement. The furniture business so ably conducted by Mr. Carson is one of the leading lines of trade in the city, his large stock including furniture of all grades, stoves, pictures and frames, wall paper, window shades, carpets and undertakers' goods. His long experience has taught him the demands of the trade, and he notes among his customers, some of the most critical and fastidious buyers in the county. Mr. Carson still owns his father's old farm of eighty acres, and another, containing 102 acres, in the same locality. His farming operations are carried on by others, as his large business interests in Greenwood require his attention. He is reckoned one of the substantial men of the county and served as town treasurer for some years, and also as treasurer for the school board. For three years he served on the board and was active in the promotion of needed reforms.

On Sept. 8, 1864, Mr. Carson was married (first) to Miss Harriet H. Wheatcraft, daughter of Malachi and Sophia (Bradford) Wheatcraft, and two children were born to this union, namely: Minnie C., who married Thomas E. Kelly, has one son, William E., and lives on the home farm, east of Greenwood; and Albert L., who is a member of the business firm known as the Greenwood Lumber Company and Planing Mill, and who married Nora Todd, daughter of Isaac M. and Rachel (Brewer) Todd. Mrs. Harriet Carson died April 16, 1881, aged thirty-six years. She was a devoted and active member of the Presbyterian Church. On May 22, 1882, Mr. Carson was married (second) to Miss Mary E. Peek, daughter of Jackson and Susanna (Johnson) Peek, and sister of Grafton Johnson, Sr., of Johnson county, and one son has been born to them, Emerson, who is engaged as a partner in the store with his father. Mr. and Mrs. Carson are leading members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an

elder and for sixteen years was Sunday-school superintendent.

In politics Mr. Carson is a Republican. He is one of the directors and the treasurer of the Greenwood Building and Loan Association. As a business man, Mr. Carson has combined the thrift of his Scotch ancestors with the industry of his Dutch ancestors and has prospered in an honorable and legitimate way, and enjoys universal respect and esteem.

MRS. ANN G. WILSON. The venerable lady whose name opens this record, is one of the most highly esteemed residents of Indianapolis, occupying a pleasant home at No. 526 South Senate avenue. She belongs to one of the honored old pioneer families of this section, and was born Feb. 29, 1820, at Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Joseph and Isabella (Burton) Greer.

Both parents of Mrs. Wilson were born in Ireland, the father in County Armagh and the mother in County Tyrone. Joseph Greer came to America in early manhood and landed at Philadelphia. There he married and followed his trade of linen manufacturing, subsequently moving to Lancaster, and from there to Pittsburg and later to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1822 he came to the little one-year old village of Indianapolis, determining to throw in his lot with the other pioneers. The trip hither had been one of great difficulty on account of the poor condition of the only available roads and high water in the unbridged streams. He found a log house hamlet, little more, and although the capital had been removed from Corydon to Indianapolis the outlook was not very promising for business, but he was optimistic and determined to have faith in the future of the town. At the first sale of lots he bought a block of ground on what was then South Mississippi street, but is now South Senate street, and on this same tract of land his daughter, Mrs. Wilson, resides.

Joseph Greer next purchased a double log house on Washington street, which he moved to the site he had bought, a great undertaking, as he had to cut a road through the timber to haul his log house to his ground. He cut down trees and made boards with which he covered the house, making it presentable and comfortable. At that time Washington street, now a handsome thoroughfare, was little less than a mud hole where traffic was continually impeded on account of its condition. Joseph

Greer paid \$1.10 an acre for his land, and considered that a high price. In his native land he had been thoroughly instructed in the manufacture of woolen and linen goods, and after he settled at Indianapolis he opened a factory and wove woolen, cotton and linen fabrics, and became a successful and substantial citizen. In politics he was a Democrat and fraternally he was a Mason. For many years he was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. His death took place in 1831.

Joseph Greer married Isabella Burton, daughter of Rev. Burton, who was a man of prominence and wealth in County Tyrone, Ireland. He was a liberal supporter of the Episcopal Church. His large family became scattered, and as the older ones had come to America, his wife with her twin daughters, Jean and Isabella, came also to this country in the hope of finding them. This hope was not realized, but they never returned to the old homestead, which is still in the possession of the family.

The children of Joseph Greer and wife were three in number, John, James and Ann G. John became an active business man, engaging in contracting and building, and having one of the first brick yards in Indianapolis, he made a part of the brick used in the construction of the old State House at Indianapolis and was concerned with other substantial citizens in many of the early enterprises of this city. He filled public offices at various times, and for a period was county commissioner. James Greer never married but became one of the capitalists of Indianapolis through wise investments in real estate.

On April 23, 1840, Ann G. Greer was married to Charles G. Wilson, who was born at Brookville, Ind., in 1815, before the admission of Indiana as a State. He was a son of John M. Wilson, and his grandfather was Rev. William Wilson, a Baptist preacher, who settled in Franklin county, Ind., and in 1792 bought a farm near Brookville. He was well known all over the Territory of Indiana, as he traveled back and forth as a pioneer preacher. John M. Wilson moved from Brookville to Connersville, and there Charles G. grew to manhood. John M. Wilson served as high sheriff of Fayette county. The children born to him and his wife, who was a daughter of John Vincent, of Hampshire county, Va., were three in number: Minerva, Charles G. and Alfred V. The daughter married James Calfee. Alfred V. Wilson was a jeweler by

trade, and he settled at St. Louis, whence he went as a soldier in the Mexican War, and served with Donovan's expedition. He returned to St. Louis in 1849, went then to California, later was appointed on an Indian commission in the Northwest and he died at Walla Walla, Wash. John Vincent was born in England, and family tradition asserts that his father was a member of the English nobility. In boyhood John was kidnapped and brought to America where he was sold to a tailor in Virginia, and where he completed his apprenticeship. Later he was a soldier under Gen. Washington in some of the Indian wars, served through the Revolution, and after its close settled at Knoxville, Tenn. There he worked at his trade, and thus probably came into acquaintance with the family of Andrew Johnson, later President of the United States, a member of which he married. He came to the Territory of Indiana and subsequently acquired lands in Franklin county which are still held by his descendants.

John M. Wilson was a man of worth. For a long time he taught school and was interested in the educational advancement of the community. He platted the town of Marion, Franklin Co., Ind., and left many marks of his enterprise and public spirit.

To Charles G. Wilson and wife were born the following children: (1) Melissa, born in November, 1841, married Hugh J. Drummond a business man of Indianapolis and prominent Mason, and they had one son, James G., who has followed in his father's foot-steps; he married Eleanor Jameson (a grand niece of Dr. P. H. Jameson), and they have three children, Hugh J., Margaret and Helen. Mrs. Drummond is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. (2) John McCarty married Martha Starr daughter of John C. and Elizabeth (Ward) Starr, of an old North Carolina family, and they have one son, Alfred V., now in the insurance business in Indianapolis. They live at No. 605 Woodruff Place, West Drive. (3) Charles G. (4) Gabriella. (5) Anna M. (6) James G. (7) Helen G. (8) Beauty. (9) Randolph. Mrs. Wilson has survived almost all of her children. She was, with her husband, a worthy member of the old Wesley Chapel. Mrs. Wilson attended the first Sabbath-school in Indianapolis, the gathering being convened in Caleb Scudder's cabinetmaking shop. For many years she was very active in both school and church,

and was a leader in many of the charitable organizations of the infant city. Although the weight of years has settled on her, her memory is remarkable and she recalls in a most interesting way events of long ago.

BART SMITH, a descendant of a pioneer family of Indiana, a survivor of the Civil war and a most highly esteemed resident of Brooklyn, Ind., was born Feb. 5, 1837, in Owen county, Ind., son of Marcus and Malinda (Pearson) Smith, the former of whom was born in Indiana, and the latter in Bourbon county, Kentucky.

Samuel Smith, grandfather of Bart, was of Virginia, of English extraction. He removed to Ohio, and some years afterward came on horseback to Indiana. He entered a large tract of land near Gosport in Morgan county, and then returned to his Ohio home to make preparations for the removal. Before he could start for his new home, he died, leaving a widow and family. She carried out his plans, brought her family to Indiana in 1824, improved her land, bought a mill site and erected a grist mill, having good water power. This mill was a great convenience to the settlers for miles around, and the Smith family became widely known. This very capable business woman and estimable mother died in 1863. In Ohio her husband had been prominent in public life, and was treasurer of Muskingum county, a leading business man and a very influential member of the Whig party. The children of Samuel Smith and wife were: John, who died in this county; Lydia, who married Rev. J. Brown, a minister of the Christian Church; Samuel and Ira, who both died in Morgan county; Marcus, father of Bart; and James, who died in this county.

Marcus Smith was nine years old when his widowed mother moved to Owen county, and his youth and young manhood were spent in assisting her in managing and improving the homestead. He also worked about the mill, and remained at home until his marriage. He then settled on a place of his own. This was a heavily timbered tract and required hard work and much perseverance to place under cultivation. During his younger years he was prominent in all the events of his neighborhood, and as he was of strong frame and robust constitution, he was always a welcomed helper at the log rollings and cabin buildings which served to supply interest in

the lonely localities. He made many trips to New Orleans on flat boats, marketing the country produce.

When he married he built a log cabin on his land, but could not obtain any lumber for a floor, and he and his bride began house-keeping with an earthen floor and a blanket hung over the door opening. He later hewed out puncheons for a floor and shaved logs for a door and thus made the little home snug and comfortable. Although game was plentiful, Mr. Smith considered his time better employed in cultivating his land than in hunting, but his brother John was a great sportsman, and he kept the family larder filled with bear and venison. Mr. Smith was a man of social instincts and kind manner, and for a number of years was a valued local preacher in the Christian Church. He was careful and honorable in all business transactions, and at the time of his death owed but fifty cents. His heirs assembled and settled up his estate without the assistance of any legal advice.

Mrs. Malinda (Pearson) Smith died in 1896. She was a daughter of Bartholomew Pearson, of Kentucky, who was a pioneer in Indiana. He served with General Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, and later settled near Gosport, Ind., where he spent his declining years. He died at Paragon. His father, Shadrach Pearson, was of English extraction and served seven years in the Revolutionary war. At its close he settled in Virginia, was a frontiersman in Kentucky and became a man of affairs and wealth in his State. He was one of three sons born at one birth, all of whom grew into useful manhood. Their father gave them the Biblical names of Shadrach, Meschah and Abednego. The children of Bartholomew Pearson were: Malinda, mother of our subject; Milton, who died in Illinois; George, who died in Morgan county; Jane, Mrs. Peter Johnson; Mrs. Nancy Murphy; John, who died in Paragon; Sarah, Mrs. John Welch; and Albert, who died in the Cherokee Nation. All were members of the Christian Church. The children born to Marcus Smith and wife were: Bart; Samuel, a retired farmer at Spencer; Janet, Mrs. R. Percy; Presley, a prominent educator, a broad-minded citizen, and nominated by the Republican party for Joint Representative of Marion and Morgan counties; and Jesse, a teacher and farmer.

Bart Smith was born and reared in Owen county, and he remained at home, attending

the local schools until the age of eighteen, when he went to Decatur, Ill., and for a time conducted a store and butcher shop. Later he engaged by the month in breaking prairie land, and remained there three years, going then to Lafayette, Ind., where he enlisted for service in the Civil war. With Capt. Cox, of Lafayette, he enlisted in the 10th Indiana Battery for three years and was consigned to the command of General Thomas. Mr. Smith served four years, re-enlisting at the close of his first term, at Chattanooga, Tenn., in the same battery, with which he continued until the close of the war. He participated in many of the most serious battles of the war, the first one being Shiloh; then Stone River; three days at Chickamauga; Lookout Mountain; Missionary Ridge; Resaca; Buzzard's Roost; Burnt Hickory; Big Shanty; Marietta; Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. From there General Thomas took his troops to Franklin, Ky., and then to Nashville, where our subject was, at the time of Lee's surrender, suffering in a hospital with a cannon wound in the hip. He was detained in the hospital two months. At Chattanooga forty-two of his regiment were detailed to the 5th Indiana Battery, to go through the Georgia campaign; the remainder of the 10th Battery was put on a boat to patrol the Tennessee River. He remained there until he was mustered out, when he returned to Indianapolis and received his honorable discharge, in April, 1865. For several years after his return home he did little except trying to regain his health, but this he has never fully recovered. He was a true and loyal soldier, one who was always at his post, and he not only richly deserves the small pension his Government allows him, but the veneration and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Before he enlisted, in 1861, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Hancock, born in 1841, in Kentucky, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Gilpin) Hancock, natives of Kentucky, who came to Indiana in 1846. Mr. Hancock is one of the much esteemed residents of Spencer, but his wife died in 1894. He is a Methodist. The children of Mr. Hancock were: Charles, a farmer; Mary J.; Maston, a farmer; Zachariah, a soldier, who received a head wound at Gettysburg, and on recovering, re-enlisted and lost his young life at Antietam; and Lewis and William, farmers. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bart Smith were: Odin, clerk of the Circuit Court of

Morgan county, Ind.; Beatrice, Mrs. L. McNeff; Miss Bertha, who is deputy clerk of Morgan county; Rosa, who died aged eighteen years; and Lora H., managing the old homestead farm. Mrs. Smith is a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Smith's first employment after recovering from the hardships of his army life, was a short season on the railroad. Then he settled to farming near Paragon, remaining there eight years, and at the end of that time sold to advantage and purchased another farm near Hall, and on this farm he continued for thirteen years, improving and putting it into first-class shape. He was then elected sheriff, and removing to Martinsville served two terms in the office. During this time he sold the farm, but at the expiration of his official life, bought the one he now occupies, located two miles south of Brooklyn in the Whitelick Valley. It is a very desirable farm, well improved and productive. Mr. Smith carries on general farming and some stockraising, living an active and useful life, universally respected.

In politics he is an earnest Republican and very influential in his party. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic bodies, and to Emigration Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

HARVEY A. KIRK. One of the thrifty and representative farmers and successful stockraisers of Clay township, Morgan county, whose fine farm is located in Section 13, is Harvey A. Kirk, who was born Sept. 27, 1857, in Jefferson township, Morgan county, Indiana.

William Kirk, grandfather of Harvey A., came from Shelby to Morgan county, when a boy. There he was a farmer in Gregg township. Twice married, he reared a large family, and he died on his farm near Hall, Morgan county.

Daniel and Martha Ellen (Dow) Kirk, parents of Harvey A., were both natives of Indiana, the father of Shelby county and the mother of Morgan county. A family of thirteen children was born to them, the eight survivors being: Ella Mary, the wife of U. M. Hinson, of Jefferson township; Charles H., of Warren county, Iowa; Harvey A.; Mary E., wife of John Daily, of Monroe township; James E., of Jefferson township; Daniel P., of Washington township; Nathan F., of Jefferson township; and Benjamin A., of Monroe township. The father of this family spent his life in Morgan county, where he became

a prominent farmer and landowner, possessing about 600 acres of land in Jefferson township. His death occurred there in 1901, when aged seventy-three years, and his wife passed away in 1891. Both parents were members of the Christian Church, in which the father was an elder. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Kirk, Nathan Dow, was a pioneer in Morgan county, owned land in Jefferson township, and there he died in middle life.

Harvey A. Kirk is a well known citizen of Morgan county, where he has spent his life. He was reared on the farm in Jefferson township, and was educated in the district schools. His interests have always been centered in agriculture, and he has been very successful in all its branches. Married at the age of twenty-one, for the succeeding ten years he operated rented land, and then purchased the 230 acres which constitute his present valuable and attractive home. Here Mr. Kirk has a handsome, commodious residence and other buildings necessary for the conducting of large operations, his improvements equalling any in the locality.

On April 18, 1878, Mr. Kirk married Miss Maggie Johnston, daughter of William and Elizabeth (White) Johnston, and twelve children were born to this union, namely: Charles, Mattie and Hattie (twins), Harry, James, Myrtle, Ida, Alice, Clarence, Clara, and two who died in infancy. In politics Mr. Kirk is a Republican. Both he and his wife belong to the Christian Church, in which he is a deacon, at Martinsville.

Mrs. Kirk's parents came from South Carolina to Indiana about 1840, and settled in Monroe county, where the father died aged about sixty-five years. The mother resided at Bloomington until her death, Sept. 3, 1903, at the age of eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston had four children: Mrs. Kirk; Cassie, wife of C. A. Junkin, of Monroe county; Alice, widow of Frank Marlin, of Bloomington; and Ida, who married Charles Brown, of Monroe county, and died April 5, 1904.

REV. EDWARD P. JEWETT, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mooresville, Ind., and a minister widely known for his effective fighting of evil and immorality, was born at Hagerstown, Wayne county, Ind., July 18, 1857, son of Parker and Jane (Bowen) Jewett, the former of whom was a native of Milford, N. H., and the latter of Lebanon, Ohio.

The paternal grandfather of Rev. Mr. Jewett was born in New Hampshire, and died in his native State. His trade was that of a nail maker, which he followed to old age. His three sons were Joshua, Nathan and Parker, the first named of whom, died in Massachusetts when sixty years of age; Nathan died in New Hampshire, at the age of eighty-one years; and Parker came to the West, in pioneer spirit, stopping first in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then proceeding into Indiana and entering Government land in Randolph county. Joseph Bowen, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Delaware, and came to Indiana, in 1822, entering land in Wayne county, but later moved to Lebanon, Ohio. Mr. Bowen was a pioneer Methodist preacher, one who blazed the path for others to follow. For many years he followed the self-denying life of an itinerant preacher, traveling all over the settled portions of Indiana. His worthy example was followed by his three sons, two becoming itinerants, like him, and the other a local preacher. Grandfather Bowen died at the age of eighty-four years, leaving seven children. His ancestry was Scotch, and he possessed all of the admirable traits of his nation.

It was about 1835 that Parker Jewett settled at Hagerstown, Ind., opening up a blacksmith shop. His trade was learned in New York City, and he had followed it in Cincinnati, and he continued to work at it until within five years of his death, which occurred April 12, 1873, when he was aged sixty-four years. The mother was born in 1820, and died Feb. 10, 1907, at the age of eighty-seven. In girlhood she united with the Methodist Church, but after marriage, with her husband, adopted the tenets of the Presbyterian Church, believing that it were better to have the family undivided. After his decease she returned to the religious faith of her youth, and, now, with her children, enjoys and supports the church of her choice. Mr. Jewett was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a man of rectitude and high moral character. The children born to them consisted of two sons and one daughter, two of this family now living, namely: Rev. Edward P.; and Alice, who married Lorenzo D. Farlow, and resides five miles north of Hagerstown, in Wayne county.

The Rev. Mr. Jewett, until the age of sixteen lived in Wayne county where he attended the common schools and graduated from the

high school. In order to learn the trade of marble cutter, he went to Connersville, but returned to Hagerstown to pursue a higher course of study for a time. The young marble-cutter then went to Shelbyville and followed his trade, attaining great proficiency, and entering into partnership with J. H. Enos continued until 1881, when his partner dropped out and he operated the shop alone, having the largest establishment in his line in Shelbyville. His skill became great and he enjoyed much more than a local reputation.

All this time, however, from the age of eleven years, when he united with the church, through school and business success, the Rev. Mr. Jewett was conscious of a conviction which urged him to give up everything and enter the ministry. At length, in 1891, in Shelbyville, this voice could no longer be stilled, and in obedience, he sold his business at a sacrifice, put aside his promising worldly prospects, and in the fall of that year, joined the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, although he had been given a preacher's license three years prior to this, having been class leader in the Shelbyville church for a long time. The license had been given him unexpectedly, as an exhorter, later as preacher, and thus, in a way, he was prepared for a wider experience in the conference. His first charge was at Paris, Ind., where he remained for two years, this pastorate being followed by two years at Kent, three years at Morristown, three years at Milroy, and in the fall of 1901 he was appointed to the church at Greenwood. In 1903 he went to Indianapolis, and in 1905 came to Mooresville. His labors have met with remarkable success; during his first winter, he was gratified to have thirty-four converts under his preaching.

On Oct. 18, 1882, Rev. Mr. Jewett was united in marriage with Miss Alma Aten, born in 1859, daughter of Abram and Eliza (Thompson) Aten, of Johnson county, where they still reside. Four children have been born to this union, namely: Charles W., Chester A., Mary A. and Russell P. In fraternal association, our subject is a Master Mason, and a member of Greenwood Lodge of Odd Fellows. In politics he has always taken an intelligent part and cast his first Presidential vote for Garfield, supporting the Republican candidates ever since. The Rev. Mr. Jewett is a close student, a tireless worker, a promoter and encourager of all worthy enterprises, and a pow-

erful presenter of the truths of Christianity.

AARON ROSE, one of the well known and universally esteemed citizens of Washington township, Morgan county, who for many years was identified with the business and agricultural interests of this locality, was born May 29, 1829, in Sussex county, N. J., son of Andrew Dunham and Susan (Dickerson) Rose, both natives of New Jersey.

Andrew Dunham Rose, the father, was a son of Andrew Rose, who lived and died in New Jersey. He came West in 1838, and settled for a time in Blountsville, Henry county, Ind., but came to Martinsville in 1839. He bought land one mile north of the city, and continued to reside in Washington township the remainder of his life, occupying several different farms. Mr. Rose held the office of county commissioner at one time, and was for a long period a justice of the peace. His death occurred in 1880, when he was aged seventy-six years. His first wife Susan (Dickerson) Rose, died in 1856, from the effects of a runaway accident. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the three children born to this marriage but one survives, Anson Hastings, of Minneapolis, Minn. The second marriage of Andrew D. Rose was to Mrs. Hannah (Hart) Coleman, a native of Sussex county, N. J., who survived until 1894.

Aaron Rose was nine years old when he accompanied his parents to Indiana. His education was commenced in the schools of Morgan county, and completed at Asbury, now De Pauw University. Mr. Rose then engaged as a salesman with the firm of Frink & Alsip, in Martinsville, with whom he continued for two years. In 1850 he made a trip to California, and during his three years residence there engaged in mining and dairying. In 1853 he returned to Martinsville, where he embarked in a general mercantile business, but suffered a fire loss which, on account of having had no insurance, rendered him almost penniless. Mr. Rose then turned his attention to farming, leasing his father's home farm north of the city, and this continued to be his home until April, 1904, when the death of his wife and foster daughter caused him to go to the home of his daughter to live. Mr. Rose's estate now owns this fine property, consisting of 219 acres. The improvements are valuable, and this is one of the finest farms in the vicinity of Martinsville.

On April 3, 1853, Mr. Rose married Mrs. Elvira Sophia Johnson, daughter of Jacob and Sophia (Walters) Welty, and to them were born nine sons and three daughters, the seven survivors being: Covosso Wharton, who is engaged in a grocery business at Martinsville, married Belle Fancher, and has one child, Francis Farragut; Charles Dunham, who is professor of mathematics in Wesleyan University, University Place, near Lincoln, Neb., married Cora Butler, and has children, Elizabeth, Walter Butler and Julia; Wilbur Erastus, a member of the dry goods firm of Branch & Rose, Muncie, Ind., and property owner in Martinsville, married Louise Taylor; Hannah Sophia, married F. T. Singleton, publisher of the Martinsville *Republican and Daily Reporter*, and has two children, Rose and Mary; Jacob Walter, manager of the American Beet Sugar Company's factory at Grand Island, Neb., married Mabel Shirley; Anson Daniel, a lawyer, married Linna Stone, and they have one child, Margaret; and Aaron Gilbert, in the insurance and real estate business, also mail clerk in the Martinsville post-office, married Bertha May Johnson, of Chicago, and they have three children, Bertha, Robert and Louise.

Mrs. Rose was a native of Pennsylvania and one of a family of thirteen children. Her death took place Aug. 3, 1902, at the age of seventy-four years. She was a devout Christian, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a zealous worker in the missionary societies and an earnest promoter of the principles of the W. C. T. U. After the death of Mrs. Rose, Mr. Rose had the devoted services of Miss Mary Ann Smith, as housekeeper. She was reared by Mr. and Mrs. Rose from childhood, and in his advanced years was able, by her tender care, to return his former kindness, and she was much appreciated by him and his children, who all have homes of their own. Miss Smith died April 16, 1904. Mr. Rose was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and served as trustee, class-leader, steward and Sunday-school superintendent. For sixty-eight years he was an honored resident of Washington township, and he died Feb. 23, 1908.

JAMES W. MARTIN, who died April 6, 1902, was the oldest resident pioneer in Morgan county who was a native of Indiana. He was born Jan. 1, 1811, in Harrison county, and was reared among pioneer surroundings.

John Martin, father of James W., was born in Virginia of Welsh descent, and the mother, Mary (Wright) was a native of Kentucky, where they were married. She was a daughter of Thomas Wright, who was of Irish descent, and a large planter and slave owner in Kentucky where his life was spent. His children were: William, Anna, Andrew, Elizabeth and Mary. John Martin removed from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day. In 1809, after his marriage, he came to Indiana, then a Territory, and located on an eighty-acre tract of land which he entered as soon as it was put upon the market. At this time all this fertile, arable land was a wilderness, the woods filled with wild animals and Indians, with no communication with the outside world except by horseback along blazed trails. Like many another pioneer of those days, he became inured to hardship. He sold this tract after improving it, and about 1820 penetrated farther into the wilderness, entering a tract of eighty acres in Brown township, Morgan county. Here he built a log cabin, settled his family, and began and continued the improvement of his land until it became a fine, productive farm. He engaged later in stockraising, and grew into one of the solid, substantial men of his locality. He died in this home at a good old age, respected by all who knew him. Originally a Whig, in 1856 he went with the Democratic party, but never aspired to office, desiring only to be known for what he was, a plain, honest farmer who valued honor and integrity beyond the emoluments of political place. He served his country in the war of 1812. For many years he was a leading member of the M. E. Church, a class leader and a liberal contributor to its support. With his estimable wife, he was one of the first promoters of Methodism in the neighborhood, and his home was long the haven of the pioneer preacher, and many early meetings for prayer and praise were held in his cabin. Mrs. Mary (Wright) Martin was thrice married. By her first husband, whose name was McNeff, she had three children, Nancy, Thomas and William. Her second marriage was to a man named Evans and two children were born to this union, Samuel and David. To her marriage with Mr. Martin were born four children, viz.: James W.; Willis, born March 21, 1812, a farmer in Iowa; Wesley, of Iowa, now deceased; and Jane, Mrs. W. Swearingen, also now deceased. The mother died Aug. 3, 1842, and Mr. Martin

married (second) Widow Isabel Glascock, a sister of William Parks, and a member of a prominent county family. One child was born to this marriage, Mary, Mrs. McNeff, who resides in Clay township, Morgan county.

James W. Martin was nine years old when his father moved to Morgan county and he spent his life within its borders, becoming identified with its growth and wonderful development along agricultural and moral lines. His education was obtained in the primitive log school house of pioneer days, when greased paper took the place of glass in the windows, puncheons with pegs in served for seats and a very few books were made to serve for a large number of children. Mr. Martin recalled very clearly the days when it was no unusual event to secure a fawn on his present finely developed farm, game of all kinds being plentiful. Mr. Martin gained almost as much fame as Davy Crockett in his neighborhood, as a successful "coon" hunter, and he remembered the enthusiasm with which he and his associates hunted these sly animals. He assisted his father in the clearing and cultivation of the land and made himself very useful to other settlers in helping to build cabins and roll logs. In these days the young people of the land might not be satisfied with the sports which were enjoyed by the youths of Mr. Martin's early life, but they generally were of an innocent kind, and brought health and high spirits along with relaxation.

After his marriage at the age of twenty-two, he settled on land his father had entered in his name, and began domestic life in the woods. He soon managed to get his land opened to cultivation and his farm has ever since been self-sustaining. When he began to have a surplus, he hauled his wheat to Madison where he was paid fifty cents a bushel for it. Here he secured his supplies, one large item being salt, for which he was charged \$8 a barrel. The trip consumed eight days, but it was regarded as satisfactory as it did not require as long a time as it did for those farther from market. At that time the beautiful city of Indianapolis was but a village, and no trading of any account could be done there. Its houses were built of buckeye logs and many of these presented a strange appearance, with sprouts growing from the sides of the cabins. The first newspaper published in that city fell into Mr. Martin's hands, a small sheet which, however, showed enterprise and progressiveness.

Mr. Martin was something of a politician for a great many years, and he cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, some time before he attained his majority. In 1832 he had the satisfaction of repeating it, the ballot box in Clay township being a man's hat, which easily held all the votes cast. He was identified with the Democratic party ever after, taking an interest in public affairs but never wishing to hold office. Mr. Martin was a very successful farmer and stockraiser, and after the Rebellion he gave some attention to the handling of poultry. In securing plenty for shipment he made a trip to Iowa and spent about six months buying. He operated very successfully, and sold turkeys in New Orleans as high as \$48 a dozen.

On Jan. 8, 1833, Mr. Martin married Miss Mary A. Harper, born in 1812, in Kentucky, whose family came to Hendricks county, Ind., at a very early day, later removing to Missouri, where the father died. His three children were: Lucinda, Jemima and Mary A. The latter was a faithful and loving companion for her husband for sixty-five years. She passed away March 22, 1898, aged eighty-seven years. With her husband she worshipped for many years in the Methodist Church. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Martin were: John W., who resides on the old homestead, and who cared for his aged father as long as the latter lived, who has never married; Mrs. Sarelda Griggs, who died in 1857; Jane, Mrs. C. F. Rooker, deceased; William, a prominent farmer in this township; George, who died in 1857; Mary, who married Jesse Rozier, who served in the Civil war, and after his death married John Burge, of Madison township; Lambertine, of Hendricks county; and Sarah, who died single.

Although Mr. Martin reached the age of ninety-one years and three months his mind was as clear as in youth and his many vivid recollections of early days would make a very interesting history. He was most highly esteemed in his locality and was affectionately known as "Uncle Jimmy" far and near. In every sense his life had been a success and his old age was cheered by the affection of dutiful children. His son, John W. Martin, inherited the old homestead, where he and his father had lived so long. He has thirty acres of the old farm. A nephew, Alonzo Rooker, and wife keep house for him. Alonzo Rooker was born in Madison township, son of Fletcher Rooker and Jane Martin. On July

3, 1900, he was married to a daughter of William and Emma (Wright) Martin. Mrs. Rooker is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Rooker have five children, John Millard, Agnes Irene, Gladys L., Emma Marie and William Fletcher.

REUBEN S. ALDRICH, deceased, a very prominent citizen of Waverly, Ind., and a worthy descendant of a well known pioneer family of the State, was born Oct. 9,* 1824, in Decatur county, Ind. He was reared among the pioneers and assisted in the clearing of the land, and was educated in such schools as the locality then afforded. His parents were Barlow, Jr., and Pheba (Smith) Aldrich, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Adams county, Ohio. The family is of English ancestry.

Barlow Aldrich, Sr., grandfather of Reuben S., was a native of New York, a farmer by occupation. About 1814 he moved to the Territory of Indiana and settled in Decatur county, where he entered land and improved a fine farm from the wilderness. He remained there until 1833, and then removed to Morgan county and entered some valley land along the rich bottoms of the White River. Six years later he died at this home, leaving a large estate and a family of children. He was a Whig in his political faith, but was noted for his tolerance of the opinions of others, his kind neighborliness and his public spirit. His agricultural life was a success as he was a man of practical method, and he was well and widely known in his locality. His death in 1839, removed one of the pillars of Methodism. His children were: Mark, Luke and Esbin, who all three died in Posey county, Ind.; Paris, who died in Decatur county; Barlow, Jr., father of our subject; Hannah, Mrs. D. Ross; Alzada, who married Hiram Whetzel, and both died in Iowa; Doratha, wife of Benjamin Mills. Almost all of the family embraced the Methodist religion.

Barlow Aldrich, Jr., son of Barlow, was born in 1799, and came with his parents when they settled in Decatur county. He assisted in improving the homestead farm and grew to vigorous manhood, hardened by the deprivations and hardships of pioneer life. He went to Ohio to secure a bride, and then came back to Decatur county, and settled on his father's farm where he remained until 1833. He then preceded his father to the White River Valley, and bought from a squatter a small tract of

land with a cabin and ten acres poorly cleared for cultivation. Six months later, his father and the family came and made a permanent settlement here. After the death of his father he continued in improvement and cultivation, and although he suffered many inconveniences, he became a man of ample means and of much repute in his locality. Produce was marketed at Lawrenceburg, Ind., where salt and other necessities could be obtained, but until the town of Waverly was platted, in 1840, going to mill was a long journey. The building of the State canal gave a fine water power to Waverly, and one of the most valuable improvements was the building here of a grist mill, and soon a very satisfactory milling and trading place was found here near home. At this time it looked as if Waverly would outstrip Indianapolis, as the latter was making but slow growth, had no railroads and was a poor market for many years. Mr. Aldrich lived to see the wonderful development which later took place, both in the city and country, and his efforts were always on the side of progress. He became a prominent man, a substantial farmer and stockraiser and one of the most valued citizens of the county. In the Methodist Church he was very prominent and beside liberally contributing to its work efficiently filled many official positions. He was a prime mover in the building of the first church here and hauled the logs with his own ox-team. He started the first Methodist society which soon bore fruit in a higher moral tone permeating the neighborhood and a greater regard for the rights of others. In politics he was a Whig. Prior to the time of county commissioners, he was one of the three township trustees to whom all business was referred. His death took place in February, 1872, his seventy-three years of life having been filled with good deeds and kind acts to his fellow men. His most estimable widow, Pheba (Smith) Aldrich, survived until 1891, she then dying at the age of ninety-one years. She was a daughter of Joel Smith, a native of England, who settled in Ohio and followed milling and farming. He was prominent in the Methodist Church. His children were: Jane; John; Clarinda; Elizabeth, Mrs. J. McCoy; Mrs. Sarah Thurston; Mrs. Susan Zurholt; Pheba; and Mary, Mrs. Isaac McCoy. The children born to Barlow and Pheba (Smith) Aldrich were: Reuben S.; Mary A.; Mrs. L. Holsapple; Luke, who died in Illinois; Sarah, who married George Holsapple,

and died in Illinois; Mrs. Elizabeth Dressler; and Barlow, of this locality.

Reuben S. Aldrich came to Morgan county at the age of eleven years and remained at home until maturity. He then bought a small tract of land, farming for himself until the age of thirty-two years when he married and settled on his farm. Later he removed to the homestead of his father-in-law to take charge of the farming there. Some time afterward he bought an interest in this property, and continued to occupy it until his death, having remodeled and improved all the buildings. In 1869 he erected a most comfortable and attractive two-story brick residence, which is one of the very pleasant country homes of Morgan county.

In politics Mr. Aldrich was a staunch Republican, and was to be found among the party advisers. He most acceptably served as county commissioner and for half a century as justice of the peace, an office he filled with rare good judgment. He was one of the responsible, representative men of his section, esteemed and respected by all. In his youth he identified himself with the Methodist Church, and always held to its teachings. In fraternal life he was a Mason of high degree.

Mr. Aldrich was twice married. In 1856 he wedded Susan Wharton, daughter of Joseph Wharton, a native of Kentucky who was an early pioneer in Morgan county. He bought the farm on which Mr. Aldrich resided, of a squatter, but later he obtained a Government title. By trade he was a cabinet-maker, and was frequently of much service to his neighbors in constructing the coffins in which to bury their dead. His children were: John, Polly, Jesse, Eliza, Sarah, Susan and George. Mrs. Aldrich died without leaving issue. In 1873 Mr. Aldrich married (second) Miss Mary E. Province, born May 1, 1846, in Kentucky, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Province, the former of whom was born in Ireland but lived practically his whole life in Kentucky. After his death his widow left her native State, and went to Indiana and spent her last days with her daughter, Mrs. Aldrich. Both she and husband were members of the Methodist Church. Their children were: Dr. William, for many years a prominent citizen at Providence; Jane, who married Dr. Lindley, a prominent physician of Brooklyn; Rebecca, Mrs. B. G. Shufflebarger; Mary E., Mrs. Aldrich; and Daniel, of Missouri. Four children were born to Mr. and

Mrs. Aldrich, namely: Minnie S., Mrs. E. Morgan; Grace S., Mrs. E. F. Harvey; Mary P., Mrs. C. B. Comer; and Reuben O., at Indiana University. All are members of the Methodist Church. On Jan. 30, 1900, this family was called upon to mourn the loss of the beloved mother, and on Dec. 9, 1907, at the home farm, Reuben S. Aldrich, the father, also entered into rest.

WILLIAM H. MURPHY, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Morgan county, Ind., as well as one of the substantial and public-spirited citizens of Morgantown, and senior member of the medical firm of Murphy, Deer & Murphy, is a native of Indiana, born in Brown county, near Bean Blossom Postoffice, Feb. 26, 1859. His parents were William and Mary Elizabeth (Gray) Murphy, who were the parents of seven children, six of whom are still living, namely: Sarah E., wife of George H. Cramer, of Martinsville, Ind.; David L., of Wellington, Kans.; Dr. William H.; Andrew B., near La Crosse, Rush county, Kans.; Edward C., of Guthrie, Okla.; and Archibald S., of Tonopah, Nevada.

The ancestry of Dr. Murphy may be traced to North Carolina on one side, and to Kentucky on the other. William Murphy, his paternal grandfather, was born in North Carolina, of Irish parentage, and became a pioneer settler in Brown county, Ind., where he entered land from the Government, became a farmer, and died there aged sixty-six years. With his wife Mary, he reared six children. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Gray) Murphy was a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Gray, natives of Kentucky. Andrew Gray settled in Monroe county, Ind., in 1820, but a few years later moved to Brown county, and died at the age of eighty-three years, on the farm he then entered. Mrs. Murphy was one of a family of twelve children.

William Murphy, son of William and father of Dr. Murphy, was a farmer in Indiana at the outbreak of the Civil war, and he was one of those loyal men who left farm and family and went to the defense of his country. In Company D, 82nd Ind. V. I., he served for three years, lacking a few days, and participated in such battles as Jonesboro, Kennesaw Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Peach Tree Creek, Shiloh and the Atlanta Campaign, and took part in all the twenty-one battles and the many skirmishes which attended that campaign and Sherman's march to the sea. After

the close of the war, Mr. Murphy again engaged in farming, in Brown county, and lived there until 1873, when he moved to Martinsville. In 1880 he located in the vicinity of Harper, Kans., and later went to Guthrie, Okla., where he lived from 1898 to 1901, returning then to Martinsville, but only to die, passing away May 8, 1901, aged seventy-three years. Both of Dr. Murphy's parents were members of the Methodist Church, his father being a steward and class leader. The mother of the Doctor died in 1870, aged forty-two years. His father married (second) Mrs. Catherine Prosser, the one child of this union being David William, who resides at Guthrie, Okla., while Mrs. Murphy lives at Trevlac, Brown county.

Until the age of fourteen years Dr. Murphy lived in Brown county, working on the farm and attending the district schools. The family resided then for three years in Martinsville, where the high school afforded the youth fine educational advantages, and he later entered the Morgantown high school from which he graduated in 1880, still later taking a course in the Normal School at Valparaiso, and then taught school for three terms at Jackson township, living for three years at Nast's Chapel, in the latter township. Since 1882 Dr. Murphy has made his home in Morgantown. His medical reading began in 1880, under Dr. R. C. Griffitt, and in 1885 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., since which time he has been in active practice in Morgantown, immediately entering into partnership with Dr. Griffitt.

On Sept. 6, 1883, Dr. Murphy was united in marriage with Miss Lucetta E., daughter of Dr. Arnold S. Griffitt, of Nashville, Ind., a well-known practitioner, and his wife, Emeline (Anderson) Griffitt. The four children born to this union were three sons and one daughter, namely: Maurice G., Mary E., Merrill W. and Harry E. Mrs. Murphy died Feb. 12, 1895, aged thirty-one years, in the faith of the Methodist Church.

On Sept. 9, 1900, Dr. Murphy married (second) Mrs. Frances D. Coleman, daughter of John Paskins, of Johnson county. Dr. Murphy is active in the Methodist Church, being one of the stewards. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. Dr. Murphy is recognized as one of the solid men of this locality, owning a good home in Morgantown, city property in Martinsville, and is

president of the Morgantown Telephone Company.

DR. MAURICE G. MURPHY, eldest son of Dr. Murphy, was graduated from the Indiana Medical College in May, 1907, and is now associated in practice with his father. He is quick and sympathetic, is well read, and is conscientious in his work, and it is safe to predict a great future for him in his chosen calling. He married Miss Erma Porter, of Morgantown.

WINFIELD TAYLOR DURBIN, former Governor of the State of Indiana, comes of that good American pioneer stock especially distinguished as lovers of liberty, justice and religious freedom. In every generation, from the earliest of which we have record, religious fervor and high principle have been marked characteristics of his ancestors, paternal and maternal, and the present generation has produced more than one notable representative. The Durbins are found among the pioneers of Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky and Indiana, and later in other States; while one branch of the family went from Baltimore to Cambria county, Pa., with the Colony formed and cared for by the Russian prince, "Father" Gallitzen. One Richard Durbin settled near Youngstown, Ohio, where his descendants may still be found. There was a Basil Durbin, a soldier of the Mexican war, who took up land and settled in Texas, where he died. Many of the name have adorned the professions, particularly the ministry of the Methodist Church, among whom we may mention Rev. John Price Durbin, LL. D., the Governor's uncle, who was long a prominent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was connected with several of the most noted educational institutions of that denomination, being for twelve years president of Dickinson College, was chaplain of the United States Senate, editor for a time of the "Christian Advocate," and an author of note. He died in Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1876. His son, Alexander Cook Durbin, ironmaster, born in Philadelphia, Aug. 8, 1832, made the plates for Ericsson's first monitor, and he and his employees were therefore ordered exempt from military duty, that nothing might interfere with the work. There are soldiers and statesmen, doctors and lawyers and successful commercial men among the Governor's immediate and collateral relatives, and all are citizens of

the kind that give strength and solidity to any community.

Regarding the origin of the name Durbin, there are many theories, some claiming that the family is Scotch, some that it is Welsh and others that it is Norman French. It is quite likely that the latter conclusion is correct, that the Durbans, or D'Urbans, came to England with William the Conqueror, and we know that one branch of the Durbins or D'Urbans moved from Wales to Scotland, and thence to the North of Ireland, with the Grants, Porters, Wallaces, Hays, Polks, Todds, Camerons, McKinleys and thousands of other Scotch and Norman families whose descendants subsequently emigrated to America. They settled in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, the Jerseys, Maryland, North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Illinois, and they and their descendants have contributed more to the upbuilding of American institutions than any other race. We find their names among our pathfinders, the Crocketts, Boones, Houstons and Bowies; and among our statesmen and soldiers, Washington, Gen. George Rogers Clark, Grant, Sherman, Logan, Lee, Scott, Wood, Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, McKinley and Roosevelt.

The original spelling of the name, D'Urban, was retained in England to some extent, and a distinguished representative of this branch was Sir Benjamin D'Urban (1777-1849), long prominent in the British army, who entered the service as cornet and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. A somewhat lengthy record of his life and achievements appears in the English Dictionary of National Biography.

Elisha Durbin, of Kentucky, claimed that the family moved to that State from Baltimore. His sons, William and John Durbin, were educated for the medical profession in Philadelphia, and became prominent physicians. Dr. William Durbin owned fisheries on the Chesapeake, and his home "Blenheim."

Daniel Durbin, the first of the Governor's paternal ancestors of whom we have definite information, was born in 1729, and lived to the great age of ninety-eight years, dying June 29, 1827; he is buried near Claysville, Harrison county, Ky. His recollection was that the family was of Scotch origin. He was twice married, and had children by each union, but all have long since passed away.

In 1761 Daniel Durbin married Molly Johns (of the celebrated Johns family of Pennsylvania and Maryland), who died April 21, 1810. She had a nephew, Capt. Nathaniel Chow, a Revolutionary officer, who died at his plantation in Cecil county, Md., in 1827, in his sixty-ninth year. Daniel and Molly Durbin had children: (1) Cassandra, born May 14, 1766, died Sept. 25, 1852. She married Dr. Richard Sappington, a surgeon in the Revolution, who died in Harrison county in 1824. (2) Polly, born in 1768, married a Price, and died in 1798. (3) Rebecca was born Aug. 11, 1772. (4) John, born in 1776, died in 1811. (5) Nathaniel Giles Hosier, born in 1778, died in 1812. (6) Nancy Cole, born Oct. 28, 1779, married Zachariah Eastin, Oct. 17, 1798. (7) Sally married Gabriel Phillips in 1793, and died Sept. 10, 1852.

Nathaniel Giles Hosier Durbin, son of Daniel, and grandfather of the Governor, bore two names which have been prominent in Scottish history—Giles and Hosier. He was born in 1778, and on Dec. 29, 1798, married Elizabeth Nunn, who was born Oct. 1, 1781. They had children: John Price, born Oct. 10, 1800, who became a distinguished divine, educator and author; Samuel S., born in 1803, who died in 1834, in Grant county, Ky., where he is buried; William S., born Aug. 8, 1806, who died in 1889; Edmund N., born in 1809, who died in 1852; and Hosier J., born in 1812, who died Aug. 13, 1851. The last named was a brilliant young clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his death was caused by a falling tree limb, near Greensburg, Ind.; he is buried in the Madison City Cemetery, Lot No. 18, in Jefferson county, Ind. Old Methodist preachers claimed he was even more eloquent than his brother, John Price Durbin, who attained such distinction. In the minutes of the first Methodist Conference his name was written Hosier Durbin.

The father of this family died in 1812 of the cold plague, and for a time Mrs. Durbin's father, Ilia Nunn, looked after her affairs. On Oct. 15, 1817, she married Clement Theobald, of Grant county, Ky., whither they removed in 1818. By this union there were two children, one son and one daughter.

Ilia Nunn, the father of Mrs. Elizabeth Durbin, and great-grandfather of Governor Durbin, was a member of a celebrated family of Georgia, his native State, and was himself a remarkable man. He was the son of a rich planter, but was disinherited because he mar-

ried to please himself. Born Oct. 1, 1750, he was reared in Georgia, and when a young man enlisted for service in the Revolution, taking part in the battle of King's Mountain. On May 27, 1779, he married Miss Jennie Scott, who was born Nov. 7, 1757, and died June 1, 1801. On Jan. 3, 1805, Mr. Nunn married Mrs. Jemima Watson, nee Adair, widow of John Watson, Esq.; she was born Sept. 2, 1776. For his third wife he married Mrs. McClure, a widow, who was also thrice married. By his second union Mr. Nunn was the father of two sons, namely: Edmund, born Dec. 27, 1805; and William, born Feb. 2, 1808, the latter the father of Mrs. Americus (Nunn) Clark, late of Millersburg, Ky. Ilia Nunn died March 2, 1838.

Rev. A. Howard M. Henderson, of Delhi, Ohio, under date of March 4, 1904, writes as follows concerning the Durbins and Nunn:

"I know nothing of the Durbin family beyond Hosea [sic], the grandfather of Governor Durbin. When a boy I often conversed with 'Uncle Sam,' an old negro who came from Maryland with the Durbin family. All I can recall is that they were well-to-do people from the Eastern Shore; that the father of Hosea was a Revolutionary soldier of the Maryland line; that they brought considerable substance with them to Kentucky, and a number of slaves. My understanding is that they were of Norman descent, came to England with William the Conqueror, but had been a long time in this country. Hosea was not thrifty, and went through with several fortunes. He married the daughter of Ilia Nunn. I knew William, John and Hosea Durbin. William was a very handsome man, had a fresh, florid complexion, was genial and hospitable—the best class-leader I ever knew. He was a gifted man, and had he entered a profession would have become distinguished. Old Mr. Nunn believed that all boys should learn a trade. William was a tanner, John a cabinetmaker, and I have in my possession two pieces of furniture made by him. They were not put to trades because of poverty, for Ilia Nunn was among the wealthiest men in the county. John was apprenticed to Kern's in Paris, eight miles distant. The apprenticed boys came home every Saturday night, their grandfather sending a negro with a horse to bring them. Mr. Nunn built a house for the Durbins in his yard. Hosea was the crossroads politician of the

neighborhood, and was Sir Oracle to the swains of the countryside. Hosea, Jr., became a Methodist preacher in Indiana, and was killed while yet young by lightning, he having taken refuge under a tree from the fury of a storm. He was said to be more eloquent than John.

"Ilia Nunn was the son of a rich Georgia planter. Ilia displeased his father by marriage and was disinherited. With a few household goods and his wife, in a wagon, he went to Kentucky, entered a quarter section of government land, prospered, until he owned a blue grass farm of 640 acres, worth \$75 per acre (1860) and a force of fifty slaves. Ilia fought as a private soldier at King's Mountain. I have killed many a squirrel with the rifle he used. He was a great Methodist, and had a camp-ground (Nunn's) on his farm. The great Cane-ridge revival started there, and was removed a few miles to Cane-ridge meeting house. William Nunn, granduncle of Governor Durbin, was my stepfather, and at one time was the richest farmer in Bourbon county, Ky. My mother married him when I was thirteen years of age (1849). He educated me, i. e., furnished the funds. He had one daughter, who married Charles Clark, yet living at Millersburg, Ky. She is dead. One of her daughters is the wife of Rev. N. Darlington, Covington, Ky., a gifted Methodist preacher of M. E. Church, South. William Nunn died in 1871 at Millersburg, Ky., a village about five miles from the old Nunn (Ilia) farm. He owned 1,000 acres (\$100 per acre) that environed Millersburg like a horseshoe. He was for many years a magistrate. He was hospitable and liberal. His splendid home was one of the headquarters of the Whig party. Clay was a frequent visitor. The party leaders would assemble at Blue Lick Springs (thirteen miles north), ride in carriages to Forest Hill and hold their caucuses in the capacious parlors, 40 by 20 feet. The house was a palace, and cost \$32,000.

"I have heard it said that the Durbins were of Norman-French extraction and that the name originally was D'Aubigne. I do not know this. They certainly were a 'first' family in Maryland, if old Sam was to be believed. I knew Governor Durbin's grandmother. She married a second time, a Mr. Theobald [sic]. I knew her daughter by the second marriage, Mrs. William Sayre, also Sanford Theobald, her son, of Grant county,

Ky. John Durbin Sayre lives here, is a member of the Hartwell Furniture Company, of Cincinnati, a grand man, son of William Sayre and grandson of Clement Theobald. Dr. Roche wrote a life of John P. Durbin, published by Methodist Publishing House, N. Y., 1889. It might give you some information of the Durbin family, genealogy and correct name. It is Hosea, not Hosier, as you write it. As for the Ohio Durbins I know nothing further than that a General Durbin was very prominent in Ohio politics, but I think a Democrat, an orator.

"I remember a visit to William Durbin at New Philadelphia, Ind., when a youth of twenty, and recall Winfield, or 'Taylor,' as we called him. He was a handsome little fellow and sprightly. His mother was a splendid woman. The Governor came of fine stock. 'Blood will tell.'

"This letter will give you all I know about the Durbins. Forty-five years ago I could have told you much of old Sam's folk-lore and my stepfather's stories of the family, but memory fails to recall. Old Sam was a great aristocrat—was a Durbin in black.

"I send a sketch * * * which * * * will give you some impressions of life at 'Forest Hill,' an old baronial home of the South. Perhaps I should say that the Durbins were anti-slavery in sentiment—old Sam a radical. He claimed that his grandfather was a prince in Africa, a reprisal of war."

In "Methodism in Kentucky" (1868) we find the following concerning Ilia Nunn and his daughter, Elizabeth:

"Amongst the laity in our church, the energy and piety of many of the members shone conspicuously, prominent among whom was Ilia Nunn, the father of William Nunn, now residing in Millersburg, Kentucky, and the grandfather of the Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D. Mr. Nunn was among the earliest emigrants to Kentucky, having settled in the district about 1783. 'His first settlement was on the bank of a small creek, known as Clear Creek, near Lexington. Remaining there for two years he removed; he purchased a tract of land near Millersburg, which he improved, and which was widely known as "Nunn's farm," and on which he established a campground, which is still remembered by all the old citizens of Bourbon county. His house, one of the best in the neighborhood, was the home of Methodist preachers, as well as those of other denominations who chose

to call on him—and for many years the only preaching place in the neighborhood. It was in the vicinity of his house that the Cane-Ridge Meeting was held, in 1801, and at it occurred the most remarkable revival meeting ever held on this continent. At this meeting he was an active lay member.' [Letter from Rev. A. H. M. Henderson.] He lived many years to bless the church, and then entered upon 'the rest that remaineth to the people of God.' "[Ilia Nunn died March 2, 1838, and was buried on the banks of the Kingston river.]

"The name of Elizabeth Durbin deserves a conspicuous place among the representative women of Methodism in Kentucky. She was not only familiar with the early struggles of the church, but for more than fifty-six years she was identified with its fortunes. She was the daughter of Ilia Nunn, and was born in the State of Georgia, Oct. 12, 1781. In 1783 her father emigrated to Kentucky, and settled in Bourbon county. Before he came to Kentucky Mr. Nunn attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his devotion to its welfare and prosperity, displayed a remarkable zeal. Impressing upon the minds of his children the obligations of religion, his daughter, Elizabeth, when only about fifteen years of age, was awakened and converted to God. In her eighteenth year she was married to Mr. Hosier Durbin, who left her at his death, with five children, two of whom became distinguished ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1817 she was married to Mr. Clement Theobald, and removed to Grant county, Kentucky, where, after a long and useful life, she quietly breathed her last on the 20th of April, 1852.

"Among the distinguished women of the Methodist Church in Kentucky, no one presented a brighter Christian example than Mrs. Durbin. Devoted to the Church of her choice, as well as to the common cause of Christianity, she contributed the influence of a holy life and a liberal hand to promote the great ends of religion. Endowed with an intellect of a superior cast, with a heart sanctified by grace, and with an inflexible purpose to accomplish the highest aims and ends of life—whether by the bedside of affliction, or in her own family circle, or pouring out the devotions of her heart around the altars of the church—she was everywhere an angel of mercy. Through many years her house was consecrated to God, and beneath her hospi-

table roof the faithful minister of Christ found a welcome and a place of rest.

"In a brief biography, written by her pastor soon after her death, he says: 'Many there are who bless God that she ever lived. Her place in the church and family circle cannot be easily filled. In her death a pillar of Christianity has been broken, and a moral guiding light extinguished. Her children and society have sustained a loss that time cannot repair. She in an eminent degree trained up her children in the way they should go, and had the high satisfaction of seeing them all soundly converted, and exemplary members of the church, while two of them became eloquent ministers of the Gospel of Christ.' [Nashville Christian Advocate, July 15, 1852.]

"For several years she suffered from severe afflictions, yet her last attack, a disease of the throat, was brief. After a few days' illness, calmly and easily, she passed away. * * * Unable to converse during her illness, her entire life having shed a luster on her profession, her death could not be otherwise than one of victory. She passed away like the sun which sinks behind the western hills, 'giving a sure hope of rising in brighter array.'

"The following extract from a letter received from her son, the Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., dated March 5, 1868, in answer to a letter of inquiry which was sent him, will be read with interest:

"I have no family records within my reach, and cannot therefore be precise in regard to any point. My mother was the daughter of Ilia Nunn, of Bourbon county, Ky. He was originally from Georgia at a very early day, when the Indians were in some parts of Kentucky. My mother was born quite as early as 1781, perhaps earlier. Her father's house was the church for their neighborhood. My mother early became pious. By her first husband she had five sons, of whom I was the eldest. Myself and my brother William (third son) are the only ones living. Her first husband died about 1814, and two or three years thereafter, she was married to Mr. Theobald, of Grant county, Kentucky. A son and a daughter were the fruit of that marriage. The son is dead, but the daughter, now Mrs. Sayre, of Grant county, is still living, and is the mother of a large family of children. My youngest brother, Hosier J. Durbin, after whom you

inquire, was a traveling preacher at his death, which happened more than twenty years ago, in Indiana. He was killed in a storm by the limb of a tree falling upon him as he rode homeward. He was in the service of the American Bible Society at the time, and was an energetic man, and, I have been told, a powerful preacher. His widow and children (three girls and two boys) still survive.

"I forgot to say that my mother's house was a church, where the ministers preached and found a home, when passing or resting, during her second marriage. I wish I could write more satisfactorily about a mother whom I revered and loved so dearly."

The Nunn family is now almost extinct, though some of the name are still living at Americus, Georgia.

In "The Early Germans of New Jersey," we find the following in regard to them: "Thomas Nunn died about 1773; will dated Oct. 30, 1771, and probated Dec. 2, 1773. He married Elisabeth ——. Came from England about 1750; owned land at Schooley's Mountain, which, at his death, was, by arbitration, divided between his two sons, Thomas and Benjamin. Children (order uncertain): Joshua, eldest, Thomas (went to Canada), Benjamin, Bersheba, Ann, Elizabeth, Solomon and Ephraim (mentioned in Nitzer Ledger Sept. 3, 1763). Thomas's will mentioned also a grandchild, Catrin Nunn.

"Benjamin Nunn died about 1817; will probated June 17, 1817. He married Ann Carpenter; children: Elizabeth (who married a Thomas), Bethsheba (who married Jacob Sharp, son of John Peter I), Ann (who married a Wolf), Sarah (who married William McCray), Isaac and John."

In the official register of the officers and men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary war, we find the following entry: "Nunn, Thomas, Capt. Harker's company, Second regiment Sussex."

Going back to ancient history we find that Nunna or Nunn (who flourished in 710), King of the South Saxons, joined his kinsman, Ine or Ini, king of the West Saxons, in his victorious war with Gerent, King of British Dyvnaint in 710. He first appears as confirming a charter of Nothelm, King of the South Saxons, in 602, where he is also described as King of Sussex; to the charter the names of Wattus, King, Coenved, King of the West Saxons, and Ine are also appended. He was no doubt an atheling of

the house of Ceawlin, and reigned in Sussex, which since the invasion of Caedwalla had been under West Saxon supremacy (659-689). The three charters of Nunna given in the monasticon and by Kenible, from the register of the dean and chapter of Chichester, are of doubtful authority. In the first, dated 714, Nunna grants lands to the monks of the Isle of Selsey, where he desires to be buried; the second, 725, is a grant to Eadbert, bishop of Selsey, and the third a grant of land at Pipering to a 'servant of God' Berhfrith, on condition that prayer should be offered there continually for the donor. [English Historical Society, V, 93,41,43.]

Also Marianne Nunn (1778-1847), hymn writer, daughter of John Nunn, of Colchester, was born 17 May, 1778. She wrote several sacred pieces, but is remembered solely by the hymn, "One there is Above All Others, Oh how He loves." This is a version adapted to a Welsh air of Newton's hymn beginning with the same line, and it has since undergone several changes at various hands; the original is printed in her brother's (Rev. J. Nunn) *Psalms and Hymns*, 1817, which contains other pieces of hers. A younger brother, William Nunn, 1786-1840, wrote several hymns, two of which, "O could we touch the Sacred Lyre" and "The Gospel Comes Ordained of God," are in occasional use.

William S. Durbin, the Governor's father, was born Aug. 8, 1806, in Kentucky, and on Nov. 2, 1828, married Eliza A. Sparks, a native of the same State, born in April, 1803. They had a family of eight sons and one daughter, six now surviving, namely: (1) John Weaver, of New Albany; (2) Samuel Weaver, of Chicago; (3) David Sparks, of Michigan City; (4) Hosier Hamlet and (5) Henry Clay, of Anderson; and (6) Winfield T., whose home is also in Anderson. Of the deceased, William Nunn, born March 12, 1838, died in 1898. Six of the sons served in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, viz.: John W. as lieutenant in the 183d Ohio Infantry; David S. as lieutenant in the 13th Indiana Infantry; Hosier H. in the 18th Indiana Battery; Henry Clay in the 16th and 139th Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Winfield T. in the 16th and 139th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiments; and William Nunn in the 139th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

The father, William S. Durbin, was a tanner, and learned his trade at Brookville. While still a young man he had moved into

Indiana, as did his brother, Rev. John P. Durbin, who afterward became eminent in his chosen calling. William S. Durbin removed to Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Ind., after he had learned his trade, and engaged in business as a tanner. In 1850 he located in Washington county, and he spent his last years in New Albany, where he died at an advanced age in 1893. His wife passed away in 1862. Both were Methodists and they were people of high standing in the community in which their peaceful and useful lives were spent. Mr. Durbin was an intense Union man during the Civil war, and was represented at the front by six of his sons.

Judge Elijah Sparks, the Governor's maternal grandfather, was (according to John W. Sparks, a cousin of Winfield T. Durbin) a native of Winchester, Va., born about 1770. At the age of nineteen he professed religion, and in 1792 he became a traveling preacher. In the autumn of 1799 he left Winchester and located in Bank Lick (near Fort Thomas), Ky., where he resided until 1805, removing thence to Lawrenceburg, Ind. Capt. John Weaver, his wife's brother (at one time sheriff of Dearborn county), was then a United States officer, with a small command occupying one of the blockhouses in what is now Dearborn county; he had command of blockhouses along the Ohio river. Upon his removal to Kentucky Elijah Sparks had taken up the study of law, and he began the practice of that profession in the fall of 1800, in Campbell county, Ky. He became one of the first territorial judges in Indiana, taking that office Jan. 16, 1814, and filling it until his death, which occurred in May, 1815, when he was making a journey back to Virginia on horseback. He was one of the first Methodist ministers in his section of Indiana, and Rev. Allen Wiley alludes to him as "one of the prominent instruments of the practicing, spread and symmetry of Methodism in this part of Indiana." Judge Sparks was married in Virginia to Elizabeth Weaver, a native of Pennsylvania, and sister of Capt. John Weaver, and they became the parents of six children: Hamlet, Helen, Norval, Eliza Ann, Green and America. Eliza Ann Sparks became the wife of William S. Durbin. Norval Sparks, the third in the family, born in 1800, married Jane Johnston, of Schenectady, N. Y., who died in 1855. Their children were: Margaret J., David E., Ann E. and John W., of whom David E., born in 1828, and

John W., born in 1840, were in the grocery business at Lawrenceburg; David E. died in 1902. During the Civil war John W. was employed in the quartermaster's department under General Carr, in 1862. David E. also served in the army. He married Miss Josephine Beckel, of Philadelphia, daughter of Prof. J. C. Beckel, a music publisher of that city.

Governor Durbin was born May 4, 1847, in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Ind., and reared in Washington county, at New Philadelphia. In his youth he attended the common schools and worked in his father's tannery. In 1862 he enlisted in the 16th Indiana Volunteers, but was not mustered into the service on account of an accident, though he participated in the first attack on Vicksburg and in the engagement at Arkansas Post. The following year he became a member of Company K, 139th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and rendered gallant and devoted service to the Union until the close of the war. He was a private throughout his term of service.

Returning from the war, Winfield T. Durbin resumed work as a tanner, and later taught school four terms. At the end of his labors as a teacher he came to Indianapolis, to connect himself with Murphy, Johnston & Co., wholesale dry goods and notions, and for ten years was in their employ, for eight years having charge of their main office. At Anderson, Ind., he was engaged in the banking business, being connected with the Citizens' Bank of that place, owned by N. C. McCullough & Co. Mr. Durbin in those years was also extensively engaged in manufacturing at Anderson, Elwood, Chicago, and other places, making not only iron goods, but paper boxes and paper novelties as well. His factories for these goods are in Chicago and Anderson. He also for a time operated a paper-mill.

Mr. Durbin was married Oct. 6, 1875, to Miss Bertha, daughter of Neal C. and Maria E. (Edgerly) McCullough. Their only son, Fletcher, attended Williams College, served in the Spanish-American war as a lieutenant in the 161st Indiana Volunteers, of which regiment his father was colonel, and is at present serving as general manager of The Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Company, Evansville. Their only daughter, Marie, died at the age of nine years. The Governor and his wife belong to the Metho-

dist Church. Their home has been in Anderson since the year 1879.

Governor Durbin is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a thirty-third-degree Scottish Rite Mason, a prominent member of the Indiana Consistory, and associated with Mount Moriah Lodge, F. & A. M., of Anderson, Ind.; with Anderson Chapter, R. A. M.; and with Anderson Commandery, No. 32, K. T., of which he is past commander; he is past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Indiana. He also belongs to the Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and Major May Post, No. 244, G. A. R., of which he is a past commander, and he holds a membership in the Traveler's Protective Association.

Mr. Durbin was elected Governor of the State of Indiana in the year 1900, and entered upon the duties of that responsible office Jan. 14, 1901. His administration marked him plainly as a man of ability, honor and integrity. While he is a staunch Republican, he takes a broad and just view of his duty to all the people, and moves upon the high plane of true statesmanship. In this connection may be cited his attitude in the recent troubles in the State over the race question and lynching, for which he has received the highest commendation from all quarters of the world. We quote the letter of President Roosevelt to the Governor:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 6.

My Dear Governor Durbin:

Permit me to thank you as an American citizen for the admirable way in which you have vindicated the majesty of the law by your recent action in reference to lynching. I feel, my dear sir, that you have made all men your debtors who believe, as farseeing men must, that the well being, indeed the very existence, of the Republic depends upon that spirit of orderly liberty under the law which is as compatible with mob violence as with any form of despotism. Of course, mob violence is simply one form of anarchy; and anarchy is now, as it always has been, the handmaiden and forerunner of tyranny. I feel that you have not only reflected honor upon the State which for its good fortune has you for its chief executive, but upon the whole Nation. It is incumbent upon every man throughout this country not only to hold up your hands in the course you have been following, but to show his realization that the matter is one of vital concern to us all. All thoughtful men must face the gravest alarm over the growth of lynchings in this country, and especially over the peculiar hideous forms so often taken by mob violence when colored men are the victims, on which occasions the mob seems to lay most weight not on the crime, but on the color of the criminal. In a certain portion of these cases the man lynched has been guilty of a crime horrible

beyond description; a crime so horrible that as far as he himself is concerned he has forfeited the right to any kind of sympathy whatsoever. The feeling of all good citizens that such a hideous crime shall not be hideously punished by mob violence is due, not in the least to sympathy for the criminal, but to a very lively sense of the train of dreadful consequences which follow the course taken by the mob in exacting inhuman vengeance for an inhuman wrong. In such cases, moreover, it is well to remember that the criminal not merely sins against humanity in inexpiable and unpardonable fashion, but sins particularly against his own race, and does them a wrong far greater than any white man can possibly do them. Therefore, in such cases, the colored people throughout the land, should, in every possible way, show that they more than all others in the community are horrified at the commission of such a crime, and are peculiarly concerned in taking every possible measure to prevent the recurrence and to bring the criminal to justice. The slightest lack of vigor either in denunciation of the crime or in bringing the criminal to justice is unpardonable.

Moreover, every effort should be made under the law to expedite the proceedings of justice in the case of such an awful crime. But it is not necessary, in order to accomplish this, to deprive any citizen of those fundamental rights to be heard in his own defense which are so dear to us all, and which lie at the roots of our liberty. It certainly ought to be possible by the proper administration of the laws to secure swift vengeance upon the criminal; and the best and immediate efforts of all legislators, judges and citizens should be addressed to securing such reforms in our legal procedure as to leave no vestige of excuse for those misguided men who undertake to reap vengeance through violent methods. Men who have been guilty of a crime like rape or murder should be visited with swift and certain punishment, and the just effort made by the courts to protect them in their rights should under no circumstances be perverted into permitting any mere technicality to avert or delay their punishment. The substantial rights of the prisoner to a fair trial must of course be guaranteed, as you have so justly insisted they should be. But subject to this guarantee, the law must work swiftly and surely, and all the agents of the law should realize the wrong they do when they permit justice to be delayed or thwarted for technical or insufficient reasons. We must show that the law is adequate with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay. But the fullest recognition of the horror of the crime and the most complete lack of sympathy with the criminal cannot in the least diminish our horror at the way it has become customary to avenge these crimes, and at the consequences that are already proceeding therefrom. It is, of course, inevitable, that where vengeance is taken by a mob it should frequently light on innocent people; and the wrong done in such a case to the individual is one for which there is no remedy. But where the real criminal is reached, the wrong done by the mob to the community itself is well nigh as great. Especially is this true where the lynching is accompanied with torture. There are certain hideous sights, which when once seen can never be wholly erased from the mental retina. The mere fact of having seen

them implies degradation. 'Tis a thousandfold stronger, when instead of merely seeing the deed, the man has participated in it. Whoever, in any part of our country, has ever taken part in lawlessly putting to death a criminal by the dreadful torture of fire must forever after have the awful spectacle of his own handiwork seared into his brain and soul. He can never be the same man. This matter of lynching would be a terrible thing even if it stopped with the lynching of men guilty of the inhuman and hideous crime of rape; but as a matter of fact, lawlessness of this type never does stop and never can stop in such a fashion. Every violent man in the community is encouraged by every case of lynching in which the lynchers go unpunished to himself take the law into his own hands whenever it suits his own convenience. In the same way the use of torture by the mob in certain cases is sure to spread until it is applied more or less indiscriminately in other causes. In the recent cases of lynching over three-fourths were not rape at all, but for murder, attempted murder and even less heinous offenses; moreover the history of these recent cases shows the awful fact that when the minds of men are habituated to the use of torture by lawless bodies to avenge crimes of a peculiarly revolting description, other lawless bodies will torture in order to punish crimes of an ordinary type. Surely no patriot can fail to see the fearful brutalization and debasement which the indulgence of such a spirit and such practices inevitably portend. Surely all public men, all writers for the daily press, all clergymen, all teachers, all who in any way have a right to address the public, should with every energy unite to denounce such crimes and to support those engaged in putting them down. As a people we claim the right to speak with peculiar emphasis for freedom, for fair treatment of all men without regard to difference of race, fortune, creed or color. We forfeit the right so to speak, when we commit or condone such crimes as these of which I speak; the Nation, like the individual, cannot commit a crime with impunity. If we are guilty of lawlessness and brutal violence, whether our guilt consists in active participation therein, or in mere connivance and encouragement, we shall assuredly suffer later on because of what we have done. The cornerstone of this Republic, as of all free governments, is respect for and obedience to the law. Where we permit the law to be defiled or evaded, whether by rich man, poor man, black or white, we are by just so much weakening the bonds of our civilization, and increasing the chances of its overthrow and of the substitution thereof of a system in which there shall be violent alternations of anarchy and tyranny.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

We also quote a letter from Gen. Lew Wallace, the author:

Crawfordsville, July 29th, 1903.
Governor Durbin.

Dear Sir: I have been threatening for several days to go up to Indianapolis expressly to tell you how proud of you we all are, meaning lovers of law and order. Your treatment of the Evansville affair was perfect. When an official does his duty nobly, I think every citizen ought to acknowledge

it. Here in this envelope I send you my thanks. The other day thinking of wars—I have been writing about them a good deal lately—it struck me that to us Americans they have not been unmix'd evils. Here, for example, is a fact well demonstrated; our best presidents and governors from Washington down have been soldiers who carried their military habits into civic life, distinguishing themselves for quick decisions and promptitude of action in emergencies. You are at liberty to make the application. Wishing you well, Governor, I am very truly your friend.

LEW WALLACE.

The following is from the *New York Press* of July 11, 1903:

In the turmoil of lawlessness by which the country, north, south, east and west, is torn, Governor Durbin towers a moral giant over the weak and dwarfed officials who have yielded and truckled to the mob element. This is a man on whom a flood of light should be turned from every intellectual quarter in the land, that it may be diffused through the darkness that is a shame upon American civilization. The Governor of Indiana turns out the militia to uphold the majesty of the law. He shoots down lynchers. But he does more. When it is proposed to make some concessions to the lawless by "railroading" the wounded murderer to the gallows, he rises once more to crush the spirit of mob rule which would deprive the wretch of his constitutional right of a fair trial by "due process of law." There will be no "railroading" any more than lynching in Evansville. "No compromise with the mob spirit" is the resolute stand of Governor Durbin. "The State," he says to the judge, "will be ready in the event of another outbreak to give further demonstration of its disposition and its ability to do with the rioters as they deserve." Governor Durbin has only fulfilled the obligation he took when the oath of his office was administered to him. But how many governors, in recent times, when the structure upon which law and order rests was rocked by the storm of the mob's fury, have risen to the stern and resolute performance of their plain duty? Durbin of Indiana has done nothing he has not sworn to do, nothing that he should not have done, yet he has made himself an enduring national reputation in a fortnight, for Durbin, of Indiana, has made a big name for himself.

During the Spanish American war Gov. Durbin served as colonel of the 161st Indiana Volunteers, and was assigned to the Seventh Army Corps, which saw service in Cuba.

GEORGE REAGAN, who is a descendant of an old pioneer family of Marion county, where he is a well-known farmer, was born in this county Dec. 4, 1845, son of Noah and Mary (Jessup) Reagan.

Reason Reagan, grandfather of George, was a native of Virginia, and was among the very early settlers of Marion county, Ind., where he secured several tracts of government land, converting them into valuable im-

proved farms. In his later years he was engaged for a time as a merchant at Mooresville, where he died after a long and useful career. He was a worthy and respected member of the Friends' Society. In politics he was a Whig. He was a plain, honest man, highly esteemed in his community. His children were as follows: Noah; Lot, who became a physician; Amos, a physician, who is still living at Mooresville; Sarah, the wife of Dr. Mitchell; and Eliza, who became Mrs. Thornburgh.

Noah Reagan, father of George, was born in Virginia, and came to Indiana with his parents at a very early age. Here he was married to Mary Jessup, who was born in Indiana, and here he made a home near Bridgeport and spent his entire life, becoming a farmer and stockman. In politics he took a deep interest, being a leading Whig and later a Republican. His integrity and honor were above reproach, and his death, which occurred in January, 1880, was deeply felt. He was above the average man in size, and very active and industrious. Of a social and pleasant disposition, he enjoyed the friendship of many and was a liberal contributor to the sick and needy. To Noah and Mary (Jessup) Reagan were born these children: Worthington, of New Mexico; Sarah, who became Mrs. Gathany, and lived in Nebraska; Rachel, who became Mrs. Wilson; George, mentioned below; Reason, who was killed by the Indians in the West (unmarried); Joseph, who lives in Indianapolis; Mary, the wife of A. V. Conroe, a farmer of Bridgeport; and Noah, a trader and auctioneer of Bridgeport. Bred in the Friends' Society, he never affiliated with any other communion. Mr. Reagan was a charter member of the Bridgeport Lodge of Masons, and was a popular and esteemed worker in the mystic craft.

Mrs. Mary Reagan, who was the mother of all Noah's children, died in 1855. She was the daughter of Joseph Jessup, who was born in North Carolina, and became a pioneer of Indiana, while the State was still young. His occupation was that of farming, and his religious convictions and heredity allied him with the Friends' Society, of which he was an honored member. The children of Joseph Jessup, were: Jackson L.; Joel; Letha, who became Mrs. Poff; Jane, who married T. Jessup; and Mary, who married Noah Reagan.

After the death of his wife, Noah Reagan was married a second time, wedding Miss

Catherine Patterson, who died without issue. For his third wife he married Mary Newman, who was a widow. By this union there was no issue.

George Reagan was born and reared near Bridgeport, where he settled after his marriage, and where he still lives. Growing up on his father's farm he was thoroughly trained as a farmer and stockman, an interest to which his life has been devoted. When he was seventeen years of age he went to the front to fight for the Union, enlisting as a member of Company D, 124th Indiana Vol. Inf., under command of Col. Burgess. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee under command of Gen. Sherman, and followed his lead through the long and bloody campaigns that broke the power of the Rebellion. Gen. Sherman's army encountered the hardest fighting commanders and soldiers of the South, and through all these exciting scenes passed the young soldier without a wound. He was at Roy Court House, North Carolina, at the surrender of Gen. Lee. With his regiment he was mustered out at Greensboro, N. C., and was sent to Indianapolis, where the members of the regiment who had survived the perils of the camp and battlefield were honorably discharged and given their pay.

George Reagan returned home and again took up farming. He engaged in stock dealing and settled where he still lives. In May, 1868, he married Esther J. Huffman, who was born at Bridgeport, Ind., Dec. 9, 1849, daughter of Peter M. and Emaline (Cravens) Huffman.

Mr. Reagan does not aspire to office, though in a strong Republican community, and only takes a good citizen's interest in political affairs. Though reared a Quaker he became a member of the M. E. Church. In the Masonic and Grand Army circles he is an active worker, and an appreciated and valuable member. Belonging to an old and honored family, the name Reagan needing no comments, he is, as are all the various representatives of the family, well-known in central Indiana.

Three children have come to George and Esther J. Reagan, as follows: (1) William, who was born Aug. 16, 1860, is now a lawyer in Marion county, and is prominently identified with Republican politics. He has represented his county in the General Assembly. (2) Bertha, born in May, 1871, is

single and at home. (3) John, who was born Aug. 11, 1879, is now a law student, and is ready to enter upon a legal career. Mrs. Reagan united with the Methodist Church when she was seventeen years old, and her children are her followers in this belief.

Mrs. Reagan belongs to an old family in America, the Huffman name being of Revolutionary record. Sampson Huffman, grandfather of Mrs. Reagan, was born in Virginia of German parentage in December, 1795. He came to Indiana in 1828, and entering land near Bridgeport in 1830 received a title deed bearing the name of Andrew Jackson. These papers are held by Mrs. Reagan as valuable relics of a time long passed, and this land is still in the hands of the Reagan family. Sampson Huffman was highly thought of by the pioneers. In Virginia he received a liberal education and was for years a prominent educator in the State. He was also a successful farmer, and for many years was among the leading merchants of Bridgeport. After moving west from Virginia he settled at first in Butler county, Ohio, where all his children were born. In 1828 he removed to Indiana, accompanied by his wife and children. Sampson Huffman was a well known and popular man of his day in Indiana. His father before him had served in the War of the Revolution and died in Virginia, and Sampson, who was a Democrat in politics, was a loyal patriot. He married a daughter of George Huffman, and had five children, viz.: Ann; Sirena; Betty; Mina; and Peter, father of Mrs. Reagan. None of the daughters married. The death of Mrs. Huffman occurred before that of her husband.

Peter Huffman was seven years old when his parents brought him into Indiana, and here he was reared to manhood, and spent his entire life, dying March 19, 1900. In his active years he was both a farmer and merchant. For over thirty years he was a successful merchant in Bridgeport, treading in his father's footsteps, and repeating his honest and upright career. In his later years he retired from the store, and devoted himself entirely to his farming interests. He built a large and handsome brick residence and put up ample barns, where he lived and died, about a mile east of Bridgeport. He was a consistent and devout member of the Methodist Church. He was a man highly esteemed for his genuine manhood and upright character.

Peter Huffman married to Emaline Cravens, who was born in Indiana (her parents settling at an early day in Hendricks county, Ind.), the other members of her family being, Wesley, of North Carolina; Jesse; Jerry; W. Reese; and Malinda W., who was three times married, first to F. Reed, then to J. J. Turner, and lastly to T. W. Ingling, now a retired resident of Bridgeport.

Mrs. Peter Huffman was called to her rest in 1852, and Mr. Huffman never married again, but spent his declining years at the old homestead in care of his daughter, Mrs. George Reagan. Several children had been born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Huffman, but Mrs. Reagan was the only surviving member. Mrs. Peter Huffman was a member of the Baptist Church.

FRANK E. THOMPSON, who is a descendant of an honored pioneer family of this State which originated in Scotland, was born Dec. 8, 1860, in Jackson county, Ind. His parents were John B. and Hannah (Wilson) Thompson, the former of whom was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Jan. 1, 1802, and the latter in Scott county, Ind., of Irish descent. Their marriage took place in Washington county, Indiana. The name of Thompson was originally spelled Tomzon. John B. Thompson was a son of Dugal and Lucy (McAlister) Thompson, both of whom were born, reared and married at Edinburgh, where Dugal was a prominent and influential man in Government affairs, as well as a titled gentleman. On account of some political troubles he left Scotland and came to America in 1808, sacrificing much of his wealth by this move. He settled in Switzerland county, Ind., and as he was known to have been a very large landowner, it is supposed that he at one time possessed the land upon which Vevay is located. He was a strong Democrat and it was on account of political differences that he again had trouble, this time more seriously, as he died from assassination. He left a family of small children orphans, the mother having died previously, and much of his large estate was dissipated before it ever fell into their hands. In religion he was a Methodist. His children were: John B., father of Frank E.; James, deceased; Daniel died at Royalton, aged eighty years; and Jessie died young.

At one time Mr. Frank E. Thompson had in his possession the documents and genealogical record of the Dowhard or Donthard

family, a very ancient and powerful Scotch family. These papers were left by his grandfather, and showed him to be a direct descendant of Mary, Queen of Scots, through whom Dugal Thompson inherited his title and lands near Edinburgh.

After the death of his father John B. Thompson was reared and educated by Mr. Dowhard, who gave him a theological education at a Kentucky Methodist seminary, but the young man developed other tastes, and, while always a good and moral man, he did not enter the ministry as Mr. Dowhard had hoped. He became instead a skilled carpenter and later a contractor with a railroad company, going into different States and localities for supplies, for timber needed for ties and other construction work. His death took place at Cumminsville, Ohio, where he had resided but a short time. He was also a bridge carpenter, and erected many bridges and spent a long and arduous life in railroad work. His death took place Aug. 12, 1898. In physical make-up he was a large, powerful man, weighing over 250 pounds, and was of strong constitution. He was a kind friend to all in need, and a just and reliable man in every relation of life. Although reared in Democracy, he became identified with the Republican party, working for its success but not accepting office. In his family he was stern but always kind and just. In 1840 he married in Scott county, Ind., Hannah Wilson, who made a worthy wife and a devoted mother. She was born Nov. 20, 1824, and the other members of her parents' family were: William, a prominent Democratic politician of Little York; Dr. John, an early settler in California; Rebecca, Mrs. Joseph Cyfirs; and Vina, Mrs. Jesse Perdue. The children born to John B. and Hannah (Wilson) Thompson were: William E., served as a commissioned officer in the army during the Civil war; James D., served in the Civil war as first lieutenant of Company K, 30th Reg., 8th Cav., of Ind.; Mary J., Mrs. McCracken, deceased, mother of two children; Edward R., soldier in the Civil war; Jesse C., postmaster at Everton, Dade county, Mo.; John W., a railroad man at Richmond, Ind.; Daniel O. and Jasper died young; Frank E., of this sketch; and Charles W. died at the time of his father's death. Mr. Thompson was a Methodist, while his wife was a member of the Christian Church. She died at the home of her son, Frank E., July 5, 1894.

John B. Thompson was a patriotic citizen, serving in the Mexican war and was also a non-commissioned officer in the late Civil war, in the 87th Ind. Vol. Infantry.

Frank E. Thompson was reared in the woods, but obtained a good common and high school education. From the time he was fourteen years of age he assisted his father, his duties at first consisting of piling and accounting for each cord of wood, and from this work he went to making railroad ties. For thirty-three years he has continued in railroad work, having seven different kinds of employment. For a short time he was with the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company, and then returned to the Pennsylvania Company. With this road Mr. Thompson was associated as inspector of supplies, his field of work covering Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, until April 1, 1907, since which time he has been coach foreman with the Big Four. While with the other road he filled the position of general inspector and lumber agent for the Eastern system. Mr. Thompson is a self-made man, and his record is one of ability in every position he has ever held. Although his leading operations have been confined to railroad work he has invested at various times in mining stock and is one of the board of directors of the Best Lode mine, the condition of which is very satisfactory. Although he is well and widely known for his sterling character and many admirable qualities, he has claims for affection and gratitude on the great number of poor, sick and afflicted children, who, in his home, have been nursed to health and restored to happiness through his generosity. This is a most unusual charity and one which should ensure the highest esteem of every right-minded individual.

On Aug. 15, 1879, Mr. Thompson was married in Darke county, Ohio, to Mary Dwyer, daughter of William and Amanda (Lindemuth) Dwyer, the former of whom was a farmer and builder of pike roads in Darke county. The family was of Irish extraction. These parents spent their last days with Mrs. Thompson, the mother dying March 28, 1903. The father was a helpless paralytic at the home of Mr. Thompson where he died in January, 1904. The Dwyer children were: Mark, deceased; Edmund, of Minnesota; Clara, Mrs. W. S. Hood; Mary, Mrs. Thompson; Sarah and L. S.,

twins, the former Mrs. J. Mehan, the latter an engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Martha B., Mrs. J. Kitrell; Frank, deceased. The mother was a consistent member of the Christian Church.

The children of Frank E. Thompson and his wife are as follows: W. D., a machinist and locomotive engineer; Rolla A., who had his foot crushed while in the employ of the Big Four as switchman; Raymond, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad; Frank E., Jr., in United States Navy; Grace I. and an adopted son, Daniel W., at home, he being adopted at the age of three years. Mrs. Thompson is a valued and consistent member of the Christian Church. Fraternally Mr. Thompson belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in his political views.

WILLIAM W. KENNEDY, the popular postmaster of Martinsville, Ind., was born in Morgan county, Ind., five miles west of Martinsville, Jan. 16, 1843, son of Luke C. and Jane (Blackford) Kennedy.

Luke C. Kennedy came from Kentucky to Morgan county, Ind., in 1828, and on deciding to remain in this State, returned to Kentucky, married Jane Blackford, and with his bride again came to Indiana, making the trip on horseback. He settled in Lamb's Bottoms in 1831, and there continued to make his home. Seven children were born to this pioneer couple, six boys and one girl—Samuel, John, James C., Mary, Benjamin D., William W. and Daniel P., all of the sons except John, who was a physician, serving as soldiers in the Civil war. The Kennedy family originally owned allegiance to England, the grandfather of Luke C. coming from Ireland and his wife from England, and the father of Luke C. was of Virginia.

William W. Kennedy received such education as he could get in the primitive schools of his boyhood, attending from one to three months each winter. He remained at home assisting his father on the farm until he was eighteen, at which time he entered the army in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops, enlisting for three months in Company K, 7th Ind. V. I., under Capt. Jefferson K. Scott, and Col. Ebenezer Dumont, and took part in the battles at Philippi, Laurel Hill and Cheat river in Virginia. At the last named battle he saw Gen. Garnett

killed—this was the first Confederate general to fall. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he returned home and re-enlisted this time in Company H, 33d Ind. V. I., under Capt. James E. Burton and Col. John Coburn, for three years. Again he served out his time, and his third enlistment was in Company B, 8th U. S. Vet. Vol., Gen. Hancock's Corps; a man must have served two years, and received an honorable discharge, before he could enter this command. He continued in the army until the close of the war. He saw the notorious Capt. Wirz hanged at Washington in 1865 for his cruelty to the prisoners of war at Andersonville.

After the war he returned home, and for a time attended commercial school at Indianapolis, and in the spring of 1867 attended the high school at Martinsville. He then entered politics, and for three years served as deputy sheriff. In 1870 he was elected county sheriff, and was re-elected in 1872, serving until 1874. From that time he was deputy auditor until 1878, when he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business with H. J. Hinson. The firm met with great success and the partnership lasted for four years, when Mr. Kennedy engaged in a mercantile business first with T. H. Parks and later with J. A. Robbins. In 1885 Mr. Kennedy bought a farm south of Martinsville, in Washington township, which he still owns. During this time he served as school trustee of Martinsville, and as a member of the city council. In January, 1906, he was appointed postmaster of that city, and this position he is today capably filling. He has proved an ideal public servant, and has given to his various duties constant and faithful as well as efficient service. For fourteen years he was chairman of the Central Committee of the Republican party.

On Jan. 3, 1872, Mr. Kennedy was married to Miss Sarah A. Taylor, of Martinsville, daughter of William B. and Jane (Esslinger) Taylor, the former a farmer and pork packer. Five children have been born of this union, namely: Charlie, who died at the age of fourteen; Grace, who died in infancy; Mamie, who died in infancy; Lilly, wife of Newton Claypool, of Crawfordsville; Yacht, at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Lodge No. 74, in 1868. He has always been active in Blankenship Post, No.

77, G. A. R. To close this brief sketch no words are more fitting than those of Mr. Kennedy's old commander, Gen. John Coburn (for whom it was his sad duty to act as pall bearer), who wrote in 1907:

"William W. Kennedy, of Martinsville, is an excellent citizen and a man of fine moral character and an upright, honorable gentleman. He was a member of Company H, in my regiment, and a brave and intelligent soldier, faithful and always ready for duty. His record as a soldier is most remarkable and an enviable one."

PHILIP A. RABER, a survivor of the Civil war who is an esteemed citizen and business man of Brooklyn, Ind., was born Jan. 23, 1834, at Lebanon, Pa., and was there reared, and educated in the common schools. He is a son of John and Anna M. (Manbeck) Raber, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania and passed their lives there. The family is of German extraction, and for years was engaged mainly in agriculture, all of the name being honored and respected members of the communities in which they lived.

John Raber, the father, followed a tailoring business, a man of industry and integrity. He died in 1841. He was a faithful worker in the German Reformed Church. His wife survived him many years, kept the family together and looked after their education. She was a woman of intelligence and Christian character. She passed away from earth in 1882, at the age of eighty-three years. To John Raber and wife were born the following children: Elias, Henry and Jonathan died in Pennsylvania; William lived in Pottsville, Pa., and died at the age of eighty-four; David S. died aged seventy in Pennsylvania; Rebecca came to Indiana, and died unmarried, in 1899; Miss Sarah resides in Indianapolis; John died in infancy; Philip A.; Mary A. and Cyrus died young; Catherine died in infancy; and Samuel P. served in the Civil war, and resides in Denver, Colorado.

Philip A. Raber was about seven years old when his father died. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to the cabinet-making trade. During his three years he was paid no salary, and as his mother could not assist him, he was obliged to go into debt to clothe himself, and also, to purchase tools when he started out as a journeyman. Every cent of his indebtedness was paid, although not before 1854, when he came to Indianapolis and

secured a position which enabled him to save something. He worked first for James Greer, and then went to old Germantown, on the line of Hamilton county, and worked here a year with good results. In 1855 he married and settled down to housekeeping in a one-room cabin. His health broke down from hard work, and he finally decided to return to Pennsylvania where he arrived with a cash capital of \$7. A whole year passed away before he managed to get the malaria out of his system so that he could again take up his work, and he was then employed by his old employer, continuing with him six years at Pine Grove, Pa. He then went back to the home of his father-in-law in Marion county, Ind., and worked at cabinet making and carpentering for a time, later leasing one-half acre of land and erecting a small home. Here he worked making furniture, and as undertaker, and continued to prosper for three years.

In 1864 Mr. Raber was drafted for service in the army. Only a few of his drafted neighbors went into the army, all securing substitutes, but Mr. Raber went to the front in Company D, 38th Ind. V. I., and was sent to Chattanooga, first on detached duty, later with the regiment after Hood. In the following spring he went to Morehead City, marched to Rolla after Johnston, and while at Martha's Vineyard, peace was declared. The regiment then went to Washington and participated in the Grand Review. Mr. Raber was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., and received his pay and honorable discharge. During his term of service he endured much hardship, but was never either wounded or captured. He had two sun-strokes and has never fully recovered from the nervous strain.

After his discharge, Mr. Raber went in search of his wife and child, who had gone to the home of her brother in Illinois. They then returned to Indiana, and he built a house at McCordsville, and engaged in work at his trade, mainly the making of coffins. Here he was very prosperous and remained until 1872, and then removed to Paragon, in Morgan county, and engaged in a general mercantile business for the succeeding fifteen years. By this time Mr. Raber was in a position to invest a large amount of money. He went to Hastings, Nebr., bought a fine home in the town and an adjacent farm, residing there for two years. Returning to

Paragon, he disposed of a considerable amount of property he owned there, and located at Brooklyn, where he built the handsome residence in which he still resides. This was in 1887, and since then he has made large real estate investments here and owns much valuable property. After selling his Nebraska property to advantage, he bought a fine White River Valley farm of 167½ acres, well-improved and in a fine state of cultivation, which yields him a large income. He also owns property in Daviess county, Ind., and is one of the capitalists of this part of the State.

Mr. Raber's career shows the ups and downs of life, and the many discouragements which he has met and overcome. Its record is one to encourage others in similar situations. He is a man of intelligence, business capacity, a high standard of honor, and deserves the high esteem in which he is held. In politics he is a Republican, and he and his family belong to the Methodist Church.

Mr. Raber married Martha Kinney, born Jan. 9, 1837, daughter of John and Rachel (Wilson) Kinney, of an old settled family of Marion county, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky. They married in Ohio, and removed to Indiana where they became people of means and importance, and consistently supported the Methodist Church. The Kinney children were: Washington, deceased; Polly A., Mrs. T. McConnell; Wilson, of Illinois; John, who was drowned when young; Benjamin, deceased, late of Hancock county, Ind.; James, deceased; Martha; Henry; Malinda, who died young; and Margaret, Mrs. McCord, of McCordsville. Mr. Kinney married (second) Eliza White, but no children were born of this union.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Raber have had ten children, as follows: Franklin H. and Edward, who died young; Dr. Charles, a dentist at Junction City, Kansas; Clara, Mrs. J. Vickory, of Indianapolis; George, deceased; Nettie, Mrs. Marshall, of Indianapolis; Emma, Mrs. W. Griggs, residing on a farm near Brooklyn; Lillian, Mrs. E. Harman; Lulu, Mrs. C. Kerzy, who died March, 1904; and Mattie, at home. Mr. Raber was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F.; and while in Pennsylvania of the Cadets of Temperance, who after they reached the age of eighteen became Sons of Temperance. He ranks high among the best citizens of his vicinity.

ISAAC KNIGHT, a retired farmer, a notary public and a well-known and prominent man of Morgan county, residing in Morgantown, was born Oct. 16, 1830, near Norfolk, Va., son of Levin and Emily (Ellis) Knight, both natives of Virginia.

The Knight family is of English origin, the grandfather being a native of England who was for many years a farmer in Virginia. His family was not unusually large. On the maternal side Mr. Knight comes of Irish ancestry, his grandfather Ellis emigrating from Ireland to Virginia. His family consisted of three children.

Rev. Levin Knight, father of Isaac, was a farmer and also a preacher in the Baptist Church. In the fall of 1832 he came to Indiana from Virginia and lived for seven years in Monroe county, and then moved to Brown county. There he resided until 1857 when he removed to Lucas county, Iowa, settling near Chariton, and there he died in 1867, aged seventy-six years. He married Emily Ellis, and to them were born twelve sons and six daughters, among whom were: Margaret, wife of David T. Wright, of Crawford, Nebr.; Isaac; Caroline, wife of William Brown, of Dunlap, Iowa; Dr. James H., of Morgantown; Emily, wife of Mr. Blakely, of Luray, Mo.; Dempsey, of Morgantown; Joshua, of Mattoon, Ill.; Frank, of Iowa; Washington, of Chariton, Iowa; and Milton, of Winterset, Iowa. The mother was also a consistent member of the Baptist Church, in which faith she passed away in 1863, aged sixty-three years.

Isaac Knight was two years old when his parents came to Indiana, and he has made this State his home ever since. For eleven years he lived in Monroe county, passed eight years in Brown county, but the balance of the time has been spent in Morgan county. For five years he resided in Greene township, and for three years engaged in merchandising at Cope. He was reared a farmer boy, and his main business has been along agricultural lines. During the Civil war he was much occupied in trading. Seven of his brothers served in the war.

From Greene township Mr. Knight in 1859 moved to Hensley township, in Johnson county, and lived there until March, 1864, moving then to Morgantown, which has been his home ever since. He owns an excellent forty-acre farm one-half mile north of Morgantown, and twelve and one-half acres within

the town limits. Mr. Knight has been a large land owner, at one time having 320 acres in Lancaster county, Nebr., and 240 acres in Jackson township, this county, but he has been liberal with his children and enjoys seeing them occupying farms of their own, retaining for himself only the tracts mentioned. In 1867 he built a fine home in Morgantown which remains the family residence.

On May 14, 1854, Mr. Knight was married to Miss Emily Brian, daughter of William and Rebecca (Flake) Brian, and to this union were born seven sons and three daughters, namely: (1) Benjamin, a farmer, in young manhood a teacher, and now in Lancaster county, Nebr., where he served four years as treasurer, married Ruth E. Green and has children, Jessie, Grace, James, William and Alina. (2) John W. was also a teacher in his early manhood, and has been a farmer, but now he conducts a lumber and coal yard, and an elevator at Walton, Nebr. He married Lizzie Blackburn, and they have children: Omar, Oltie and Ethel. (3) William B., a farmer in Lancaster county, Nebr., married Mollie Sprague, and they have children, Doris, Blanch and Alonzo. (4) Nettie married Jarvis Merriman, of Lancaster county, Nebr., and they have children, Ray, Bessie, Ira, James, Isaac and Lena Emily. (5) Anna May married James A. Moore, teacher of the high school at Trafalgar, Ind. (6) Alonzo, a farmer in Jackson township, married Novie Anderson, and they have one child, Russell. (7) Clarence, a teacher in Morgantown, married Dot Flint, and they have four children, three boys and one girl. (8) Lula is the wife of Fred Wemer, of Morgantown. (9) and (10) died in infancy. The mother of this family, died June 1, 1900, aged sixty-four years.

On Feb. 17, 1901, Mr. Knight was married (second) to Mrs. Mary Wemer, a widow of Fred Wemer, Sr., and daughter of Francis Anton and Theresa (Reichley) Rund, natives of Germany. Five children were born to this marriage, as follows: William Henry, who died at the age of seven years; Theresa C., who married Edward Anderson, of Morgantown and has two children, Ralph P. and Frederick; Mary L., who married Frank Martin, and they live at Owensboro, Ky.; Frederick Francis, a druggist in Morgantown; and Julius E., a resident of Indianapolis, who married May Shake. The parents of Mrs. Mary Knight came to America in 1849,

and after living in Philadelphia, Indianapolis and other places finally settled in Brown county, Ind., where the father died aged eighty-one. The mother died aged fifty-one years. The second marriage of Mr. Rund was to Sallie Lee. The children of his first marriage were seven in number: Francis F., of Brown county; Mrs. Knight; August, of Columbus, Ind.; Louis, of Brown county; Harmon, of Brown county; Joseph, deceased; and Theresa Rund. The surviving children of his second marriage are: Flora, wife of Cass McDonald, of Georgetown, Ind., and Bert, of Brown county. Mr. and Mrs. Rund were Catholics in religious belief.

In politics Mr. Knight has been a lifelong Republican, and for three years was county commissioner elected on that ticket. His fraternal connections are with Morgantown Masonic Lodge, No. 258, and Lodge No. 358, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Knight belongs to the M. E. Church, but Mr. Knight is an elder in the Christian Church, and one of its leading supporters.

JOHN W. STEPHENSON, formerly a prominent contractor and builder of Indianapolis, died at his home in that city, after a busy and useful life. He was born in Hendricks county, Ind., Aug. 20, 1839, son of William and Sallie (Bradford) Stephenson, both of Kentucky and early settlers of that locality. They both died in Hendricks county, highly respected. The mother was a Missionary Baptist. Their children were: John W.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Ezra Stephenson; Frank C.; Washington I. The mother died when her youngest child was nine months old. Prior to his marriage with Sallie (Bradford) Stephenson, William Stephenson had been married and had children, as follows: Owen, residing on the homestead; Eliza, who died unmarried; Mary, unmarried; and Maylon.

In 1859 John W. Stephenson went to Missouri, and there married Malinda J. Beckley. After a few months he brought his bride to Hendricks county, Ind., where both had lived. He had been brought up to a farmer's life, but he also learned the trade of a carpenter, and after his marriage he became a carpenter and builder, and in 1862 located in Indianapolis, but after a short residence there returned to the country, and for five years worked at his trade, when once more he located in the city and became very prominent,

taking large contracts, buying and selling property. Among his purchases was a desirable building lot upon which he erected a commodious brick residence where his death occurred. In his fraternal relations he was a prominent Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson had a family as follows: Addison E. died at the age of twenty years; Minnie L. married Rev. M. Ingle, located at Harper, Kans.; Lena, Mrs. William Kenna, of Wichita, Kans.; Robert E., a machinist with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, at Indianapolis; Nellie, visiting Mrs. Ingle; Frank, foreman at the Sarvin wheel works, died March 10, 1892, at the age of seventeen years; George W., chief engineer of the Terminal Traction Building; Frederick and Edward, twins, of whom Frederick was killed while working on a railroad, and Edward died in May, 1904; and Leroy, a steel and iron worker, fell in the New Claypool hotel in 1902, and was killed. Mr. Stephenson was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, to which faith his wife also adhered, and he was a man highly esteemed by a wide circle of warm friends.

Mrs. Stephenson was one of the honored residents of Indianapolis, noted for her charities and many excellent qualities which endeared her to rich and poor alike. She was born in Shelby county, Ky., March 27, 1841, daughter of James G. and Elizabeth (Christa) Beckley, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. James G. Beckley was a son of James, who was born in Virginia, and an early settler in Kentucky, where he was a successful farmer. His children were: Delila, born Feb. 16, 1792; William, Dec. 16, 1800; John, Feb. 28, 1802; George, Sept. 19, 1803; Elizabeth, Jan. 11, 1805; Sallie, Nov. 15, 1806; Catherine, July 17, 1808; James G., Jan. 16, 1810; Mary, Dec. 5, 1812; Jane, March 15, 1815; Alford, Nov. 14, 1816; Wesley, March 15, 1818; Richard, Oct. 6, 1819; Mary, Aug. 19, 1820. The mother died in 1827, firm in the faith of the Independent Methodists.

James G. Beckley grew to manhood in Kentucky and then removed to Indiana, settling in 1845 among the pioneers, buying land and improving it from a piece of heavy timber to a well cultivated farm, when he sold it and purchased a larger farm and there remained until 1860, when he moved to Missouri and again bought land. However, the Civil war compelled him to return to Indiana and stay

a year. He then returned to his Missouri farm and within a year disposed of it and located in Indianapolis, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1894. After finally locating in Indianapolis, he did some teaming, but later retired entirely. In religious faith he was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and he lived an honorable, upright life, filled with good deeds. His wife also died in Indianapolis, and she was an earnest Baptist. Her parents were William and Elizabeth Christa, the former of whom was born Aug. 23, 1786, and the latter March 23, 1788. Prior to his marriage with his second wife he was married to Sarah Miles, a sister of Elizabeth, and she bore him a daughter Mary, who died in August, 1833. His second marriage was blessed with children as follows: Balinda, Mrs. Thompson; Laura; Elizabeth, mother of Mrs. Stephenson; John; James; Sarah, who died at the age of nineteen years; William; Elisha, who is yet living; Isaac, who died in 1903; Israel; Eleanor, Mrs. F. Underwood. After the death of his second wife, Mr. Christa married Elizabeth Boyers, and had no issue. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church, and one of its pillars. The children born to the parents of Mrs. Stephenson were: Sarah A., unmarried; Elizabeth E., Mrs. J. B. Brinker; Malinda J.; Eliza, Mrs. Atkins; Mary, Mrs. Hamilton; Delila T., Mrs. Owens; Julia N., Mrs. Morgan; Henry L., of Hendricks county; James A., of Springfield, Ohio, a prominent business man.

NATHAN GILBERT, who entered into rest Aug. 23, 1875, is still remembered as a good friend, kind neighbor and upright citizen. He was a son of William and Ruth (Shirley) Gilbert, he a native of Virginia who early settled in Ohio and engaged in farming. To William and Ruth Gilbert were born: Nathan; Mrs. Sarah Hiatt; Griffith, who died in Indiana, leaving a family; John, who died in Indiana; William, Alexander and Benjamin, who died in Ohio; and Margaret, who married Joseph Cochran. Harvey was a half-brother of these children. The family was of the Methodist faith.

In 1845 Nathan Gilbert was married to Martha (Boyles) Dryden, who was born Aug. 26, 1816, in Ohio county, near Wheeling, W. Va., daughter of Thomas and Ann (Bonner) Boyles. She was the widow of Isaac N. Dryden, who died in 1840.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert came to Indiana, and in 1853 settled in Morgan county. He bought land and engaged successfully in general farming and stockraising. He became one of the solid, substantial men of the county, and was a representative of its very best class of citizens. He left a large property which he had accumulated, assisted by his most estimable and capable wife. In his early life he was a Whig, and a Free Soiler, but he later became a Republican. Personally Mr. Gilbert was genial and charitable, generous to the poor and needy, always ready to wait on the sick or help in times of trouble, and was beloved by all who knew him. Mrs. Gilbert still holds the old homestead farm which is conducted by her son Nathan, who resides on the place. She herself has retired to Brooklyn, where she has a beautiful and comfortable residence of modern architecture. She is surrounded by all that can make life pleasant, and is the center of a wide circle of affectionate friends. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert were born two children: (1) Anna, married John C. Comer, now deceased, who was bailiff of the Criminal Court at Indianapolis. (2) Nathan, born Nov. 13, 1850, is a prominent farmer and successful contractor, of Brooklyn. He operates the old homestead farm, and was extensively engaged in contracting, being interested in the construction of the Indianapolis & Martinsville Interurban Railway. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church, as is his wife. He married Miss Laura Major, daughter of Rev. Noah J. Major, extended mention of whom will be found in another part of this work. The children born to this marriage were: Earl O., county surveyor, who married Miss Belle Cramer; Don H. and Ralph M., both deceased; Floy; and Jessie B., deceased.

By a previous marriage, Mr. Gilbert had had seven children—two sons and five daughters—namely: Green N., who became a member of Company E, 12th Ind. V. I., in the Civil war; Robert, of the 15th Ind. V. I., who was killed within twelve feet of the breast works at the battle of Missionary Ridge; Mrs. Ruth Artheton; Isabel, Mrs. McDaniel; Nancy; Sarah; and Mrs. Lucy Harvey.

Mrs. Gilbert was five years old when her parents moved to Ohio, and there she grew to womanhood and married, in 1833, Isaac N. Dryden, who died in 1840. He was born in Ohio, son of William Dryden of Maryland.

who settled and died in Ohio, having had children as follows: Isaac N.; Thomas, of Kansas; Louisa and Sally, who died single; and William, who died in Kansas. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Dryden settled on a farm in Ohio where they prospered until the death of Mr. Dryden on Sept. 7, 1840. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Three children were left fatherless: (1) Nancy died unmarried. (2) Thomas F., who served for over three years in the Civil war, for many years was a prominent physician at Clayton, Ind., where he died. (3) W. H. Dryden is an insurance agent at Martinsville, Ind. He married Miss Mary E. Thornburg, daughter of Benjamin and Susan (Monical) Thornburg, members of two of the oldest families in Indiana and Morgan county. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dryden have four children: Ada Darle, who married Dr. E. M. Sweet, of Martinsville; Harry W., a graduate of Purdue, and now an electrician at Schenectady, N. Y., who married Mrs. Belle Coleman, of that city; Weley E., a fancy carriage painter at Martinsville, who married Sadie Horner; and Flora A., who married Homer Elliott, a mechanic at Indianapolis. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dryden are Methodists, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was one of the first six soldiers in camp out of Morgan county, enlisting in Company E, 15th Ind. V. I., under Capt. G. Lamb and Col. George D. Wagoner. He was made duty sergeant, and was mustered out in June, 1864, at the expiration of his term of enlistment.

Thomas Boyles, grandfather of Mrs. Gilbert, was born in Ireland, and his wife Mary in Wales. They were married in America, and both died in Virginia. Their children were: James, Jacob, Jane (Mrs. Beard) and Thomas, Jr.

Thomas Boyles, Jr., father of Mrs. Gilbert, was born in Maryland, and was married in Pennsylvania to Ann Bonner, a native of that State. They settled on a farm in Ohio county, W. Va., and lived there until after the birth of all their children, except the youngest. In 1821 they moved to Adams county, Ohio, having traded the West Virginia farm for the one in Ohio. The latter comprised 250 acres and was divided into three tracts, with three cabins, and was evidently intended to be occupied by three families. Mr. Boyles did not need three homes, and he moved them all to one place, making a comfortable dwelling which was occupied until he had time to build

a more commodious residence. He succeeded well in his enterprises, became the owner of much property and stock and was widely known and respected as a man of honor and integrity. Near the close of the War of 1812 he entered the army, but saw little service. Like many others, the great military genius of General Jackson attached him to the Democratic party as his follower, although he was opposed to slavery. He was a man of such intelligence and responsibility that he was frequently called upon to fill public office, and his honest service was given upon every occasion. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian, and was through life a consistent Christian gentleman. His wife died at the age of seventy-seven years, but he survived to the age of ninety-two. His children were: William, who lived and died in Ohio; Mary, Mrs. John Saulsbury, of Brown county, Ohio; Sarah, Mrs. A. Henderson, who lived and died in Illinois; Jane, Mrs. A. Cropper, who lived and died in Ohio; Margaret, who married James Connor, and settled in Ohio, and died there; Thomas, who died young; James, who in Ohio; Eliza, who married E. B. Kelly; Martha, who married Nathan Gilbert; Emeline, Mrs. William Guthrie; Anna W., Mrs. A. Brownfield; and Lucinda, who died near the old homestead in Ohio, the wife of Lawson Watson. The last named had six children, all of whom were born on Sunday, and the first death in the family was that of Mr. Watson, who passed away at a ripe old age.

RUFUS B. SMITH, a descendant of one of the old and honorable families of Morgan county, is a prominent and representative farmer and stockman in his native locality. He was born Oct. 16, 1845, in Harrison township, Morgan county, Ind., where he was reared and educated in the common schools.

James Smith, grandfather of Rufus B., removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and then to Indiana, becoming an early settler of Morgan county. He served in the War of 1812, was a loyal soldier, a good farmer and an honest, high-minded man, devoted to his country, family and religious beliefs. He married a Miss Orberon, who was born in Ireland, and who came to America when six years old. She survived him many years, dying aged ninety-nine years. Their children were: Andrew, a prominent man, who served as deputy sheriff of Marion county; John, who died in Illinois; Sally, Mrs. Stotts; Mrs. Mary Mor-

gan; Nelly, Mrs. Cushiner; Robert, father of our subject; and James, who died leaving two children.

Robert Smith, father of Rufus B., was born in 1804, in Ohio, and accompanied the family to Indiana in 1822, settling south of and near Waverly, Morgan county. He remained at home until marriage and then settled down to farming and stock raising, a business he continued until death. He served as superintendent in the construction of the old canal. In early days he took produce on flat boats, by way of the White River, on down to New Orleans and other sections of the South. After marriage he settled on the homestead and took charge, paid off the indebtedness which his father had incurred, and thus acquired the farm. Later he added largely to the farm and became a very prominent landowner and substantial citizen. Until 1856 he was a Democrat, but upon the organization of the Republican party, found he could most conscientiously support its principles. During the Rebellion, Governor Morton found in him a wise adviser and a loyal supporter. He was made county commissioner and faithfully assisted the widows of the soldiers. He was a most worthy member of the Methodist Church. His death took place April 14, 1897, at the age of ninety-three years, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. His wife, Cynthia A. E. (Stott) Smith, died in April, 1893, equally respected and beloved. She was a daughter of old pioneers of the county. The children born to Robert Smith and wife were: Rufus B.; John C., who died young; Isabel, Mrs. John Shuffelbarger; Harriet A., Mrs. William Dorman; Sarah A., Mrs. A. Swaringen; Mrs. Clara Kelly; and James, who died young.

Rufus B. Smith has made Morgan county his home during the larger portion of his life, leaving the paternal roof for the first time in the spring of 1865, when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company E, 148th Ind. V. I., and was first corporal and acting sergeant under Col. Nick Ruckle of Indianapolis. He saw considerable heavy service looking after bushwhackers, guarding bridges and watching the movements of Gen. Hood. At the time of the surrender of Gen. Lee his regiment was stationed near Columbia, Tenn., and he was mustered out at Nashville, returned to Indianapolis and received his honorable discharge in September, 1865. Mr. Smith then resumed farming and when ready

to begin life for himself, made an arrangement with his father by which he operated the homestead farm for some years. In 1869 he married and settled on the farm his father owned, paying rent and later buying the property to which he has since added until he owns 472 acres of as fine land as can be found in the county. It is mainly situated in the White River Valley. The family home is a commodious, two-story residence, which, with all necessary outbuildings and barns, is located on a natural bluff overlooking the valley, with ornamental and fruit trees surrounding. Mr. Smith is engaged in general farming and stockraising and is one of the successful and practical farmers of this part of the State.

In politics he is a strong Republican, but has had no aspirations for political preferment, although he is in every way qualified to fill responsible positions.

In February, 1868, Mr. Smith married Miss Harriet P. Paxton, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of William Paxton, and accompanied her parents to Indiana. Mr. Paxton made no permanent settlement in this State, but later, with his brother, pushed farther West and since that time she lost sight of him. She soon after was bereaved of her mother, and grew up and was carefully reared and educated in the home of John Shuffelbarger. Her one brother was lost sight of in Illinois, many years ago. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the following: Anna married George Champlin, a blacksmith at Waverly, and has one child, Rosa Bell; Dora, Mrs. Park, is now at home, and has a son, Fred S.; Nelly married Calvin Thacker, a farmer, and has two children, Crystal F. and Fleeta I.; Walter married Miss Effie Hays, has five children living, Ralph, Glenden, Esther, Helen and Gail, and is farming on the homestead; and Bertha, Mrs. I. Hays, died, leaving no children.

IRA H. JORDAN, M. D., a successful physician and surgeon, of Indianapolis, was born in Rosedale, Parke county, Ind., Oct. 7, 1877, son of Dr. John S. and Elizabeth A. (Fisher) Jordan, both natives of the same county.

Dr. John S. Jordan is a physician of long standing and fine reputation in Indiana, and comes of one of the most prominent professional families of the South, his grandfather being the founder of the Kentucky State Medical College, and his father being one of the

founders of Greencastle College, which has since become De Pauw University. Dr. Jordan has been a man of marked ability in his day, and has made and lost several fortunes, but in spite of reverses is hopeful of retrieving his losses, and is actively at work at his profession. Dr. Ira H. is the youngest of his two sons. The other, DeWitt Jordan, M. D., is located at Anderson, Indiana.

Dr. Ira H. Jordan was educated in the high school and business college, and obtained his professional education at the Central Medical College in Indianapolis, having graduated from that institution in March, 1901. Before completing his college course he entered the United States service during the Spanish-American war as assistant surgeon in the field hospital, and his experiences in this connection have proved invaluable to him, being of more practical value than many years in the school room. He belongs to the fraternal society of his Alma Mater, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World, in which he is local examiner.

Dr. Jordan was married Feb. 22, 1901, to Miss Louise May Hemery, of Louisville, Ky., who was educated in St. Joseph's Academy. Dr. Jordan is a young man of bright promise and high aspiration in his chosen profession. He is a member of the Methodist Church, while his wife is a Catholic. Both the Doctor and his estimable wife have won a high social standing in the community. They have many friends, and their future is promising.

BARTLEY SELLERS, late of Brooklyn, a prominent and representative farmer and stockraiser and a successful business man of Morgan county, was born Oct. 20, 1830, in Johnston county, N. C., son of Jordan and Elizabeth (Mason) Sellers, both natives of the same State. He died June 1, 1906.

Jordan Sellers, the father, was a son of Arntil Sellers, a native of Ireland, who came to America during the Revolutionary war and acted as a scout for the Patriot army. After the close of the war he settled in Johnston county, N. C., and there married, reared a family and acquired so much land along the Cape Fear River that he was able to leave all his children provided with farms. In politics he was an ardent Whig, and he was elected to many responsible positions in his county and township. He was a worthy member of the Primitive Baptist Church. His children were: Mary, Mrs. John Murrow; Martha; Samuel;

Gurley; Bennett and Jordan. The four sons all owned adjoining farms and all were large slave owners. Later they started to make a settlement in Alabama, taking with them all their possessions, including their slaves. Three of the brothers continued on to Alabama, and eventually became very prominent men in that State.

Jordan Sellers, father of our subject, accompanied his brothers as far as Jamestown, a gold mining town in North Carolina, and he decided to stop and try the mining business. He sold his slaves to his brothers. After mining for some twelve years and losing heavily, he sold out, and in 1851 moved to Indiana and settled near Mooresville. Here he rented land and operated it, but was never able to regain what he had lost in the mining venture. In politics he was first a Whig, and later a Republican, but was never much of a politician. Mr. Sellers was an honest and upright man and had much sympathy in his misfortunes. He was a worthy member of the Primitive Baptist Church in his old home, but later, he became associated with the Methodist Church and lived up to its teachings in the fullest degree. In 1857 Mr. Sellers lost his first wife, and was married twice afterward. He survived his wives, and spent his last days among his children. He died at the home of a daughter in Missouri, in August, 1898, he having attained the age of eighty-nine years. In his native county and State he married Elizabeth Mason, a daughter of Richard Mason, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, a prominent slave owner and one of the largest cotton planters in Johnston county. Mr. Mason died on his own plantation, and was carried to his last resting place by his own slaves who sincerely mourned the death of so kind a master. He was a Primitive Baptist in religious belief. Among his children were Elizabeth; Sarah, Mrs. Hopkins; and Richard, a slave trader in Alabama. The children born to Jordan and Elizabeth Sellers were: Martha, Mrs. Joseph Allen; Bartley; Abijah, of Hendricks county, Ind.; Peter, who died at Mooresville; John, a Quaker preacher, who died in Hendricks county, leaving seven children; Mrs. M. Elliott, at whose home the father died; Richard, who served in the Rebellion, and is a business man in Indianapolis; and Elizabeth, Mrs. S. Allen. All came to Indiana and married here. Abijah, Peter and Richard served in the Rebellion, and Abijah was wounded.

Bartley Sellers was nine years old when his father moved first, stopping at Jamestown, and he was soon able to assist around the mines, first as a kind of messenger boy. He remained mining and farming in that vicinity until 1852, when he joined his father's family in Indiana. He had remained in North Carolina in order to assist a Quaker in his efforts to get thirteen slaves across the Ohio River into freedom. After coming to Indiana, he worked as a farm hand until 1853, providently saving his earnings so that he was justified in getting married and founding a home of his own. He rented some land, and two years later bought the farm he had been working, and continued to prosper. He engaged in a general line of farming and did much stock raising, mainly hogs, feeding for market. He became one of the largest shippers in his section and was also successful in pork packing. Later he took in as partner, J. C. Ferguson, a well-known pork packer and business man of Indianapolis, who had large financial resources. This partnership continued a number of years and was very profitable to all concerned. During this time Mr. Sellers became intimately acquainted on the Board of Trade in Indianapolis, and was identified with such capitalists as W. H. English, the Mansurs and the Yandeses. After dissolving partnership, Mr. Sellers continued alone in the business. He bought and sold both stock and lands for many years and was regarded as a safe and careful man of business whose advice was well worth following. Mr. Sellers continued his agricultural life until 1885, when he built a brick block in Brooklyn, into which he moved a store which he had been conducting on the west side of the creek, and this he conducted as a grocery until 1900, when he retired from active business. After a long and useful life he reaped the rewards of early industry, and his last years were spent in the enjoyment of the fruits of his early toil.

Mr. Sellers built a commodious and comfortable home in the midst of large grounds, and there the evening of his life was spent. He had been one of the most active and progressive business men of Morgan county and had been of the greatest value as a citizen. He brought much capital into the county by his operations and worked hard to advance conditions through the farming communities which would better repay the hard labor of the farmer. Mr. Sellers cast his first Presidential vote for Fremont in 1856, and he always after-

ward advocated Republican principles, taking an active interest in all public questions, but never aspiring to public office. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. For a number of years he belonged to the Methodist Church.

Mr. Sellers married Aug. 2, 1855, Mary A. Wright, born April 14, 1837, in Morgan county, a kind and cheerful helpmate. She is a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Blunk) Wright, both natives of Southern Indiana. Andrew Wright was born in Harrison county, Aug. 8, 1808, and was a son of William and Mary (Inyard) Wright, of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. William Wright served as lieutenant of his company in the war of 1812, and came from Kentucky to Indiana in 1807. It was then a Territory, and he was one of the first settlers in Harrison county, where he entered land, improved a farm and reared a family of ten children. Andrew Wright was born and reared in Harrison county and in 1834 married Elizabeth Blunk, daughter of Amos Blunk, and ten children were born to them, of whom Mrs. Sellers and James Wright are the only survivors. Mr. Andrew Wright moved to Morgan county in 1836, and settled in Madison township, where all his children except William (born in Harrison county, Ind.) were born. He first bought a tract of 160 acres of land and later added eighty to it, making a good farm which he improved from the rough timber land. He died April 8, 1893, well known and highly esteemed. He was prominent in the work of the Methodist Church. He was reared in the Democratic faith, but during the latter part of his life was a Republican, casting his first Republican vote for Lincoln in 1860.

Mr. Wright was married thrice, his first wife being the mother of Mrs. Sellers. Her brother James resides on a portion of the old homestead. The second marriage was blessed with two children, the survivor being Emma, wife of William Martin. There was no issue of the third marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Sellers had no children of their own to survive infancy, three babes passing away. Then they took to their home and hearts two orphan children, Mary Elizabeth Sellers and John Spores. The former was but a month old and an orphan daughter of Abijah Sellers. She grew to attractive womanhood and married William P. Bragg, but is since deceased. John Spores was four years old when kind Fortune caused his adoption by Mr. Sellers, who generously permitted the child to retain

his birthright name and to insert that of Sellers. John Sellers Spores was reared and educated by Mr. and Mrs. Sellers just as one of their own blood would have been, and he has attained prominence as a physician in Brooklyn and gave a son's devotion and affection to his foster parents, and now lovingly looks after the welfare of Mrs. Sellers, who survives her husband and makes her home in Brooklyn.

H. C. SCEARCE, a descendant of an old and honorable pioneer family of Hendricks county, Ind., and a prominent lumber and grain dealer at Mooresville, was born Sept. 25, 1866, son of George W. and Sophia (Chamberlin) Scarce, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Madison, Indiana.

George W. Scarce was a son of Ezra W. and Elizabeth (Shepard) Scarce, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Kentucky. Both paternal and maternal families were of English extraction. Ezra Scarce moved to Hendricks county, Ind., in 1842, and there bought a farm which was slightly improved. He spent his life in its cultivation. In early years he was a Primitive Baptist, but later became a convert to the Universalist faith. His children were: John, who established and for many years ably conducted the Hendricks county *Union*, died at Danville, Ill.; W. W. gained distinction in the Civil War as lieutenant-colonel of the 51st Ind. V. I.; George W.; and Joanna K., died unmarried.

George W. Scarce was eight years of age when he came with his parents to Indiana in 1842. He attended the public schools and engaged in farming in young manhood, and in 1885 was half owner in the Mooresville flouring mill, which he later entirely acquired and operated until 1889, when he sold it. Although he always had his home on the farm, he carefully looked after his other interests, and is a very capable business man. He is public spirited, too, and was one of the promoters and organizers of the Hendricks County Fire Insurance Company, a number of years its secretary and later its president, his management making it one of the leading companies in insurance in this locality. In politics Mr. Scarce is a Republican. During the Civil War he proved his loyalty to his country through three years of faithful service, with the rank of captain in the 51st Ind. V. I., his record being one of honor and distinction. He was wounded at the battle of Nashville.

He accompanied Gen. Streight in his famous raid and with him was sent to Belle Isle. His brother, Col. W. W. Scarce, was also captured and with Gen. Streight and others sent to Libby prison. He assisted in the making of the tunnel through which the party escaped and were succored by a Union lady of Richmond, who supplied them with provisions and arms. Mr. Scarce is a leading member of the Methodist Church and has filled many of its official positions; he is also an active member of the I. O. O. F., and of the G. A. R., and is an enthusiastic temperance worker. With his wife he resides on the old homestead, surrounded by all the comforts of rural life. The latter is a daughter of George Chamberlin, an early settler at Madison, Ind., who was a boot and shoe maker by trade. Later he moved to Danville, Ind., and there he conducted a shoe store and died in that place, one of its most respected citizens. He was a member of the first Odd Fellow lodge of Indiana, and continued his connection with the order through life, one of the oldest members in the State. In religious belief he was a Universalist. His children were: Sophia, mother of our subject; Maria, Mrs. J. McCoy; John, of Iowa; and George, who was killed by a convict, while he was on duty as guard at the Jeffersonville prison.

The children born to George W. Scarce and wife were: H. C., of this sketch; Edward A., a farmer; Miss Martha L., a competent and popular teacher; Grace, who married C. Z. Cook, a bookkeeper at Danville; and Miss Bertha.

H. C. Scarce was born and reared on the home farm in Hendricks county and obtained a good, common school education. In 1885, at the age of nineteen years, he came to Mooresville and took charge of his father's interest in the mill, and has made his home here ever since except one year spent in Kentucky in the lumber business. Upon his return to Mooresville he successfully engaged in the grain and elevator business, alone until 1892, when he took into partnership Mr. Comer, and added lumber to the business. He operated very extensively in both lumber and grain, and in 1902 the business was incorporated under the name of Scarce & Comer Company. They own their elevator plant and ground, and do a very large business. Mr. Scarce is secretary of this company, and was for several years connected with the local telephone company. He is a progressive and ca-

pable business man, one who is identified with the leading interests of this section. Politically he is a Republican.

In 1889 Mr. Searce was married to Miss Mattie Comer, born Nov. 30, 1867, at Mooresville, daughter of Mathew and Adela (Harris) Comer, the former of Wayne county, and the latter of Randolph county, both families being early settlers in the State. Mathew Comer was a pioneer sawmill man and operated mills many years, and later retired to Mooresville where he died in March, 1901. He was a very active Whig, later a Republican. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and a leading spirit in the moral life of the community, supporting all movements looking toward the benefit of this section. He filled all the official positions in the church and was universally esteemed. His wife died in March, 1881, leaving behind the record of a good, Christian woman, church member and devoted wife and mother. Their children were: Mary J., who married W. C. Mitchell, a banker and prominent citizen of Martinsville; Sarah A., Mrs. H. E. Branch; Levi C., of Los Angeles, Cal.; William C., of Los Angeles, Cal.; Minnie, Mrs. W. W. Wolf; and Mattie, Mrs. Searce. The family born to Mr. and Mrs. Searce includes one daughter and one son, Helen A., born May 16, 1890; and George Comer, born July 25, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Searce are both members of the M. E. Church. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and in 1900 was elected Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Indiana, also serving the order as Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1902 and 1903. He is also a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Hoo Hoos, a lumbermen's social organization. In 1905 he was elected president of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Indiana and in the same year resigned to accept the secretaryship of this association, which position he holds at present.

PARKER E. BUGBY, the engineer on the Big Four road whose accidental death, Aug. 21, 1906, was a shock to his many friends, was a man of wide and tried experience, having followed his profession for fully forty years. Born at Aurora, N. Y., he was the son of Lyman M. and Polly (Chadwick) Bugby.

Parker Bugby, grandfather of Parker E., was of Scotch extraction. For many years he made his residence in the State of New York.

Later he moved to Michigan, where, after many years of fruitful industry, he died. He was married twice, the second time to a woman by the name of Simmons. By the first marriage there were two sons: Lyman, who is mentioned below; and one who settled in Illinois, where he died. By the second marriage there were two daughters: Janet, Mrs. Cord; and Mary, who has never married, and resides in Michigan.

Lyman Bugby, a splendid business man, was for many years a prominent manufacturer of Indianapolis, being proprietor of one of the oldest hub factories in the State. Born in the State of New York, he there early entered a woolen factory, and becoming proficient in many branches of the industry continued his work in different woolen mills in his section for many years during his young manhood. Eventually, however, hoping to better his prospects, he moved West and settled at Manchester, Mich., where he opened a wagon and buggy hub factory. After several years of successful management he moved his plant to Pittsburg, Ind., and there continued the business. Being the first industry of its kind in the State—manufacturing hubs by machinery—it met with very good success, and for three years he continued the business in the same place; then he moved his plant to Indianapolis, locating on South Illinois street, and starting the first establishment of its kind in that city. Taking a partner, he ran the business under the firm name of J. R. Osgood & Co. for several years, increasing its output from time to time and meeting with most desirable results. Finally, however, he sold his interest to his partners, who continued the industry, giving the establishment the name of the Sarven Wheel Factory. Mr. Bugby now opened a soap and candle factory in the place, under the firm name of Bugby & Smythers, and turning out excellent goods and working up a large custom they continued the industry with marked success for many years. They had proceeded a long way on the road to fortune when a fire unfortunately destroyed their buildings, entailing a heavy loss. Mr. Bugby now courageously took up the battle of life anew, embarking in the elevator and grain business, and making his headquarters on South Pennsylvania street. Here he carried on a large shipping business for several years, making partially good his previous loss. Finally, however, from over-exertion he incurred a spinal affection which un-

fitted him for work, and he retired from business altogether. He died after three years of invalidism, in January, 1863.

Mr. Bugby married, in the State of New York, Polly A. Chadwick, daughter of Elisha Chadwick, a New York farmer, who died while in the West on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Bugby. Mrs. Chadwick had six children: Luther, who died in Indiana; Archibald, who died in Missouri; George, who in his younger days prospected in the gold fields of California, and later returning East settled in Illinois, where he died; Polly A., Mrs. Bugby; Etna; and Lydia, who married L. C. Draper, a man of letters, who started what is now the choice and valuable public library at Madison, Wis. Of these children, Polly A. (Mrs. Bugby) died at St. Augustine, Fla., Sept. 21, 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Bugby were born three children: Parker E., who is mentioned below; Lucy, who married C. Alden, of New Smyrna, Fla.; and Mary, who married E. D. Cully, who some time ago died at Indianapolis (she is now residing in St. Augustine, Florida).

Mr. Bugby possessed all those sterling traits of character that go into the making of a good business man—sound judgment, alertness and courage. He wielded a large influence in his various places of residence. A man of integrity and strong religious convictions, he was a deacon and liberal member of the Baptist Church for many years, and to this denomination his wife also belonged. In political affairs he at first affiliated with the Whigs and later with the Republicans.

Parker E. Bugby was only a small boy when his parents moved from New York to Michigan, and he was still young when they settled in Indianapolis, in 1851. In these different places of abode he acquired his education, becoming especially well grounded in mathematics, and to some extent in the sciences. After settling in Indianapolis he assisted his father for some years in business, and there, in 1862, he began firing an engine, on the old Bee Line Railroad, making his run to Union City. After sixteen months of faithful service he was enabled to run an engine, and for three years he took charge of a pony engine, running trains in and out of the Union station. Gaining in this time much proficiency in engineering, he was next assigned to a run on a freight train to Union City. Thoroughly trustworthy and competent, after

three years he was promoted to engineer of a passenger train on the same route, and he continued in the passenger service uninterrupted until his death, making runs for five years on the Bee Line from Indianapolis to Dayton, Ohio; from Indianapolis to Gallion, Ohio, for six years; from Indianapolis to Bellefontaine, for two years; to Wabash, by way of Anderson, for one year; to Union City for five years, and then, on the same line, from Indianapolis to Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he continued, up to the time of his death. Being an exceptionally careful and reliable man, he was engineer until a few years ago on the Southwestern Limited and the Knickerbocker Special, but at the solicitation of his wife, because of his age, he decided to take a shorter run. He was said to have been the oldest engineer in the service on the Cleveland division of the road, on which division he had been engaged for forty-four years. During this period he made it a point to keep thoroughly abreast of all advancements in machinery, especially everything pertaining to his line of work. A most vigilant and careful engineer, he was remarkably free from accidents, having only two of a serious nature, the second being the one near Anderson in which he met his death. The first one, which happened just eight years previously, was the result of a collision with another train during a fog. Here he broke his collar bone and received some other slight injuries, causing him to be laid off for about six weeks, for recuperation.

On Aug. 21, 1906, shortly after seven o'clock in the evening, his train was derailed at the Taft siding, between Pendleton and Anderson, and hurled down a six-foot embankment, Mr. Bugby and his fireman meeting instant death. Giving his whole time and attention to his profession to the exclusion of all other business, he made a thorough success of it, and was held in the highest esteem by his employers. Some years ago he purchased a pleasant residence property at No. 1211 Cornell avenue, in Indianapolis, where he made his home.

Mr. Bugby married, in February, 1872, Clara Bateman, who was born at New Paris, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1851, and to this union there were born three children: Grace, who married E. Sherman, and resides at Seattle, Wash.; Cora, who married William Applegate, of Chicago; and Alice, married to Hiram Porter, of Indianapolis, where they reside.

Mr. Bugby was a man of great force of character and marked foresight, and possessed a large capacity for work. Throughout his engineering career he kept steadily at his post of duty, losing but two pay days. He was well informed, thoroughly up-to-date and took a keen interest in all matters of a public nature. Fraternally he stood high, belonging to the K. of P. and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In politics he affiliated with the Republicans. He was active in the Memorial Presbyterian Church, and his widow is a most highly respected member of the same denomination. Mr. Bugby's funeral was held from the Memorial Church, and he was laid to rest in Crown Hill cemetery.

William Bateman, father of Mrs. Bugby, was born in Pennsylvania. He embarked upon life as a saddle, harness and trunk maker, and settled at Attica, Ind., where he followed his business with success. Later he moved to Bellefontaine, Ohio, where in the steady pursuit of his trade he continued for the rest of his life, and there in 1881 he died. He married at Attica Phoebe Rhoads, who was born near Ellicotts Mills, Md., and after his death she married Jacob Horn, a prominent farmer, and a man of marked integrity of character. He belonged to the Lutheran Church. No children came to this marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Bateman were born eight children: Anna, who married A. Emmons; Clara, Mrs. Bugby; Charles, who died young; Lizzie, who has never married; Harry; George, who died leaving three children, among whom was a son Howard, who now lives with his aunt, Mrs. Bugby; Mamie, who died at the age of fourteen years; and Bell, who married H. Badcliff, of Detroit.

Mr. Bateman's well-directed business activities, as well as his many admirable traits of character, won him the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. A kind-hearted Quaker in religious sentiment, while residing in Warren county, Ohio, he frequently assisted poor runaway slaves to freedom and liberty. In political matters he affiliated with the Republicans.

CYRUS W. MacKENZIE, a descendant of an honorable pioneer family of Indiana, and a prominent and representative farmer of Morgan county, was born Aug. 23, 1853, at the old homestead where he still lives, son of William and Sarah M. (Whetzel) MacKenzie.

James MacKenzie, his grandfather, was born in Scotland, and he died in that country. He was a brother of Gen. John MacKenzie, who spent his life in military service, was with the army in India and Africa, and died in Scotland, full of honors. Another brother, Kennett MacKenzie, was a South Sea Island trader. James MacKenzie was a civil engineer of great skill, and he it was who built the fortifications at Marseilles, France. His father was an English officer who served the Crown faithfully in India, and there married a Hindoo princess. The MacKenzie family until this day stands high in the estimation of Great Britain, and has been represented in the military, political and professional life of that land.

William MacKenzie was born July 25, 1828, in Glasgow, Scotland, and was reared in his native land. He was liberally educated according to the laws of that country and he entered the merchant marine, sailing the sea for a number of years. He abandoned that life at New York, from which city he went to Philadelphia and there learned the boot and shoe business. Working at this trade he journeyed into Canada, and while there was made a Master Mason. In 1851 he returned to the States and drifted to Waverly, Ind., where he found people so enterprising and socially inclined that he thought this would be a desirable place to locate. In 1852 he married and in working at his trade and farming in the summers, passed the years until 1861. Then he entered the army, enlisting in the 33d Ind. V. I., Gen. John Coburn. His service covered more than three years, and he attained the rank of corporal, and for a time was in the commissary department. He suffered capture, and was imprisoned in Libby Prison, where it seemed as if human beings could not endure the shameful treatment given them; was finally exchanged, Sept. 19, 1864, received his honorable discharge and returned to his home. General John Coburn writes he was an excellent citizen and a brave and patriotic soldier, always ready for duty. He continued to farm until his death Sept. 5, 1891. Mr. MacKenzie was noted for his many sterling virtues, and was a man who would be missed in any community. He was reared a Presbyterian, and never departed from this faith, although not formally connected with any congregation. In politics he was a Republican. In 1852, he married Miss Sarah M. Whetzel, who was born on the farm

where she was married in Morgan county, a descendant of the old Virginia Indian fighting family of the name. The Whetzel (or Weitzel as the name was originally spelled) family came to America about 1670, from Switzerland, where John Whetzel's father died. The mother, who had remarried, died on the passage to this country, the step-father selling the children until of age, on landing, to pay the passage. The eldest son, John Whetzel, was sold and his son John finally sttled in Virginia, where he reared his family, these children being: Martin, George, Lewis, Jacob and John. Later the father, Martin, George and John were massacred by the Indians. The surviving brothers vowed a vengeance on the savages which the history of the time and local-ity tells was carried out.

Jacob Whetzel was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 16, 1765, and died July 2, 1827. He married Ruhama Shepherd (born Oct. 3, 1778, deceased Nov. 23, 1837), a member of the Shepherd family of Virginia, who later moved to the Kentucky frontier, and in 1811 moved to the Territory of Indiana, first settling in White Water township in Franklin county, on the site of the present town of Laurel. In 1818 he started still farther into the wilderness, expecting to build a boat and go down to Vincennes, and he and his son Cyrus notched out what is known as the Whetzel trail from Franklin to White River. When they reached the point where Waverly now stands they noticed the pleasant appearance of the country, and that the soil looked productive and decided that they had traveled far enough. Both Jacob Whetzel and wife are buried on the old homestead place at Waverly. Cyrus Whetzel bought the first lot of land taken up in the valley, later added to it, owned ninety acres, and became prominent and wealthy for the time. In politics he was a Whig, later a Republican, and became a leader, representing the county in the Legislature in 1858-9. He is recalled as a board-minded, intelligent man, a typical member of his family, possessing the courage, stature, weight and constitution which characterized this noted family of frontiersmen. In religious belief he was a Universalist. He was generous to all who needed his assistance, and few men commanded more respect and esteem than he did. He was born Dec. 1, 1800, and died Dec. 16, 1871. His wife died in 1804. She was a consistent Methodist.

Their children were: Sarah M., the mother of our subject; Francis M., Gabriel J. and Missouri, all died unmarried, and other children died in infancy.

The children born to William and Sarah MacKenzie were: Cyrus W.; Elizabeth, Mrs. H. H. Fletcher; Lewis W., a prominent farmer; Sarah M., deceased; Dr. W. D., a surgeon on the Salt Lake City & Los Angeles Railroad; W. M.; and Kenneth, who died in infancy.

Cyrus W. MacKenzie grew up on the old homestead and remained a faithful son to his parents during their lives. He was educated in the common and high schools of Hopewell, and spent one term at the State University at Bloomington. In September, 1876, he married and then settled on one of the family farms, three miles out of Waverly, where he lived three years and then moved to another farm in Johnson county, where he lived for two years. In the settlement of the estate, the original Whetzel homestead fell to him, and he moved upon it, there continuing ever since. The commodious residence is beautifully located on a bluff, and is surrounded by forest, ornamental and fruit trees. Not far away is the peaceful burying ground wherein rest the pioneer members of the family near the home which they succeeded in making such a beautiful spot. It is known all over the country-side as the old Whetzel homestead. Here Mr. MacKenzie has spent many years carrying forward the work started by his ancestors and is regarded as a very successful farmer and stockman. He is a strong Republican without being in any sense a politician, and has very ably served as justice of the peace.

The lady who became the wife of Mr. MacKenzie was Miss Mary S. Parks, born in 1854, in Iowa, daughter of Samuel and Mary (McKnabb) Parks, the former of whom was a son of William Parks of Kentucky, a pioneer to Indiana, where he died well known and highly respected. Samuel accompanied his parents thither, and after his marriage moved to Iowa, where his wife died a few years later and he returned to Indiana, followed farming and died in advanced age. His children were: William H. and John J., who died in Iowa; Mary, Mrs. MacKenzie; and Jeanne d'Arc, who died young.

The children born to Cyrus W. MacKenzie and wife were: Kenneth, who died in infancy; William W., farmer on the homestead;

Sarah M. and Dovey M., both at home. Mr. MacKenzie is fraternally connected with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. He is a most highly esteemed citizen and the family is very prominent socially.

WALTER E. NUTTER. One of the leading business citizens of Martinsville, Ind., is Walter E. Nutter, of the Martinsville Milling Company. He was born Nov. 20, 1856, in Jefferson township, near Martinsville, Ind., son of Clement H. and Julia A. (Craig) Nutter, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, and the latter in Indiana.

Huett Nutter, grandfather of Walter E., came from his native home in Kentucky, as an early pioneer in Indiana, locating in Morgan county about 1823. When he died, well advanced in years, he left a numerous family and a large farm. His wife was Susan Talbott, daughter of John and Hannah Talbott, the former a prominent man and extensive land owner near Lexington, Kentucky.

Clement H. Nutter was born in 1820 and accompanied his parents to Indiana, growing to manhood in the vicinity of Martinsville. With his two older brothers, he improved a farm in Jefferson township, owning about 300 acres in his tract, and there he reared his family and died in 1889, at the age of sixty-nine years. For a long period he was an elder in the Christian Church. He married Julia A. Craig, daughter of William H. Craig, of Kentucky, who settled as a pioneer in the vicinity of Martinsville, engaging in merchandising and farming. Mr. Craig died at the age of sixty-three years, member of the Christian Church. He was married four times and reared a large family. Mrs. Nutter passed away Feb. 13, 1867. She was a member of the Christian Church and a devoted mother of four children, namely: Sarah, wife of John T. Gurley, of Martinsville; Miss Mary, of Martinsville; Walter E.; and Miss Hattie.

It would cause the severance of many ties if Walter E. Nutter established a new home in any other locality, for he has resided in Martinsville and vicinity all his life. He was reared on the farm, attended the district schools and the public schools at Martinsville, and completed his business education at a commercial college at Spiceland. Until 1900 he was actively engaged in farming and still owns a fine estate of 125 acres in Washington township, although he has resided in Mar-

tinsville since 1866. In 1900 Mr. Nutter went into the milling business, purchasing an interest in the mill formerly operated by Victor, Gamble & McNutt, the same which is now known as the Martinsville Milling Company.

On June 1, 1887, Mr. Nutter was married to Miss Luella Schnaier, daughter of William and Maria (Miller) Schnaier, and two children have been born to this union, Twanetta and Beryl. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nutter belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is connected with Anniversary Lodge, No. 89, K. of P. In politics he is a Republican, and for three and a half years served as county commissioner. Mr. Nutter is very highly regarded in Martinsville. His bearing toward others and his business methods having marked him as a man governed by high standards, he justly deserves to be regarded as one of the representative business men of the community.

JOHN N. GREGORY, an enterprising, public spirited citizen, who as a farmer and stock raiser, business man and public official, ever maintained a high standard of integrity, and at his death left behind him that priceless heritage to his family, an untarnished name, was born in North Carolina. He came to Indiana with his parents and settled among the courageous pioneers of this section, assisting his father to improve the homestead and easing the cares of his mother. He remained with his parents until his marriage, Jan. 21, 1846, when he settled on land provided through the generosity of his father. The tract contained eight acres and a cabin, all in rough condition, but here he began the founding of a large fortune.

William Gregory, his grandfather, was one of the earliest pioneers to the Territory of Indiana. He settled in Green township, Morgan county, where he acquired large tracts of land. After a number of years of successful farming, he opened a country store which he operated for a time, and then selling out moved to Iowa, where he also acquired much land. He was married four times, and was the father of twenty-nine children, and he also acted the part of father to four step-children. He was a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist Church.

Beverly Gregory, son of William and father of John N., married Polly McCracken, of an old North Carolina family which had moved to Morgan county, and settled on a

farm. He died at the early age of thirty-two years, leaving three children: William, who died in Kansas; John N., and Stephen.

John N. Gregory, after marriage, settled on his land and converted the rough timber land into a good farm and remained upon it for twenty-seven years. He was a practical and successful agriculturist and was largely interested in stockraising. Mr. Gregory was a man of good judgment and intelligence, and naturally was selected by his neighbors for many positions of honor and trust. In 1873 he was elected county treasurer, and then removed to Martinsville, where he resided four years, serving two terms in this office with the greatest credit and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The confinement, after his active life on the farm, impaired his health, and he took some time in traveling through the South enjoying the scenery and gaining strength. Upon his return to the country, he settled on his farm, which by this time had, through additions, grown to a large acreage, making him one of the largest tax payers in the county. Later he engaged in a grocery business at Brooklyn, and also bought and handled grain, was a notary public, depot agent and postmaster, to which was added the duties of pension agent. It will thus be seen that Mr. Gregory was a man well equipped for a business life in almost any direction. He also dealt in real estate in Indianapolis, and during this time his estimable wife remained managing the affairs on the farm.

Mr. Gregory married Amanda Cox, who was born Dec. 15, 1829, near Centerton, Morgan Co., Ind., daughter of John and Anna (Matthews) Cox, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of North Carolina, their marriage taking place in Indiana. Mrs. Gregory in an unusual degree was a helpmate for her husband, his chosen adviser, and his able supporter in every crisis in his life. She possessed a faculty for business which is not always found present in her sex, and much of her husband's success may be attributed to her. Mr. Gregory erected a commodious and comfortable two-story residence at Brooklyn, which is Mrs. Gregory's pleasant home. There he died Dec. 9, 1892.

Mr. Gregory was widely known, and he commanded the respect of all who knew him as a man of integrity and honor. For many years he was a leader in the Republican party in this section and was always consulted as to its movements. Fraternally he belonged to

the order of Odd Fellows. In the Christian Church, of which he was a member, he was a generous contributor to all its work and for many years was an elder and the church treasurer. In his death Morgan county lost one of its most useful and worthy citizens. Mrs. Gregory has assumed the care of her husband's large interests, and with rare good judgment handles it without trouble. She has purchased 110 acres of land since his death and she owns and manages 242 acres of fine farming land. She is now the oldest member of the Christian Church at Brooklyn, which she joined at the age of sixteen. The children born to herself and husband were: George A., who died aged twelve years; Mary A., born in 1849, who died in 1880, wife of J. M. Rinker, leaving two children, both now deceased; Beverly, born Oct. 6, 1850, who died Oct. 31, 1882, leaving two children, Nellie and Albert; Eli, who died young; Milton, born Dec. 12, 1854, who died in November, 1895, leaving children, Orren and Oscar; Samantha, born Nov. 11, 1856, and died April 19, 1902, wife of A. Humkee; Lavina, born March 9, 1859, now Mrs. William Marshall, of Des Moines, Iowa; Hiram, born May 6, 1861, and died April 28, 1894, leaving one child; Laura J., born Jan. 1, 1863, now the wife of L. E. Wetling, a business man of Lincoln, Nebr.; Oliver, born May 26, 1865, and died in 1867; and Otis, born Nov. 20, 1866, now manager of his mother's farms.

Alexander Cox, grandfather of Mrs. Gregory, was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent, and all of his children were also born in Pennsylvania. With his family he emigrated to Morgan county, Ind., as pioneers, and entered large tracts of land, improved them into fine farms and later divided his property among his children, settling them in life. Later he sold what he had retained, and removed to Iowa, where he died at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a consistent and worthy member of the Christian Church. His children were: William; John, father of Mrs. Gregory; Nancy, Mrs. Harrison Sailors; Elizabeth, wife of William Hardwicke; James; and Charles.

John Cox, father of Mrs. Gregory, married Anna Matthews, daughter of George and Delphi (Leggett) Matthews, who belonged to prominent North Carolina families, and who emigrated to Indiana and settled in the same township (Clay) in Morgan county as did Alexander Cox. John Cox be-

came one of the well-known and successful farmers of Morgan county and these children were born to him and wife: Frank; Amanda; Marion, who died young; Mary J. and Julia, twins, the former Mrs. William Gregory, and the latter Mrs. William Leathers; and Anderson, who died young.

JOSEPH W. PAUL, of Waverly, Ind., is a worthy descendant of one of the pioneer families of this great State which was clearly identified with its early progress and development. He was born in Harrison township, Morgan county, Ind., Jan. 24, 1848, son of George and Eliza (Wharton) Paul, the former of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky.

George Paul was a son of John and Keziah Paul, both of whom were born in Virginia, and there married. In 1816 John Paul, with his family, left the Old Dominion and started to find a new home in the recently opened Territory of Indiana. While en route, he died, and the bereaved widow had to continue her journey alone, finally reaching the farm which he had previously entered when on a tour of inspection. That she was a woman of courage must be acknowledged, for she settled the family and carried out her husband's plans, cleared and improved the wilderness into a fine farm and in the meantime kept her family together and instructed them in what book learning she could, taught them to be honest and upright, and set them an example of industry that none of her descendants could excel. There was no kind of work she could not do. She raised flax and sheep, she spun and wove cloth, she fashioned the family clothing, and managed, directed, saved, attended her few neighbors in trouble and sickness, and in every imaginable way was an ancestress of which her descendants may be proud. Neither did she neglect her church but was a most consistent and active Methodist. The children reared by this most devoted mother were: George; Jacob, lived and died in Illinois; Philip remained at the old homestead where he died, unmarried, aged eighty years; Catherine also remained unmarried at the old homestead, and died there Sept. 1, 1902, aged eighty-four years; and Sarah married John Brenton, removed to Iowa where he died, and she returned to Indiana and passed away at her old home. All of this family lived to advanced age, and all did credit in their lives to their estimable mother's rearing.

George Paul was a young child when his mother settled in the wilderness, and he was forced to assume a man's responsibility before his years justified it, but he grew up one of the most reliable and respected men of his day. His pioneer labors were rewarded, and the farm was producing crops and fat hogs before there was any nearer market than Madison. He disposed of his produce at that place and at Indianapolis, where he had his milling done, the great city then being a frontier village. Transportation was limited to oxen and horses, and it was not until the village of Waverly was started, in 1841, that the farmers had any better transportation facilities. Then the State built a canal, which waterway furnished water power, and a mill was built at Waverly, and was the means of building up the town, patronage coming from many miles distant. Although game was plentiful near the homestead, and many neighbors engaged in hunting, Mr. Paul was so busily engaged with his work that he found no time for even this recreation. He remained his mother's helper until he was twenty-seven years old, and then married and settled to farming on his own account. Later he received a portion of the homestead and added to it by purchase, and at death left a fine estate. He died Oct. 28, 1900, at the age of eighty-six years.

In his early days he supported the Democratic party, but later became identified with the Republicans. His interest in all public matters was constant, and he was frequently consulted concerning local affairs. His wife, Eliza Wharton, who died in 1880, was a daughter of Joseph Wharton, of the State of New York. In 1816 he brought his family to Morgan county, Ind., settling in Harrison township, and entering land in the White River Valley. Here he improved a wild tract into a fine farm, and here he died in 1852. He married in Kentucky and lived there until after the birth of all of his children. Like so many of the Indiana pioneers, Mr. Wharton was a man of large stature and robust constitution, and he possessed the kind and neighborly spirit which united our forefathers in a band of common union. He was a practical cabinetmaker and was also able to do a fine job of carpenter work, although his main business in Indiana was farming. A strong Whig, he cared nothing for political office, but lived the life of a good and public-spirited citizen. In religious belief he was a

Methodist. His children were: George died in Illinois; John died in Iowa; Jesse of Harrison township; Sarah, Mrs. B. Harrell, both she and her husband dying in Clay county; Catherine, Mrs. Jos. Long; Mrs. Mary Taylor; Susan, Mrs. R. S. Aldrich; and Eliza, the mother of our subject. She also was a devoted Methodist. The children born to George Paul and wife were: Julia, Mrs. Merrick; John, a farmer of this township, who was a soldier in Company C, 33rd Ind. V. I., under Col. John Coburn, and was wounded in the arm; Joseph W., of this sketch; Mrs. Susan Throckmorton; Dine, Jacob, George and Frank, are all farmers in Harrison township.

Joseph W. Paul remained at home, engaged in farm work, and attending the common schools. His seventeenth year was celebrated by his enlisting for service in the Civil war, with Col. Nick. Ruckle, of Indianapolis, in Company E, 148th Ind. V. I., and in February, 1865, he was assigned to the army of the Tennessee under old "Pap" Thomas, a name which brings affectionate recollections to many a gray-haired man who once wore the Union blue. Mr. Paul was kept at garrison duty until after the close of the war, was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and received his honorable discharge at Indianapolis in October, 1865. Although never wounded or captured, exposure and hardship told on Mr. Paul, perhaps on account of his youth, and for a time he suffered much from chronic troubles. Until his marriage in 1872, he farmed on the homestead and operated some land for himself and then settled on a portion of the homestead, where he continued until he decided to go into farming and stock-raising on a much larger scale than possible there. With this intention he moved to a neighboring farm, and for twenty years dealt extensively in stock, and became one of the leading agriculturists of the county.

Mr. Paul has long been regarded as a party leader, and in 1886 was elected by the Republicans, sheriff of Morgan county, and at the expiration of his term was honored with re-election. During his official service, he resided at Martinsville and remained there during the succeeding year and then bought the productive farm of 174 acres where he has since resided. Mr. Paul is a very large stock-raiser and has purchased another farm which he uses for grazing purposes. He is widely known and is universally respected. Mr Paul

belongs to Blankenship Post, G. A. R., of Martinsville, and is also connected with the I. O. O. F. Both he and wife are valued members of the Methodist Church.

In 1872 Mr. Paul was united in marriage with Eliza Jennie Nimen, born at Brownsville, Penn., Feb. 28, 1851, a daughter of William and Alice (Snowden) Nimen, the former of German and the latter of English descent. William Nimen was reared in Pennsylvania, a son of Patrick Nimen, who became a prominent farmer in Pennsylvania, where he died, also owning land in Missouri. His children were: William, father of Mrs. Paul; Mrs. Sarah Porter; Mrs. Eliza Ferguson; Mrs. Ellen Lindell, connected with the "Lindell Hotel" family of St. Louis. The children of William Nimen and wife were: John, of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Mary E. Rhodes, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Anna Levitte, of Texas; William, of McKeesport, Pa.; Mrs. Sarah Jones; Eliza Jennie, wife of Mr. Paul; and Mrs. Bell McMeans. The mother died at McKeesport, Pa., and the father at Brownsville, Pa. He was a steamboat pilot in which capacity he was highly valued on many waters and the great inland rivers. He was a Methodist in religious belief.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul, namely: Sheddie R., died Dec. 16, 1889; George N. is a farmer near the homestead; and William L. died Dec. 4, 1890, aged twenty-two years. George N. married Miss Artie M. Bishop, orphan daughter of Lewis and Ernestine (Stultz) Bishop, and the daughter, Lulu Ruth, born to this marriage, May 24, 1900, is the inheritor of an honorable name and a member of one of the leading families of Morgan county.

SAMUEL FRIESNER, for many years a prominent mechanic at Indianapolis, Ind., now a resident of Morgan county, was born Dec. 25, 1834, in Fairfield county, Ohio, son of David and Elizabeth (Spear) Friesner, both natives of Ohio.

Frederick Friesner, grandfather of Samuel, was one of three brothers who emigrated from Germany to America, two of whom settled in Ohio, the third never being heard from after they separated at New York. Frederick became a well known farmer and esteemed resident of his locality, where he was for a number of years a minister in the Dunkard Church, being one of the founders

of that faith in Ohio. His children were the following: John, Henry, Frederick, Noah, David, Polly, Susan and Rachel, Susan marrying Rev. Albright, a leader in the Evangelical Church and a prominent man.

David Friesner, son of Frederick and father of Samuel, was born and reared in Ohio. He improved his farm of 160 acres and spent his life upon it, caring for his family, improving the moral tone of his neighborhood, and setting an example of sobriety and integrity of life. From Democracy he later changed to Republicanism. His religious belief was in accordance with the tenets of the River Brethren Church, in which faith he died in 1886. By two marriages he was the father of fifteen children. The children born to him and his wife, Elizabeth Spear, were these: Ephraim, of Allen county, Ohio; Eli, who served in the Rebellion and died at Atlanta; Catherine, Mrs. John Kekkir; David, who served through the Rebellion and died in Iowa; Samuel; Isaac, of Indiana; Lydia, Mrs. Spade; and Joseph, who died in the Civil war. Of these children, Eli continued in the faith in which he had been reared, but the others of the family joined the United Brethren Church. The mother of these children died in 1840, and the father was married (second) to Rebecca Seitz, and seven more children were born: Eliza died young; Absalom lives in Ohio; Lewis and Aaron are deceased; Bartlett resides in Ohio; Mary is Mrs. Kinkle; and Daniel died unmarried.

Samuel Friesner remained under the parental roof until his marriage, when he settled on a farm, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the army for three years or during the war, entering Company A, 17th O. V. I., with Col. John A. McConnell. His regiment became a part of the Army of the Tennessee, was mustered in at Camp Dennison, and was sent to Kentucky, he participating in his first battle at Wild Cat. From there he went to Crab Orchard, and after hot skirmishing, marched to Fort Donelson and thence to Shiloh. Here he was stricken with typhoid fever, and while unconscious was sent to the hospital at Cincinnati. He was then given a furlough and later received an honorable discharge. When fully recovered he bravely offered his services again, volunteering in the 100-days service in Company F, 159th O. V. I., and was sent to Gun Powder Bridge, where the regiment was detailed for guard duty, and here he remained through the 100 days, at

the end of that time receiving his second honorable discharge. He also received a first lieutenant's commission, in which capacity he served for over one year.

This loyal defender of his country then quietly returned to his farm, but in 1872 removed to Indianapolis in order to place his wife under medical care, and her health was greatly improved thereby. Mr. Friesner was a natural mechanic, and very soon found plenty of employment. He entered the works of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and was regarded as one of their most proficient mechanics, and he continued with that firm until it closed its business in Indianapolis. He was then employed for eight years with the Moore Disc factory, and went through two fires there, losing all his tools in the last one, when he abandoned shop work. He then purchased a lot on Jefferson avenue, and erected a comfortable residence, but in 1897 traded it for a farm in Monroe township, Morgan county, where he now resides, in the enjoyment of ample means. Mr. Friesner was a patriot and a loyal soldier, and he has lived an honest life, has dispensed charity and shown justice to all men, and is most thoroughly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Friesner is a devoted and consistent member of the M. E. Church, and has capably filled all church offices. He has never been very active in politics, and has never aspired to any political office, although there is no doubt that if the offices were held by honest and honorable men like himself, there would be no complaints of party corruption.

Mr. Friesner was married (first) to Catherine Rinehart, a native of Ohio, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Rinehart, of German descent, prominent farmers and valued members of the United Brethren Church. The former died in Ohio, the latter in Indiana. They had these children: Catherine; Frederick; Mary, Mrs. J. Good; Casper; Jane, Mrs. Clem; Sarah, Mrs. Dobinmire; Isaac; Caroline, Mrs. Groff; Matilda and William. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Friesner were: Anna M., who died young; Lydia J., Mrs. Tobias; Sarah, Mrs. Hunter; Joseph, for seventeen years an employe of a Cincinnati factory; William, a railroad man; and Dora, Mrs. Ed. Perry, of Indianapolis. The mother of this family died Nov. 18, 1874, a devoted member of the U. B. Church. Mr. Friesner was married (second), Jan. 28, 1878, to Mrs. Mary Robinson, widow of John M.

Robinson, who left one daughter, Minnie, now wife of Alva Tuttle, and mother of two children, Maurice and Mildred. Mrs. Robinson was a daughter of Andrew and Lydia Peacock, both natives of New Jersey where they married and whence they migrated to Indiana at an early day. They settled in Wayne county, but later moved to the vicinity of Rochester, where Mr. Peacock bought land, improved a farm, and remained upon it until the death of his wife, when he came to Indianapolis and found a pleasant home with his daughter. He was a worthy member of the New Light Christian Church in which he was a class leader. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Peacock were: Sarah J., who married (first) William Warren, had five children, and (second) Dr. Peterson; Hannah A., Mrs. S. Peck; John L.; Ellen, Mrs. Mustard; Daniel; Mary; and Andrew M. One daughter has been born to our subject by this marriage, Adda, wife of W. C. Williamson, a railroad man on the Big Four.

Mr. Friesner and wife are among the most highly regarded residents of Morgan county, and are noted for their hospitality and kind neighborliness.

SAMUEL WATSON, a worthy descendant of an old and honored pioneer family of Indiana, was born at the old homestead in Morgan county, Jan. 17, 1871, and was educated in the common schools and reared on the farm. He is a son of Cyrus and Susan (Thornberry) Watson.

Thomas and Mary A. (Royston) Watson, grandparents of Samuel, were natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively, and of Welsh and Irish ancestry. They were married in Tennessee. In 1821, Thomas Watson made a prospecting tour of Indiana and entered 400 acres of land, bought two tracts, and built the first cabin in Madison township, Morgan county. In 1823 he brought his family thither and made here his permanent home. His land was fertile, as a great portion of it lay in the valley of the White River. Here he created a fine farm, and became one of the prominent and influential men of the locality, dying here in 1856. His widow survived him many years, dying in 1887, aged eighty-one years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Watson served in the War of 1812, and through life supported the Jacksonian principles of the Democratic party. His excellent foresight

was shown in his selection of land and his business ability was displayed on many occasions. He was considered a keen trader and he made a number of trading expeditions to Tennessee after settling here. He was able to give all his children a start in life, and he is held in affectionate remembrance not only by his descendants, but by the public as well. His children were: Cyrus became the father of Samuel; Alfred, Cicero and Benjamin, all of whom died in Morgan county, and Thomas B. is also deceased.

Cyrus Watson was born in Madison township, Morgan county, Aug. 17, 1829, and was reared among the honest sturdy pioneers of Morgan county, and spent his youth in assisting his father in clearing and cultivating the land. After his marriage he settled on a fine farm of 200 acres of river land, and here he became a practical and successful farmer and stockraiser. He was a man of robust health and much endurance, and was a hard worker, devoting his attention to his property. He was a staunch Democrat and held many offices of trust and responsibility in the township, serving four years as township trustee. Mr. Watson was fraternally connected with both the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic bodies, and lived up to the teachings of these brotherhoods. His memory was excellent and he was fond of telling of the early days and of the difficulties with which the pioneers had to contend in getting their milling done and in obtaining supplies. The building of the State canal was a measure of relief scarcely appreciated by the present day, with its transportation facilities so numerous on every side. His death occurred March 18, 1898, when he was aged sixty-eight years. His widow, Mrs. Susan (Thornberry) Watson, still survives, aged seventy-one years. She was a daughter of Daniel and Frances (Langyer) Thornberry, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Morgan county. They became prominent and wealthy farmers and reared these children: John; Mary, Mrs. A. Watson; Milton; Frank; William; Patrick of Brooklyn; Daniel, Jr.; and Susan. Cyrus A. and Susan Watson were the parents of one son, our subject.

Samuel Watson was born on the homestead farm which he occupies and where he is engaged in carrying on the work inaugurated by his father. He is a progressive, practical farmer and stockraiser, and keeps abreast of the times, using modern methods and machin-

ery and reaping very substantial rewards. He owns a farm of 300 acres of fine land. Reared a Democrat, he has become a party leader in his locality, and has been a valuable township trustee. In 1906 he received the Democratic nomination for county auditor and came within fifty votes of being elected. He is fully qualified for almost any position in the gift of the party, and is regarded as a very available man for future preferment.

In 1891 Mr. Watson married Miss Rose Turley, born May 21, 1872, in this township, daughter of Harrison and Susan (House) Turley, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter born at Mooresville, Morgan county, Ind. John House came to Indiana in 1837 and entered land in Madison township where he lived for many years, a successful farmer and respected citizen. Four years prior to his death, he removed to Mooresville, his wife dying two years later. The family was of German extraction and he was reared in the Lutheran faith, but late in life became a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and a liberal contributor to its work. His children were: Charlotte, Mrs. Chinofelt; George; Henry; Catherine, Mrs. William Beeson; Mary A., Mrs. D. Fansler; John; Sarah, Mrs. Y. D. Meredith; and Susan, mother of Mrs. Watson and wife of Harrison Turley.

Harrison Turley was born in Kentucky and came to Indiana when a single man, being an orphan and the architect of his own fortunes. He became a successful and substantial farmer, and a man who possessed the respect and esteem of all. Both he and wife were consistent members of the Christian Church. In politics he was a Democrat, and for many years served as justice of the peace. His death occurred in December, 1890. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Turley were: Cora, Mrs. W. H. Paddock; Calona, who died aged twenty-two years; Leora, Mrs. J. W. Jackson; Kate, Mrs. H. Jackson; and Rose, Mrs. Samuel Watson. The mother of the above children married (second) G. F. Routon, who came to Indiana and lived many years in Indianapolis. He was born in Virginia, and learned the trade of carpenter, and later engaged in contracting. After leaving Indianapolis he bought a farm in Morgan county where his first wife died, leaving three children: Mrs. Lucy Taylor, Edward and John, all married prior to his second marriage to which no children were born. Mr. Routon

died five years after his second marriage, his widow still surviving. She is an active worker and a valued member of the Christian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Watson have had five children, namely: Katie, born Sept. 13, 1892; Cyrus H., Sept. 30, 1894; Ruth, Oct. 4, 1900 (died aged five years); Royston; and Naomi. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the Christian Church. He is a Mason, of Bluff Creek Lodge, Waverly, Ind., and Osceola Chapter, No. 71, R. A. M., Martinsville, Ind. He also belongs to Lodge No. 508, K. P., of Waverly.

JOHN B. PASQUIER, a carpenter by trade, has for nearly half a century prominently identified himself with the building of Indianapolis, seeing it grow from a little place of eleven thousand inhabitants, with poor houses and sidewalks, to a beautiful city of over two hundred thousand inhabitants, with stately edifices and neatly paved streets. Born in France, March 23, 1829, he comes of a good old Roman Catholic family, who for several generations followed the carpenter's trade and contract building in their native land.

John Pasquier, grandfather of John B., a man of ability, lived all his life in France. He had four children, all of whom were carpenters by trade and had their homes in their native village, where they died: Charles, Eugene, Epolike and Nicholas.

Eugene Pasquier, father of John B., grew to manhood in his native home, and there received his training for life's activities. At an early age he learned the carpenter's trade, and becoming a skilled workman found no difficulty in securing a position, and as a young man followed this occupation with his brothers. For many years they carried on a most successful line of business, branching out in the industry from time to time. During his young manhood Mr. Pasquier married Mary J. Lehebrien, who was born in the same locality, and who after many years died there. By this union there were born four children: Alexis, who died at the home of his birth; John B.; Charles, who resides at his native village; and Lucius, who served in the French army, and died at Bethune, France.

John B. Pasquier grew to manhood in France, and there at an early age, by assisting his father, became a thorough master of the carpenter's trade. As a young man he continued this pursuit and for some time fol-

lowed it in his native land, but in 1854, hoping to better his fortunes, he came to the United States, making the trip from Havre to New York, in fifty-eight days. He proceeded directly to Indianapolis, then a small, poorly built city, with the Union Station, then in process of construction, surrounded by mud holes. The neighboring country abounded in heavy timber, and in big game, and presented a very different aspect from the beautiful farming section of the present time. A skilled carpenter, Mr. Pasquier at once started out as a journeyman in the employ of Mr. Saltmarsh, of Indianapolis, with whom he remained some time. He then accepted a position with John B. Manny, a large contractor, who erected some of the most prominent buildings of the city. Continuing here for eighteen years Mr. Pasquier assisted in work upon the court house, the new station, the State House, and residences and building blocks galore. He has been industrious and has carefully invested his savings, and now is the owner of considerable city property. In 1857 he purchased a tract of land which extended somewhat beyond the city limits, but which is now a beautiful residence section. Here he erected a small house, part of which he has since greatly enlarged, and here he now resides. On the same ground he has erected two commodious houses which he rents to advantage.

In 1857 Mr. Pasquier married Margaret Climento Urbain, born in France Aug. 22, 1832, and to this union have been born six children: Eugene, now engaged in the grocery business in Indianapolis; Marguerite, who married R. Braden; Miss Julia; and Julius, John and Charles, who are all engaged in the grocery business in Indianapolis.

Throughout his residence in this country, Mr. Pasquier has evinced the keenest interest in our institutions, and is a most loyal and patriotic citizen. As a strong Republican he is interested in local affairs, but is not, however, an office seeker. Through the merited esteem of his fellow citizens, he has been appointed street inspector, a place which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the city council. He is a man of irreproachable character, and possesses a high code of honor. His wife belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M.

John Francis Celestino Reuben Urbain, father of Mrs. Pasquier, was born in France, and there upon reaching manhood, settled and

engaged in business, filling the office of government tax collector there for some time. In 1851 he came to Indianapolis, making the voyage to New Orleans in forty-eight days. Purchasing a farm in Lawrence township, Marion county, Ind., he there followed agriculture very successfully throughout the remainder of his active days. He died in Indianapolis while on a visit to his daughter. Mr. Urbain married Mary Margaret Buskin, also a native of France. She died at the farm near Indianapolis. To this union were born four children: John Francis C.; Mrs. Pasquier; Julius Augustus, who now lives at the family homestead; and Pauline, who died unmarried. Mr. and Mrs. Urbain were highly respected, prosperous farming people. They were reared in the Roman Catholic faith, and loyally adhered to it throughout their respective lives.

CURTIS C. PADDOCK, a conductor on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, whose residence is at Broad Ripple, and who has an enviable record as a successful railroad man, was born at Prairieton, Ind., April 29, 1849, only child of Washington and Jane (Payne) Paddock, both of whom were natives of Indiana.

Elijah Paddock, the grandfather of Curtis C., was a native of Indiana, and in his active life was engaged in farming at Prairieton, Ind. His family consisted of six sons and one daughter, and when he died he was over seventy years of age. Ebenezer Payne, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Paddock, was a native of Indiana, and engaged in farming in Vigo county. In his family were four sons and one daughter. When he died at the age of sixty years, he left a good property, and was regarded as a man of much force of character and solid worth.

Washington Paddock was a pork packer in Terre Haute, Ind., for many years, and when he retired in 1876, he moved to Indianapolis, where he died in 1882, at the age of fifty-six. His wife, who was born in 1819, died Dec. 21, 1900, being buried on her birthday. Both parents belonged to the Christian (Disciples) Church.

Curtis C. Paddock was reared in Terre Haute from the time he was twelve years old, having spent the most of his life before that age in Ogle county, Ill. His education was completed in the city schools of Terre Haute, and in 1871 he secured a position as a brake-

man on a passenger train of the Terre Haute & Indiana Railroad. For two and a half years he was baggageman, and since Sept. 20, 1874, has been passenger conductor. This is a story of long and faithful service, and reflects credit upon the man and the management who can continue so long in amicable relations.

Mr. Paddock was married Jan. 25, 1876, to Miss Cora Sherburne, a daughter of Asa and Mary Sherburne. They had one child, Arthur Linn. He was employed at the Pan-American Exposition, in charge of a patent feed-box exhibit. Mrs. Cora Paddock, who was a devoted member of the Christian Church, and a woman of blameless life and character, died in 1882, at the early age of twenty-four years. Mr. Paddock contracted a second marriage, June 6, 1895, Miss Etta Scott, daughter of John and Margaret (Bainter) Scott, becoming his wife.

Mr. Paddock is a member of Greenville Lodge, No. 392, F. & A. M., and since 1876, has been a member of the Order of Railway Conductors. His home was in Indianapolis from 1871 to 1899, when he moved to his elegant home in Broad Ripple, though he still owns considerable property in Indianapolis. He has always been a staunch Republican.

John Scott and wife, Mrs. Paddock's parents, were natives of Ohio. To them was born the following family: Oscar F.; George A.; Belle, widow of Frank Ulm; Etta, Mrs. Paddock; and Lillian, wife of Lewis E. Budenz, of Denver, Colo. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had their home in Ohio almost continuously until 1809, when they moved to Broad Ripple, Ind., where they now live. In 1854 they lived a year in this State. In the War of the Rebellion Mr. Scott was standard bearer in the 60th O. V. I. His grandfather, John Scott, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. William Scott, father of John, was a tanner, and he settled in Indiana, where he lived to be over sixty years old. His remains were interred near Marion. His ancestry was French.

John Bainter, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Paddock, was a native of Ohio, where he died at the age of seventy-eight. He came of Pennsylvania German stock, and was a farmer all his life.

AUGUST BRINKER. In the fall of 1847 a German lad scarcely out of his teens, reached Indianapolis. His parents had died

and he crossed the ocean because he believed that this country offered better opportunities to the industrious and thrifty young man than did the Fatherland. Landing at New Orleans he tarried for a short time at St. Louis, then came to Indianapolis, where acquaintances from Germany had preceded him. The young man liked Indianapolis and settled there. His stay has been protracted through all the intervening years and today August Brinker, the emigrant boy, is one of the old and highly esteemed pioneers of the city, contributing to its growth and prosperity by a service of many years.

Mr. Brinker was born in Germany about six miles from Berlin in 1826, one of a family of seven children, four boys and three girls. The mother died when August was fourteen years of age, and the father, Frederick Brinker, died three years later. Our subject after leaving school began to learn the trade of miller and from an early age he has made his own way in the world. For nearly seven years he followed his trade in his native land, and in 1846 he came to America. At New Orleans, the landing place, he witnessed the selling of slaves at auction, and did not remain long in that city. Taking a small steamer for St. Louis, he arrived there in January, 1847, and found employment in operating a mill, the chief business of which was the grinding of corn for the slaves. Deciding to visit friends at Indianapolis he proceeded up the Ohio river to Madison, Ind., traveled by rail to Columbus, and thence walked to Indianapolis, arriving in September, 1847.

Soon after his arrival he purchased the lot on which he has since lived, and the next year he erected on his property a house, the first residence on the north side of what is now New York street. Mr. Brinker found employment at coopering, a trade which he followed for many years. It presented to him the means of advancement and he became the proprietor of a steam bending factory which he operated for several years, employing ten men. He next engaged successfully for several years in the grocery trade, and his later years have been spent in the deserved retirement from active life.

He married in 1851 Nettie Brown, daughter of Philip Brown, an old settler of Indianapolis. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brinker as follows: Emma, who married Mr. Harms and died leaving a son,

August Harms, now foreman in the Indianapolis *News* office, who was reared by our subject; Mary, wife of Louis Fertig; Henry and Frederick. Mrs. Brinker, the faithful wife and devoted mother, died in 1886, and was buried at Crown Hill on Washington's birthday. Mr. Brinker has traveled extensively. In 1888 he visited Germany, with the hope of seeing many of his own family, but found surviving only one brother and one sister, the former eighty-three years of age, and the latter past seventy. They have since both passed away, and our subject is the sole survivor of the family. All died in Germany except the youngest brother, William, who came to America several years after the arrival of our subject and settled in Grant county, Ind., where he became a prominent and wealthy farmer, acquiring 460 acres of good land. He died on his farm, leaving seven children, three sons and four daughters.

In politics Mr. Brinker has always been a Democrat. For many years he has been a devout and prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. He is one of the best known pioneers of Indianapolis and one of its worthy and esteemed citizens, honored for his integrity and uprightness of character. The term of his residence in the city has exceeded sixty years, during most of which period he has been one of the active and substantial factors of its growth.

JOHN H. YOUNG, a prosperous and enterprising farmer of Ray township, Morgan county, was born in that county, son of Scott W. and Polly (Mathes) Young, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky.

Samuel Young, great-grandfather of John H., was a native of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a man of prominence in his community.

Charles Young, son of Samuel, lived and died in Kentucky, where he reared three sons and one daughter, all now deceased: George, who came to Indiana, and was murdered for his money at his home in Cloverdale; Scott W.; James F., who went to Illinois, and there died; and Elizabeth, who died in Kentucky. All the children were married and left families.

Scott W. Young, son of Charles, came to Indiana, in 1822, and located in Owen county, where he taught school until he took up government land in Morgan county, entering over 400 acres, and Mr. John H. Young has the old government deed to this property, upon which

appears the signature of President Jackson. In addition to this 400 acres Mr. Young secured additional land until he at one time owned 1,000 acres. The family lived the life of pioneers, and had their privations and pleasures. The hunting was excellent, and their experiences with the game were exciting as well as dangerous. The good mother spun, wove and did all the housework, and they enjoyed a simple healthy life. Scott W. Young died Dec. 4, 1873, and his widow, Polly Mathes, whom he married in Owen county, survived until Oct. 27, 1881. Both were consistent members of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Young was a Republican, and for five years was a justice of the peace. The following children were born to Scott W. and Polly Young: Matilda A. is the widow of D. W. Gray; Evan H. is a resident of California; Eveline is at home; James B., is a resident of Kansas, where he is very successful; Harrison P. died in Boston in 1884; Hannibal died April 7, 1904, a successful farmer and a prominent teacher in public schools; Martha A. married L. Goss, who died a veteran of the Civil war, and she resides in Martinsville; Newton, a successful physician, was killed in 1885; John H.; Sarah is the widow of Samuel D. Gray, a resident of California.

Like his brothers and sisters, John H. Young had a good common school education, and then attended the Mooresville high school. Later he was graduated from Bryant & Stratton's business college at Indianapolis. At the age of twenty-one he went West, and employed himself teaching school, clerking in a store, and seeing something of the world. Returning home in 1873, he once more taught school, but when his father died, he and his sister bought the interests of the remaining heirs in the homestead, where he now resides when not elsewhere employed. The home farm consists of 241 acres, and he also owns eighty acres in Owen county. Both these farms are devoted to general agriculture. His home is a very pleasant one, supplied with telephone connection and is on the rural free delivery route.

COL. JEFFERSON KINGSLEY SCOTT (deceased), one of the leading business men of Martinsville, Ind., was born March 27, 1827, in Fayette county, Ky., ten miles from the city of Lexington. His parents were Vincent and Ann (Hutsell) Scott, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky.

The Scott family originated in Virginia, in which State Samuel Scott, the paternal grandfather of Col. Scott, was born, of Irish and Scotch parents. He married Fannie Francis, daughter of Thomas Francis, who was born in Wales, and was a sea captain. Samuel Scott removed to Kentucky, being one of the pioneers in Fayette county, where he died at the age of fifty years. The maternal grandfather of Col. Scott was John Hutsell, of German descent, who also lived in Virginia.

Vincent Scott, father of Colonel Scott, was born Dec. 24, 1799, near Wythe court house, in Wythe county, Va. He was a blacksmith by trade, and also engaged in farming. On Oct. 25, 1820, he married Ann Hutsell, and they settled on the Scott farm in Bourbon county, Ky., where their children were born as follows: Mary A. (wife of James M. Mitchell), Dec. 24, 1821; Sarah J. (wife of Dr. Benjamin F. Barnard), April 11, 1823; Rebecca, October, 1825; Jefferson K. March 27, 1827. Rebecca died in infancy. The survivors settled at Martinsville, Ind. In March, 1828, Mr. Scott sold his Kentucky farm and came with his family to Indianapolis. They arrived April 7th, after a two weeks' journey, and Mr. Scott bought a lot on the west side of the canal, fronting on Washington street. He prepared to build a house, and had the logs and shingles ready when he took sick, with bilious fever, dying Aug. 20, 1828, after only eight days illness. He was buried in the old graveyard, latterly called Greenlawn cemetery, then in the woods, on the banks of the White river, southwest of Indianapolis. His grave was marked but cannot now be traced. He was present at the laying of the corner stone of the old State house within whose walls his grandson, James V. Mitchell, forty-one years afterward responded to the roll call as the representative from the county of Morgan. His widow, not desiring to remain there, forfeited the lot, upon which they had made only a partial payment. And although she and her three children were all sick with bilious fever, she loaded all she had left into the wagon, and took up the solitary and mournful journey back home—to the house of John Hedges, her step-father, near Stony Point Church, in Bourbon county, Ky., at which place she arrived in safety, after a long, tedious and sorrowful trip. She lived with her step-father for two years, and then moved back to the old

Troutman Mill, in Fayette county, where she followed weaving table linens, coverlets, counterpanes, blankets, etc., which she sold, thus earning a support for herself and children, until she was married to Giles Mitchell, in the same house and room where she had married Vincent Scott, nearly fifteen years previously. Mr. Mitchell was a resident of Martinsville, Ind., and was visiting relatives in Kentucky. After loading her children, Mary A., Sarah J. and Jeff K., and plunder in a wagon, which was driven by a hired man from Lexington to Frankfort, where they took the steamboat "Argo" for Madison, Ind., the home of John S. Mitchell, son of Giles, which place they reached at the end of three days' travel, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell rode through on horseback from Lexington, Ky., to Madison, Ind., arriving at the latter place on Monday, the next day after the arrival of the children. On the following Tuesday the plunder and the children were loaded into another wagon and driven to Martinsville. They were preceded by Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell on horseback. They arrived in Martinsville in advance of the children after two and one-half days' ride, stopping in Columbus one day with John M. Gwinn, son-in-law of Mr. Mitchell. The children arrived Feb. 4, 1835. After stopping for a short time at the "Crawford House," a tavern kept by James Crawford, on the northwest corner of the public square, in Martinsville, Ind., where the Union Block now stands, they commenced housekeeping in a one-story frame house, situated near the southwest corner of the public square. In 1836 Mr. Mitchell employed hands, and in nine weeks time he had erected, and they were occupying, a large two-story frame hotel on the ground formerly occupied by their dwelling, and which is now occupied by the "Mason House." They kept hotel there for eleven years, the house being known as the "Union Hotel." At the end of that time Mr. Mitchell sold out to James Cunningham and moved to his farm, one and a half miles south of Martinsville, where they lived a number of years. While on the farm Mr. Mitchell made the brick for and built a one and one-half story brick dwelling on Lot 6, Block 13, in Martinsville, into which they moved, living there until his death, which occurred July 5, 1862, after a long illness. Shortly after his death Mrs. Mitchell broke up keeping house at the old homestead and went to live with her son-in-law and step-son, James M. Mitchell, with

whom she resided until her death, which occurred Sept. 17, 1889. By Mr. Mitchell she had three children, of whom but one survives, Thomas B. Mitchell, of Martinsville, Ind. She was a member of the Christian Church. Her first husband was a Baptist.

Col. Scott was the last survivor of his parents' family. After the death of his father he accompanied his mother back to Kentucky, and in 1835 returned with his mother and step-father to Indiana, as previously related. Mr. Mitchell became his guardian. His education was obtained in the Martinsville schools, and his first employment was in a tannery, for when quite young he was apprenticed to learn the trade. For a while he worked at Sharp's tanyard, in Monroe county, Ind., and then with John W. Sims, at his tannery in Martinsville. His health failing him in this vocation, he found employment with John M. Gwinn, then a merchant of Columbus, Ind., whose daughter he subsequently married. About this time Mr. Gwinn left his family and went to Florida. Mrs. Gwinn with Mr. Scott and his wife and her other children, then removed to Martinsville, where Mr. Scott found employment as clerk for J. M. & S. M. Mitchell. Then he was engaged as deputy recorder of Morgan county under Stephen McCracken, and later was deputy auditor under Barclay Burrows. He so conducted himself in these official positions as to become quite popular, so much so that his party, the Democratic, nominated and elected him to the office of clerk of the Morgan Circuit court. He held this position for four years, ending in 1859, after which he became deputy auditor of Morgan county under William J. Manker. In the meantime he had purchased a clothing stock, which was superintended by his father-in-law, John M. Gwinn, who had returned from Florida, and he was thus engaged at the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was in that business for thirteen years.

When President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers, Mr. Scott was the first man in Morgan county to enlist, which he did on the 18th of April, 1861, and on the 20th he was commissioned captain of Company K, 7th Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He was in command of his company at the battle of Phillippi, W. Va., on June 3, 1861, the first engagement of the war; also at Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford, and was mustered out with his regiment on Aug. 3, 1861, by reason

of the expiration of his three months term of service. He re-entered the service Oct. 19, 1861, as lieutenant-colonel of the 59th Indiana Volunteers, which regiment was organized at Gosport, Ind., with Jesse I. Alexander as its colonel. This regiment served under Gen. Pope in the Army of the Mississippi. Colonel Scott served on the Mississippi until after the battle of Shiloh, when Pope's army joined that of General Grant. He served with Grant until after the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, after which he was with General Sherman, being with him on his "March to the Sea," and back through the Carolinas to the city of Washington, where he participated in the Grand Review. He then returned with his regiment to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out of service July 17, 1865. In 1864 he was commissioned colonel of his regiment, in place of Alexander, resigned. During his connection with the 59th he was in the following engagements: New Madrid; Island No. 10; Tiptonville; Siege of Corinth; Iuka; Corinth, Oct. 3-4, 1862; Port Gibson; Raymond; Jackson, Miss.; Champion Hills; Black River; Siege of Vicksburg; Missionary Ridge; all actions at Atlanta; Sherman's celebrated March to the Sea; the engagements at Savannah; and closed his military career at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., Feb. 18, 1865. Colonel Scott did not escape injury during his long and arduous service, the explosion of a shell at the battle of Champion Hills injuring him seriously and ultimately causing his death.

After the close of the war and the return to peaceful pursuits, Colonel Scott first engaged in the hotel business in Indianapolis, continuing this for eight years, and then returned to his boyhood home, where he opened an abstract office. After completing an abstract of titles to land in Morgan county he engaged in that line in Martinsville, also adding loan and insurance lines. There he continued to the end of his days, a man of many interests, prominent in public spirited enterprises, the owner of one of the finest of the city's homes, and of other valuable property. He was appointed receiver of the Electric Light plant. A stock company was formed and Colonel Scott, with others, purchased the plant (he himself becoming a large stockholder), which he managed until his health failed, and he sold the plant to the present company.

On Jan. 23, 1849, at Columbus, Ind., Col-

onel Scott was married to Miss Mary A. Gwinn, who was born March 1, 1831, at Columbus, daughter of John M. and Mary A. (Mitchell) Gwinn. Two children were born to that union, Mary Imogene (called Jennie) and William G., both of whom are deceased, the latter dying in infancy. The daughter was the wife of Henry C. Jones, of Richmond, Ind., machinist by trade, but who was clerk of the "Palmer House," at Indianapolis (then under the management of Colonel Scott), when he married Jennie Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Jones moved to Martinsville with her parents and Colonel Scott gave up the hotel business, and there he died in January, 1878, and Mrs. Jones died Dec. 25, 1878. Her mother, Mrs. Mary A. Scott, died Jan. 31, 1880, aged forty-nine years. She was a member of the Roman Catholic Church. On Dec. 21, 1887, Colonel Scott was married (second) to Miss Lizzie O. Callis, by whom he had no children.

Colonel Scott belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which his widow is also a member. In politics he was a Democrat. Fraternally he was a Royal Arch Mason (had filled all the chairs in the Blue Lodge), a member of the K. of P., and of Blankenship Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. Lizzie O. (Callis) Scott has always had her home in Martinsville, though she was in Indianapolis for several years, during her connection with the Indiana State Library. She was born in Martinsville, daughter of Edwin Willard and Ellen Greene (Orner) Callis. Her father was a native of New Jersey, born near Fennington, and while in the East married Ellen Greene Orner, who was a native of New Jersey and of Holland ancestry, her parents being George B. and Elizabeth Ann (Osmun) Orner. They came out to Martinsville, Ind., in 1856, and Mr. Callis, who had learned printing and bookmaking in his young manhood, and had published a paper in his eastern home, engaged in the newspaper business, purchasing the *Morgan County Gazette*, which he edited for many years. It was established as such in 1854, and later changed to the Martinsville *Democrat*. He has been a practical printer and newspaper man throughout his active years, and still continues to work at the "case," feeling loath to bid adieu to his types. He is probably the oldest printer in the State of Indiana. At one time he set a Hebrew Bible.

Mrs. Scott has always shown decided literary talent and aptitude for the field in which

she has been so successful. She is familiar with the practical side of the work as well, for she became an adept at type-setting in her father's establishment, and as previously mentioned was engaged on the *Morgan County Gazette* for a number of years. Meantime, however, in 1883, she was elected by the Legislature to the important position of State Librarian, and upon her devolved the responsibility of removing the State Library to the Capitol. Re-elected in 1885, she continued in the office, and the Legislature failing to name a successor in 1887 she acted as librarian until 1889, when Mr. Jacob P. Dunn took the office. Meantime, as recorded, she had become the wife of Col. Jefferson K. Scott, and she returned to Martinsville to make her home. Mrs. Scott has always taken an active and effective interest in local and State societies, and her culture and attainments entitle her to the high rank she holds among intellectual people in Indiana.

EMERY ALBERTSON, until July, 1907, senior member of the firm of Albertson & Hobbs, extensive nurserymen of Bridgeport, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Washington county, Aug. 15, 1858, and was reared to the business in which he was so successfully engaged, his father being one of the pioneer nurserymen of the State. His early educational discipline was secured in the public schools, and was effectively supplemented by a course of study in the Blue River Academy, maintained under the auspices of the Society of Friends, of which he is a birth-right member. Emery Albertson is a son of Oliver and Mary (Morris) Albertson, both of whom were born in Washington county, Ind., being representatives of sterling pioneer families.

Benjamin Albertson, the paternal grandfather, was born in North Carolina, whence he emigrated to Indiana Territory in 1816, settling in the midst of the forest wilds of Washington county. There he entered a tract of government land and eventually reclaimed a good farm. He was also a skilled physician, and was one of the pioneers in the practice of medicine in Indiana, his life having been one of signal honor and usefulness. He continued to reside on the old homestead until his death, and was a prominent and worthy member of the Society of Friends. His children were as follows: Charles, who died in Kansas City; Edmund, a physician

who died in Washington county; Isabella, who became the wife of W. M. Trueblood; Sarah, who married N. Morris; and Oliver.

Oliver Albertson was born and reared in Washington county, Ind., and his early environments were those of the pioneer epoch in that beautiful section of the State where the Quaker colonists had planted their homes. He was ever true to the noble teachings of the Friends, and was an active and zealous worker in the Society. He received a liberal education, and continued his residence at the old homestead for many years, and established the nursery business (in connection with farming and the mercantile business) which was eventually developed into an enterprise of wide scope and importance. He established the nursery in 1840, and continued his active identification with the industry until the close of his life, in 1879. He conducted the most extensive retail nursery business in the State, and his progressive methods, careful attention to all details and his honorable and straightforward dealings gained him an enviable success, while he at all times retained the confidence and high esteem of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. Mr. Albertson's health finally became quite seriously impaired, and while he continued to retain his interest in the business established in Washington county, and to accord a general supervision of the same, he removed to Bridgeport, Marion Co., Ind., in 1875, and there started a modest nursery, utilizing twenty acres of land, and later adding about as much more to its area, and here he had secured an excellent start in his from the sphere of life's activities, his death occurring in 1879. After his demise the Washington county business, which had been conducted under the firm name of O. Albertson & Co., was closed and the estate settled up. His wife, a woman of gentle refinement and noble character, was likewise born in Washington county, being a daughter of Benoni and Rebecca Morris, both natives of North Carolina and members of the Society of Friends. They were members of the little colony established in Washington county, Ind., prior to 1816, and her father improved a good farm and became one of the prosperous citizens of the State, having endured the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and having lived to enjoy the rewards of his earnest toil and endeavor. He and his devoted wife continued the journey

of life side by side for sixty years, and he died at the age of eighty-nine years, while she lived to attain the venerable age of ninety-three. Their children were as follows: Thomas; Nixon; Catherine, Mrs. Morrison; Jephtha, who died in Washington county in 1902, at the age of more than eighty years; Joanna, Mrs. Parker; Robert; and Mary, mother of our subject. Mrs. Mary Albertson died in 1887, at the age of sixty years. Oliver and Mary (Morris) Albertson became the parents of four children, namely: Anna, who is the wife of C. M. Hobbs, who was associated with Emery Albertson in business, and of whom mention is made elsewhere; Albert, now a resident of Long Beach, Cal.; Emery; Frederick, who died in 1887 in his twenty-seventh year.

Emery Albertson early became identified with the practical work of conducting the nursery business, and from his youth has been a close student of scientific methods of cultivation, so that he proved an able successor to his father, who had established so noteworthy a prestige in this important line of industry. He accompanied his parents in their removal to Bridgeport, in 1875, and here assisted his father in the establishing of the new nursery, of which he assumed control at the time of his father's death, being ably assisted by his brother-in-law, Mr. Hobbs, with whom he became formally associated in carrying forward the enterprise, the partnership being formed in 1881, under the title of Albertson & Hobbs. The business association continued until July, 1907, when Mr. Albertson retired, Mr. Hobbs and his sons taking the business, and now carrying it on under the name of C. M. Hobbs & Sons. During the old firm's existence for more than a quarter of a century they pushed steadily forward and built up a business of magnificent scope and importance, as is evident when it is stated that the enterprise became the most extensive of the sort in the State, and among the most important in the entire Union, the firm enjoying a high reputation for absolute reliability and fair dealing, while their products were sold in the most diverse sections of the country, and their export trade showed a gratifying increase. The utmost care was given to all details of propagation and the nursery stock was invariably of the highest grade, including all lines of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, etc. When the firm assumed control of the Bridgeport en-

terprise the nursery comprised about twenty acres, and an idea of the expansion which was effected through their well-directed efforts may be gained when we state that when the firm dissolved they had more than 300 acres closely planted with young fruit and ornamental trees, while in addition to this they had a large eastern planting in Livingston county, N. Y., and another large plant, for supplying the western trade, at Topeka, Kans. In the Bridgeport nurseries employment was given to an average corps of about forty workmen, while in the shipping season this force was largely augmented, so that the enterprise was one of marked benefit to the town and county, as is its successor, C. M. Hobbs & Sons. Mr. Albertson at the present time is at Long Beach, Cal., whither he had gone on account of his wife's ill health, and he is somewhat interested just now in orange culture. He is a member of the National Association of Nurserymen, and has served as president, vice-president, and in other official positions, at present being special representative of said association. He also holds membership in three protective associations. In politics, though never an aspirant for office, he gives staunch support to the Republican party, and in his religious faith is a member of the Society of Friends, of which he is a birth-right member. He is a man of unswerving integrity and distinctive business ability, and has been known and honored as a representative citizen in Bridgeport.

In 1882 Mr. Albertson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Ingling, a daughter of Thomas W. and Sarah (Hughes) Ingling, both of whom were born in New Jersey, where they were married. The former was a son of Jacob and Rachel (Taylor) Ingling, likewise natives of New Jersey, and Jacob was a son of Tent and Mary Ingling, who were born in France, whence they emigrated to America in the Colonial epoch, being numbered among the pioneers of New Jersey. The Taylor family is of English extraction, and it also was early established in New Jersey. Tent Ingling became the father of seven children, namely: John; Tent, Jr.; Thomas; Jacob; Sarah, Mrs. Inman; Nancy, Mrs. White; and Mrs. Frazier. Jacob Ingling passed his entire life in New Jersey, where he followed his vocation of farming, being a man of sterling character and one who was a faithful worker. He was twice married, and the children of the first union were as fol-

lows: Jacob; Lydia, Mrs. D. English; Rachel, Mrs. Haley; Thomas W., father of Mrs. Albertson. One son was born to Jacob Ingling's second marriage, George, who is now a resident of Ohio.

Thomas W. Ingling was born in Burlington county, N. J., on June 4, 1819, and was there reared to the honest toil of the farm, receiving a common school education. He was but three years of age at the time of his mother's death, and was thereafter cared for by relatives until his father's second marriage, when he again entered the paternal home. Only a short time later, however, his father met an accidental death, being drowned, and the home was perforce broken up, and after an interval of somewhat precarious existence, Mr. Ingling finally found a good home with a man named English, with whom he remained on the farm until he had attained the age of twenty years, when he started out in life on his own responsibility. After his marriage he continued to devote his attention to farming in New Jersey, until after the birth of his eldest child, when he removed to Ohio, where he was engaged in farming for five years, after which he passed a short time in Illinois, whence they returned to Ohio, where he continued to make his home until 1854, when he came to Marion county, Ind., and located on a rented farm near Bridgeport, preferring to devote his attention to farming, though he was a natural mechanic and a skilled workman in both wood and iron. He eventually purchased a farm in this locality and conducted the same until 1867, when he engaged in the general merchandise business in Bridgeport, continuing successfully in this line of enterprise for more than a score of years and becoming one of the prosperous and honored merchants of the town, where he was held in the highest confidence and esteem. He retained possession of a part of this farm until his death. In 1892 he was succeeded in the mercantile business by his son, John, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, and following that time he lived retired in Bridgeport, dying in August, 1903. He had achieved a position of independence as the result of his own efforts and stood as a sterling type of the self-made man, while honor and integrity ever dominated and directed his course. He cast his first presidential vote in support of William Henry Harrison, later espousing the cause of the Democratic party, while eventually he became

a staunch Republican, having been affiliated with the "grand old party" for many years, and having held minor offices of local trust, though never a seeker for political preferment. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Hughes, who was born on shipboard while his parents were en route from England to America, and they settled in New Jersey in Colonial days, Mr. Hughes remaining loyal to the English crown during the Revolution. He was a brick mason and contractor and builder, and erected many important buildings in New Jersey, where he continued to reside until the close of his life. His children were as follows: David, who died in New Jersey; Eliza, who became the wife of John Hughes; John, who died in New Jersey; and Sarah, who became the wife of Thomas W. Ingling. Thomas W. and Sarah Ingling became the parents of six children, namely: Apollis S., the only one of the children born in New Jersey, served four years as a Union soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and is now a retired farmer of Bridgeport; Jacob, born in Ohio, now a railroad agent and farmer in Illinois, was also a soldier in the Rebellion; Ann died at the age of sixteen years; John H. is a representative merchant of Bridgeport and is mentioned elsewhere; Adaline is the wife of J. L. Stair, of Illinois; and Sarah E. is the wife of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Sarah Ingling was summoned into eternal rest in January, 1897. She was a devoted member of the M. E. Church and a woman of gentle refinement and beautiful attributes. In February, 1898, Mr. Ingling married Mrs. Malinda A. Turner, whose maiden name was Cravens, and her parents came from North Carolina as pioneers in Indiana. She was first married to F. Reed. She has no children. Mr. and Mrs. Albertson have had a family of five children, namely: Morris, who was born in 1884, died in 1896; Mary, born in 1888, died in 1893; Mildred, born in 1892; an infant, born in 1896; and Ruth, born in 1898.

HENRY W. BENNETT, president of the Indianapolis Stove Company, has been a factor in the commercial and public life of that city from early manhood. Before attaining his majority he became connected with the manufacturing business of which he is now the executive head, and his prominence in political circles covers a long period. He has the requisites which make him both strong

and popular among his associates for he has the mind and manner that would win him respect as being sound and wholesome in any body of men.

Mr. Bennett is one of the native sons of his city, having been born in Indianapolis Aug. 26, 1858, son of William Henry and Helen Louise (Root) Bennett, and grandson of Henry and Sarah Ann (Tracy) Bennett. The grandparents were both born in Albany county, N. Y. Henry Bennett studied law in the office of Aaron Burr, in New York City, and locating about 1830 in Toledo, Ohio, was one of the pioneer attorneys of that place.

Henry W. Bennett received his business training in the establishment with which his father was connected, the factory of D. Root & Co., stove manufacturers, who were succeeded in 1877 by the Indianapolis Stove Company. Mr. Bennett became secretary and treasurer of this concern when organized and succeeded to the presidency in 1891. This concern is the oldest of its kind in the State, having been established in 1850. It has expanded greatly since the organization of the Indianapolis Stove Company, thirty years ago, and Mr. Henry W. Bennett has, by a rare combination of executive ability and intellectual gifts, contributed in no small measure to its continued prosperity. He has the foresight and breadth of mind necessary to keep up with the progress of the day in business methods and in the products of his house, and his success in commercial lines alone would be notable.

However, Mr. Bennett has not been wholly a business man. Since 1890 he has been active in the councils of the Republican party, and from 1898 to 1906 he served as treasurer of the State Republican Committee. On Jan. 25, 1905, upon the recommendation of Senator Beveridge, he was appointed postmaster of Indianapolis. Mr. Volney T. Malott, the distinguished financier of Indianapolis, has expressed himself as follows regarding Mr. Bennett: "Mr. Bennett is one of our foremost business men. He combines rare executive ability with a judicial mind. While eminently successful as a business man his quick grasp of a complex problem, and facility of expression, would, it is believed, give him a high standing as a lawyer had he adopted that profession. He is a man of unquestioned integrity."

On Oct. 8, 1890, Mr. Bennett was united

in marriage with Miss Ariana Holliday, a native of Indianapolis, and they have two children, Edward Jacquelin and Louise.

FRANK EMERSON CARLISLE, of Mooresville, is a citizen of Morgan county who has ever taken pride in the standing of his community, and has shown many substantial evidences of his intelligent citizenship. His town and county, on the other hand, have every reason to be proud of this native son, and he has received many marks of honor at the hands of his fellow citizens. His efforts in behalf of the public welfare have received cordial support and appreciation, from the best class of residents in the section, and if he has given liberally of his time and means to various objects intended to raise moral and intellectual standards, he may feel well repaid for the outlay in the success of his enterprises. He has been successful in business, conducting a furniture and undertaking establishment which would do credit to one of the larger cities. But he has found time for public service, and for the promotion of various causes which have appealed to him as worthy of the attention and sympathy of thinking men. His life has been busy and useful, and lightened with the rewards of well-directed labor.

Mr. Carlisle was born in Mooresville, Aug. 8, 1862, son of William Carlisle, a native of North Carolina, born May 10, 1805. William Carlisle's father entering the service as a soldier in the war of 1812, the son was early obliged to care for himself, and at the age of fifteen years he was working at the blacksmith's trade. He came to Indiana in 1833, first settling near Monrovia, in Morgan county. About one year afterward he removed to Mooresville, same county. His first wife, Lovey Jackson, lived only a few years, and he was afterward married to Delilah Dorrell, on Sept. 10, 1843. Mr. Carlisle was a man of very decided traits of character. He followed his convictions of right, but while differing sometimes from his friends he never forsook them, and was exceptionally faithful in all of his associations, especially in the church. In the year 1839 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mooresville, of which he was a very active member, serving as a class leader about thirty years, and as steward for a number of years. He was always ready to perform any duty that was required of him in the church, and was much

devoted to the stated means of grace. His death occurred Oct. 26, 1877, at which time he was the eldest male citizen of the village except the founder, Samuel Moore. His wife, Delilah Carlisle, the daughter of Redman and Elizabeth Dorrell, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7, 1819, and was but a child when her parents removed to Morgan county, Ind., settling on a farm near Martinsville. Here they remained some years, then going still farther west, to Missouri. At the age of fourteen she came to Mooresville, where for the first six years following she made her home in the family of Samuel Moore, founder of the town. After her marriage, Sept. 10, 1843, to William Carlisle, she stood by his side for thirty-four years, through the trials prevalent in life. Then came the husband's death, and her subsequent struggles as the head of the family perhaps took the bloom, as they will, from her face. But what was that in the brave efforts of devoted, untiring love for her family? The world has much to say of its grand old men, and something comparatively of its grand old women, but attention is called to the one who quietly, modestly and full of courage gave her life, her all, to the children she had borne and most tenderly nurtured. unremittingly, through many years, proving herself equal to the task of caring for them. When years brought physical weakness and dependence to her, she did not sigh for the appreciation of those for whom she had spent years of toil and sacrifice. Their expressions and tributes of love came to her to gladden her heart in the weary wandering down age's vale of tears. For two years the sands of life were gradually running lower, until, on the eighty-fifth recurrence of her birthday, the weary wheels of life stood still, while the spirit departed. Her children were dear to her, but in answer to the call she passed in peace from the land of her sojourn to the land of her abode.

Frank Emerson Carlisle attended the schools of the town where he was born until the death of his father, in 1877. Then, at the age of fifteen years, feeling the necessity of helping his mother to bear the burdens in the struggle of life, he started out to do something to repay his dear old parents for the care and good training they had given him. His love for horses and outdoor work up to this time attracted him to the farm. He cared for a physician's horses, afterward working on different farms and teaming. At the age

of twenty-four years he went to Omaha, Nebr., working there one summer for a contractor, as inspector on improved streets. Returning home, he commenced the transfer business, in which he met with success, following this for six years, after which he sold his teams and wagons to his brother. Taking the money he had accumulated, and what he received for his outfit, he invested it in the furniture business in Anderson, Ind. After being in Anderson and New Castle about one year he sold out his business interests there, returning to his home town, and establishing a furniture and undertaking business which, as previously mentioned, would do credit to any of the larger cities. He erected the first business block with a large plate glass front, and had put down the first cement walk in the town—all indications of the progressive spirit which has characterized all his undertakings. His enterprise and business ability made his business prosper from the start. Losses never discouraged him, they only stimulated him to further effort. He has maintained a place among the foremost business men of the town to the present.

As previously intimated, Mr. Carlisle has had important relations to the community aside from his business interests. In political sentiment he is a Republican. He was treasurer of the town of Mooresville; in November, 1894, he was elected trustee of his township, assuming the duties of that office in January, 1905, and holding it five years and three months, after which he was elected as a member of the school board of the town, holding that office eighteen months; he resigned to take the office of county commissioner, to which he had been elected for three years in November, 1902, taking office Jan. 1, 1903, and was elected for the second term of three years in November, 1905, serving six years on the board of commissioners of Morgan county. His special efforts have always been directed toward promoting the cause of public education, and many of the most notable improvements in that line made in the last twenty years have been set on foot by him. He was one of the first trustees in the State to advance the idea of centralizing the township schools, which was made possible by transferring the pupils in a wagon from one district to another. While serving as trustee he was among the first to grasp the idea of combining the township and town schools in one, so as to enable towns of certain size to

build and maintain modern school buildings. He even went before the Legislature and helped to get an amendment to the proportion of population, so as to benefit Mooresville, his home town, which was afterward successful in combining the schools of Mooresville and Brown township, now having one of the finest and best school buildings in the State outside of the largest cities.

Mr. Carlisle has always been instrumental in advancing the cause of temperance and while commissioner of his county was outspoken in his opinion as to the fitness of applicants for saloon licenses. He asserted that no man who would engage in the saloon business was of good moral character—which fact should be sufficient to bar him from receiving a license—and said he "would like to see the photograph of the court that would say he was." He stood by this conviction and remained in office to see his county cleared of every saloon in it. He never was defeated for any office for which he was a candidate, and he holds the esteem of all who know him. Mr. Carlisle is a member of the M. E. Church, and fraternally of the Free Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

In 1895 Mr. Carlisle was married to Ivalua Lawrence, oldest daughter of Thomas E. and Delfina Lawrence, and they have had these children: Irene Lucile, born Aug. 1, 1896; Milford Emerson, born Dec. 10, 1897; and Donald Dorrell, born Jan. 11, 1905. They live on East High street, and have one of the most modern homes in Mooresville, one of the nicest little cities in the State.

WILLIAM PIRTLE HEROD, attorney at law, surviving member of the well-known law firm of Herod & Herod, of Indianapolis, was born at Columbus, Ind., July 27, 1864, son of William W. and Susan C. (Rogers) Herod.

Mr. Herod's immediate ancestors have worthily borne their part in shaping the destinies of the present State of Indiana. The family has long been established in this country, and Mr. Herod's great-grandfather, William Herod, was an American soldier in the Revolutionary war. He passed his closing years in Bartholomew county, Ind., so that William P. Herod is a representative of the fourth generation of the name in this State. His grandfather, William Herod (2), was one of the most prominent citizens of Indiana in his time, represented his district in

both branches of the State Legislature, served three terms in Congress during the thirties, and in numerous ways served his fellow citizens of Bartholomew county with great ability and fidelity. He settled at Columbus, in that county, in 1824, and there devoted himself to the practice of law until his death, in 1871, with the exception of the time spent in the public service. He was one of the foremost members of the legal fraternity in the State. Mr. Herod's maternal great-grandfather, General Wingate, served under General Harrison, and was known as a man of distinguished ability. William W. Herod, father of William P., was for over thirty years, until his death in 1906, an eminent member of the legal profession in Indianapolis, and prior to his removal to the city had made a reputation in his native town, Columbus. He established the firm of Herod & Herod in 1887, and was its senior member until his death. His wife was a member of the Rogers family, an old and prominent family of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Herod had two sons and two daughters.

William P. Herod was eleven years of age when his parents moved from Columbus to Indianapolis. His education was carefully looked after by his father. After attending the public schools he entered the Indianapolis Classical School, and from there went to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1886. His preparation for the Bar was gained in his father's office, and in 1887 he was admitted to practice in the county courts; in 1889 to the Federal courts; in 1890 to the Supreme court, and in 1905 to the Supreme court of the United States. He became associated in the practice of law with his father and has in a long career of uninterrupted success proved his title to a name which has been identified with that calling in Indiana for a period of over eighty years. Since its erection to Statehood Indiana has had many of the ablest lawyers of the country among its leaders at the Bar, and the ability to maintain high standing among such competitors betokens strength of mind and character as well. The representatives of the Herod family have never been found wanting in professional attributes or in the requirements of high citizenship. They have been noted for public spirit and the energy to work tirelessly toward ideals, whether of business, public or social life.

On June 5, 1890, Mr. Herod was married to Miss Mary Beaty Applegate, daughter of Bergen and Mary (Beaty) Applegate. Mrs. Herod's maternal grandfather, David Beaty, was a prominent lawyer at Indianapolis, a member of one of the early families, and her maternal great-grandfather, Dr. John Saunders, was one of the first physicians to locate in Indianapolis. John Applegate, her paternal grandfather, was of Scotch descent and was born in New Jersey. From there he moved to Cincinnati, where he was once a leading book publisher. Bergen Applegate, father of Mrs. Herod, was a wholesale grocery merchant at Indianapolis, where he settled in 1860 and died in 1896, aged fifty-five years. His wife died in 1888, while making a tour of Italy. Mrs. Herod was their only child.

Mr. and Mrs. Herod have an interesting family. Their tasteful home is situated at No. 1301 North Meridian street. They attend Christ Episcopal Church. Mr. Herod retains his college fraternity membership in the Delta Kappa Epsilon. In political opinion Mr. Herod is a Republican, and he takes an active interest in party affairs. He has ably filled a number of important political offices. He has served as United States commissioner and for a number of years was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Central College of Physicians & Surgeons at Indianapolis.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, Vice-President of the United States, was born May 11, 1852, in Union county, Ohio. Mr. Fairbanks is of American lineage, a descendant in the ninth generation from Jonathan Fayerbancke, who arrived in Boston only a few years after the town was settled. He came from England, where his family belonged to the farming class, became Puritans, suffered stoically the persecutions to which that sect was subjected, and bore arms under Cromwell in the people's cause. Eventually, in 1633, Jonathan Fayerbancke sought the promised haven of relief in the New World, bringing with him his wife and family—four sons and two daughters. He was destined to meet with disappointment. The Puritans, accustomed to defending their faith, countenanced nothing at variance with its stern doctrines, and though Jonathan Fayerbancke himself was a typical product of the times in

his strong prejudices and iron determination he was not in sympathy with the dictatorial attitude of the congregation. Thus for a time he was not in good fellowship with his fellow colonists, and he was one of those who settled in Dedham in 1636. The following entry appears in the records of the church at Dedham: "Jonathan Fayerbancke, notwithstanding he has long stood off from ye church upon some scruples about publike p'fession of faith and ye covenant, yet after divers loving conferences with him, he made such a declaration of his faith and conversion to God and p'fession of subjection to ye ordinances of XT in this Xyt he was readily and gladly received by ye whole church 14d-6m.-1664."

A descendant of this emigrant ancestor in the eighth generation was Loriston Monroe Fairbanks, who was born in 1824 in Windsor county, Vt., son of Luther and Lucy (Lewis) Fairbanks. They came to Ohio in 1837, with their family, and settled on the Darby plains, in Union township. Luther Fairbanks was a farmer by occupation, but after following that calling for some years in Union county he returned East, living in Massachusetts for six or eight years. But he again came to Ohio, and died in Union county at the residence of his son Loriston, aged seventy-six years. His wife died before him. Loriston M. Fairbanks was only a youth when the family moved from his native State to Massachusetts, and he was employed in a woolen mill at Ware, Mass., but on moving out to Union county, Ohio, he took up farming. However, he went back to Ware and remained East three or four years, during which he learned the trade of wagon-making, which he followed in Union county, Ohio, after his return to that section, from 1844 to 1850, in Union township. He had settled upon a good farm, 220 acres of land, this being virgin forest, which he cleared. He was one of the intelligent citizens of his day, serving as trustee of the township and for a number of years as a member of the agricultural board. In politics he was a Republican. In 1846 Mr. Fairbanks married Mary Adelaide Smith, a daughter of one of the early pioneer families of the county, her parents being William DeForest and Almira (Gott) Smith. Mrs. Fairbanks was born in New York State in 1829. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks. Their son Charles Warren Fairbanks was born in a log house on the farm in

Union county, and his early life was as typical of the times and the locality as the surroundings of his birth. The family was large, and in accordance with the customs of the day the sons were expected to do all the necessary work about the farm. The land was neither cleared from the forest nor from debt, and sufficient crops were only to be obtained by the most persistent and well-directed labor. Many tasks now made easy by modern machinery were then performed in the most laborious manner, requiring an expenditure of time and energy inconceivable in farm economics at the present day. Thus every member of the family was expected to do his share, and young Charles was no exception. But the limitations of a pioneer farm did not bound his ambitions, and the most persistent of these was his desire for an education. He attended the short terms of the local district schools, read all the books within reach, pursued his studies in the evening after working hours, and made up his mind to attend college. His family, true to the progressive instincts of their race, encouraged this disposition in every way. He was just an average vigorous youth, his intellect indicating more strength than brilliancy, and physically he was the equal of any of his contemporaries. While very young he became an expert horseman, and he showed particular courage and skill in breaking and managing horses, though on one occasion he broke his arm while attempting to ride an unruly colt. He conquered the colt, and while still carrying his arm in a sling controlled and stopped a runaway team. He was fond of hunting, and is still a good shot, and he enjoyed participation in the social life of the time. But his taste for study remained constant. In this as in all of his later endeavors the training of his youth proved invaluable—the habit of constant guarding against waste of time and substance necessary to maintain existence under pioneer conditions has been one of the most potent influences in his success. He learned to exert himself to the utmost in whatever he undertook, and the lessons of simple honesty and integrity taught at home proved sufficient for every occasion.

At the age of fifteen he entered college. He had excellent health, was accustomed to economy, and was very glad of the opportunity with all its difficulties. So with a companion from the home neighborhood, whose aims were the same as his own, he went to Delaware, Ohio, not far away, and became a

student at the Ohio Wesleyan University. The companionship had the double advantages of social and material benefit. Young Fairbanks made part of the furniture needed for their room, a table, a bookcase, and a washstand, and they took care of their room and did their own cooking, receiving supplies of provisions from home whenever it was convenient to send them. They were comfortable, they had plenty of nourishing food, and their expenses amounted to a very small sum. Charles Fairbanks became a carpenter's assistant, or did odd jobs at the trade on Saturdays, having learned the use of tools while working around the farm. His room-mate recalled that once they cut cordwood for a farmer, taking their pay in wood for their winter fuel. They knew nothing of physical luxuries. Nevertheless Mr. Fairbanks found time for enjoyment and friendship among his classmates, with whom his disposition made him popular, and in time he became a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity; he was also, by election from his class, one of the three editors of the college paper. He was a participant in the social gatherings of the institution, and his qualities as an advocate received early and general recognition. Upon one occasion, when there was a difference between the faculty and the fraternities, he was one of the chosen spokesmen of the latter bodies, although there were a number who had the advantage of him in years and length of membership. It is in such respects that he is best remembered by his contemporaries at college, for his genial and lively temperament, his kindly nature and his success as a leader. But his object in going to college was to study, and study he did, to such good purpose that he crowded five years' work into less than five, and graduated in 1872, at the age of twenty, with high honors, though during the period of his college life, as in his earlier years, he was better known as a serious student than a showy one. However, he was distinguished for an ability to absorb knowledge, and for his ready grasp of all subjects.

His college days over, Mr. Fairbanks returned to the farm, temporarily. He had chosen the law for his profession, but he needed money to continue his studies and he was looking for the means of acquiring it. His maternal uncle, William Henry Smith, was at that time general manager of the Western Associated Press, and through him the young

man found employment as agent, first at Pittsburgh and later at Cleveland. His duties as press reporter afforded him much valuable experience, and though they were arduous and time-consuming he applied his old habits of industry with such good effect that he made good progress with his law studies during his spare hours. Finally, he attended one term at a law school in Cleveland, being admitted to the Bar by the Supreme court of Ohio in May, 1874. The choice of a location was his next important step, and after visiting Indianapolis he decided upon that city as a growing municipality and the capital of a State which was advancing to a place among the foremost in the nation.

Mr. Fairbanks was destined to realize his highest hopes of success in his chosen profession. His steadiness of purpose, patience, industry and conscientious attention to duty, as applied to his legal work, were exactly the qualities he needed to sustain him in the first few years of his climb toward fame. Clients were few and far between, but his faculty for making friends held those he met in a professional capacity as well as his social acquaintances. He not only won the confidence of his clients, but the respect and good will of his legal brethren, for he depended upon the merits of his cases and their careful preparation. Moreover, his courtesy was unfailing. Thus he advanced quietly, but rapidly and surely, toward his goal—the top. In less years than would have seemed reasonable to him at the beginning of his career he had a large practice, which continued to grow until his clientele was one of the most notable in the country. More remarkable still, his legal success, though of the most enviable degree, was not of the spectacular order, but gained in his own characteristic way. He had no criminal practice, having in fact had but one criminal case, most of his business concerning large affairs, which brought him before the Federal courts and in contact with, or opposition to, many of the most gifted legal men of the country. His reputation, indeed, was greatest among the members of the bench and bar. His practice was by no means confined to Indiana, but extended into many other States. Judge Walter Q. Gresham, who had closely observed the young lawyer in his court, once proposed to resign from the Federal bench and engage in the practice of the law with him.

Meantime, though really devoted to his

profession, he had been an interested student of politics, for which, however, he could spare little time. It was to him a subject of absorbing interest. All the great political questions of the day, the political history of the country, and the policies of all the political organizations, had been the objects of thorough investigation on his part. He had an opportunity to enter politics at the outset of his professional career, but he felt at the time that he could not afford to sacrifice his legal prospects. But he kept himself well informed, and during campaigns assisted the Republican party by making effective speeches. His first political speech was made in his native county, before he attained his majority. His professional success assured, however, and his material affairs placed upon a sound basis, he felt that he could yield something to his inclinations. During these years his legal business had brought him into acquaintanceship and sometimes close relations with many men of national importance and distinction, and when he was ready for public service he found they had not forgotten him. His activity during various campaigns had also attracted favorable notice from the party leaders in the State, who sought his advice and counsel, but he did not come out as a party leader himself until 1888. That year Walter Q. Gresham was one of the two candidates Indiana had to offer for the Presidency. Mr. Fairbanks had the most intense admiration for both men. General Harrison was the leader of the bar at the time of his removal to Indianapolis, and his high character and great abilities ever commanded the esteem and warm appreciation of the younger man. Judge Gresham, on the other hand, had been judge of the United States court for the district of Indiana when Mr. Fairbanks began practice, and his kindly consideration of the young lawyer won him from the start. The Judge's fascinating personality held his affection to the end of his days. All his energies, therefore, were given to the furtherance of Gresham's interests.

During the national campaign of 1888 he won his title to a high place among the ablest political orators of the State. His preparedness was probably something of a surprise to those who had known of him as only an occasional speaker in previous contests. At that time also he was noted for another trait which had won him particular esteem in court—the absence of any language or insinuations detract-

ing from the character of his opponents or their policies. This has been recognized to such an extent that the speakers of opposing parties have, so far as Mr. Fairbanks is concerned, returned the favor in kind. It has been his policy, in making speeches, to advocate the cause he represents, to present the merits of his candidates, and base his arguments upon reason. In fact, his creed then as now might be summed up in a statement he made upon one occasion. "Political parties are undivided as to purpose—the highest and best welfare of the country; their differences arise as to the best method of obtaining the end." Much of the credit for the large vote polled in Indiana was due to his exertions, for he not only had an abiding faith in his party, but a firm belief that General Harrison would do credit to the State that sent him to the Executive Chair, and his personal zeal communicated itself to his audiences everywhere. With the acumen of a successful lawyer, one who had much experience of human nature, he was found to be a valuable counselor as well as speaker—an opinion none of his fellow-workers has found cause to revise.

In the twenty years which have elapsed since his first notable activity Mr. Fairbanks has become a national figure in politics. His record is national history, and needs no repetition here. It is enough to say that as counselor and campaign speaker, as candidate and public servant, no citizen of the country has been more honored, more relied upon, or more universally trusted. To quote from one authority, "No step has been taken by the party in his State that he has not been consulted on, and it may be added that for some years no step has been taken against his advice, so fully has the party come to depend upon his political sagacity." His popularity as a speaker has been great. In 1892, during Harrison's second campaign, he was heard in almost every part of the State, and his phenomenal industry enabled him to do what few men would have been willing to undertake. In the party councils he was equally active, and there was no phase of the contest that did not bear his mark. He had the honor of being the choice of the State convention for chairman, and as such was intrusted with the delivery of the "keynote" speech of the State campaign—a responsibility of which he acquitted himself to the general satisfaction of the party. It was upon that occasion that he made his first public stand for the sound money doctrine—an

attitude which in the light of later events seems like a foreshadowing of the deflection which almost disrupted the other great party. In that fall, however, the Republicans were unsuccessful. In the course of this campaign Mr. Fairbanks first met William McKinley, with whom he was ever after on terms of the utmost friendliness.

The reaction of 1894 toward Republican standards was felt nowhere in the country more keenly than in Indiana. Under the leadership of Mr. Fairbanks the party carried the elections all over the State and regained a majority in the Legislature, and he had made himself more than ever secure in the confidence and good-will of the people, to whom he was becoming very well known. He had spoken in every county of the State, had won universal friendship among the members of his own party, and had made no enemies among those opposed to him politically. The next election, which came in Presidential year, presented new difficulties, for the free silver movement had gained strength, though scattered, in the country districts, even among the Republican element. Mr. Fairbanks was one of the few men who had at once the courage to risk personal popularity by running counter to this current, and the wisdom to feel that a sound political doctrine, if properly exploited, would receive the support of the people. He has always believed that it is poor policy to disown good principles, even though they may not meet with the popular favor of the moment, or to beat about the bush by equivocation of any kind. The financial plank of the State platform that year was intrusted to him, and he advocated from the first the straightforward policy which he persuaded his fellow-workers to adopt—the open stand for honest money, even though it carried the risk of a temporary split in the party. One of the leading candidates on the ticket remarked: "It is brave, it is right; but I shall prepare to be snowed under." Mr. McKinley led among the candidates for the Presidential nomination, and Mr. Fairbanks managed his interests in Indiana with such success that he had every district in the State, Mr. Fairbanks himself being one of the delegates-at-large. Mr. McKinley was so favorably impressed with his stand on the money question that he requested him to act as temporary chairman of the St. Louis convention, and he delivered a strong speech, covering with completeness all the issues of the day.

The signal victory of the party in Indiana that year was due in no small degree to Mr. Fairbanks' tireless and persistent efforts in his canvass of the State, which was saved to the Republicans against heavy odds. The resultant majority in the Legislature immediately turned to him as the choice for United States senator.

In accepting the senatorship Mr. Fairbanks made personal sacrifices not easily appreciated by anyone unfamiliar with the circumstances. He had always depended for success in his undertakings upon the course he adopted in his studies and in his professional calling—that of undivided attention to the matter in hand. When he answered the call to public service he did so with the intention of giving his duties the same care he devoted to every matter which claimed his attention. Accordingly he retired from his law practice and gave himself up completely to his latest responsibilities, for which he proved to be most admirably equipped by his earlier experiences. Calm and judicial in his outlook, sane in his judgment, and accustomed to taking the helm in trying moments, he was a fit compeer of his associates in the national body of law-givers. He took his seat in that body in March, 1897, the same day that his friend, William McKinley, was sworn in as chief executive. They had so many aims and ambitions in common that it is not surprising their friendship endured. Such an acknowledgment of superior qualities, coming from the head of the nation, gave him high standing among his colleagues immediately, and they found him well able to sustain the dignity. He did not find it necessary to make his way into councils and debate. His reputation as a counselor had preceded him, and he was soon invited to join his party colleagues in conference, on the most important problems. He participated in all the vital legislation of the day. His advice was sought in the most momentous questions. His intimacy and thorough sympathy with the President commanded the utmost attention for his utterances as being expressive of the sentiments of the Chief Executive. His championship of McKinley and his policies never faltered, as the record of his services in the Senate amply testifies. Their close relations were continually cemented by acts of mutual helpfulness, and so well was Mr. Fairbanks' affectionate esteem for the President known that he was asked to address a serv-

ice of thanksgiving called by the G. A. R. at Cleveland when the announcement was made that the Executive would recover from the attack made upon him at Buffalo. Their rejoicing was speedily followed by the news of the President's death. To Mr. Fairbanks it was a personal calamity unmitigated by any circumstances save the memory of his friend's greatness and a legacy of patriotic ideals which impelled him to renewed activity in his official capacity. Upon several occasions, when a tribute to the late President was to be a feature of the program, Mr. Fairbanks has had the honor of paying it. When a memorial tablet was placed in the Metropolitan Methodist Church at Washington, where McKinley attended services, he made a speech which, though brief, commended itself to all present as a perfect estimate of the President's character; at the unveiling of the monument at Toledo, on Sept. 14, 1903, he delivered an elaborate address. He was prominent in the movement which led to the erection of the McKinley monument at Canton.

We shall make no attempt to cover Mr. Fairbanks' numerous activities as a member of the Senate. As already intimated, he was early honored with the confidence of his fellow-members to an unusual degree, and he proved himself worthy of the distinction in every respect. His stand upon every question was taken only after mature deliberation, but having declared himself upon any point he adhered firmly to his expressed opinion, a line of conduct possible only to one of his temperament. His speeches upon any subject have defined his position clearly, leaving no doubt in the minds of his hearers as to his views, and containing no loop-holes of which he might avail himself in some subsequent emergency. He has ever continued firm in his support of the Republican financial policies, and one speech in particular upon this topic is so complete that it is virtually "an epitome of the history of financial legislation in this country, and is valuable for reference to the student of finance."

When the Spanish war cloud arose he was one of those who believed in dispelling it if such action were consistent with our national honor, but war becoming inevitable, he stanchly upheld the government. His patriotic conduct throughout the course of the war was consistent with his spoken opinions

and highly creditable to him both as a man and as a legislator. His subsequent acts gave every evidence of earnest thought and striving toward the highest ideals of man's duty to man. He endeavored to give practical values to his own ideas of administering the laws in their highest interpretation. His attitude on the Philippine and Cuban difficulties, the labor question, the tariff, the Panama canal, international arbitration, immigration, and other matters of the highest importance, have placed him among the progressive thinkers of the nation.

While his speeches have shown such thorough preparation as to command the most flattering attention in the Senate chamber his work in that body had outward evidences of serious work in other lines, particularly on important committees. Shortly after entering the Senate he was made chairman of the important committee on Immigration, and the bills introduced for the proper restriction of immigration had his support. The Chinese exclusion act had his earnest advocacy. He rendered service on some of the most influential committees, such as the Committees on Foreign Relations, Judiciary and the like. His labors on the Joint High Commission appointed to settle Canadian questions deserve especial mention. In May, 1896, a protocol was signed between the United States and Great Britain for the appointment of this Commission for the adjustment of the Canadian questions, to consist of ten commissioners, five to be appointed by each government. Later the number was increased to twelve, six from each country. Many of the questions to be submitted for the consideration and determination of the Commission were of long standing and of great importance, and had been the source of more or less friction between the two great powers for many years, and the two governments anxiously desired to have them adjusted in order that good neighborhood between them might not be disturbed. President McKinley appointed as commissioners of the United States: Charles W. Fairbanks, United States Senator from Indiana; George Gray, United States Senator from Delaware; Nelson Dingley, Member of Congress from Maine; John W. Foster, of Indiana, ex-Secretary of State; John A. Kasson, of Iowa, ex-Minister to Spain; T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts, ex-Minister to France. Great Britain's representatives were: Lord Herschel, Lord

Chancellor of Great Britain; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Sir Richard J. Cartwright, Minister of Finance of Canada; Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marines and Fisheries of Canada; John Carlton, Member of the Canadian Parliament; Sir James Winter, Premier of Newfoundland. The Commission met at Quebec in August, 1898, and addressed itself to the consideration of the subjects embraced in the protocol. After being in session some weeks it adjourned to meet in Washington, assembling in the latter place in December, 1898, where it labored for several months in an effort to compose the differences between the two powers. After the adjournment of the Washington meeting of the Commission without reaching any definite results Senator Fairbanks, at the instance of President McKinley, visited Alaska to obtain what light he could on the question involved. He visited all the waterways and studied the topography of the country. He also made extensive inquiries of the residents as to what jurisdiction, if any, had been exercised by Great Britain over any portion of the disputed territory. The work of this Commission while not conclusive in many respects paved the way for the amicable settlement of many of the points of difference embraced within the protocol. In 1902 the United States and Great Britain agreed upon a Boundary Tribunal composed of six jurists of repute, three of whom were appointed by each government, and this tribunal held that the construction of the treaty under which the United States acquired Alaska was substantially as claimed by the United States, thus justifying the position maintained by the United States commissioners before the Joint High Commission.

Every campaign has added to Mr. Fairbanks' reputation and popularity as a party worker. In the Presidential election of 1900 he labored zealously for McKinley's re-election, and the late President invited him to a place in the Cabinet. Marks of favor from his fellow senators and from his constituents appealed to him constantly to live up to the high mark of public service he had set, and these took substantial form at the close of his first senatorial term, when he was re-elected. Though his latest honor, his elevation to the Vice-Presidency, allowed him a service of but two years of his second term he had rounded out a period on the floor of the Senate memorable for efficient activity.

The nomination for Vice-President came to Mr. Fairbanks wholly unsought. At the convention of 1904 he was one of the delegates-at-large from Indiana, and the enthusiasm and favor with which he was received demonstrated beyond dispute the trend in his direction. Chauncey M. Depew, who seconded the nomination of Mr. Fairbanks for the Vice-Presidency, paid him a compliment which reflected the feeling throughout the country generally: "Eighty millions of people want for Vice-President a Presidential figure of full size. He presides over the Senate, but he does more than that. He is the confidant of the senators. He is the silent-member of every committee. He is influential in that legislation which originates and which is shaped in the Senate, and now that we have become a world power, now that treaties make for either our prosperity, our open door, or our closed harbors, he is necessarily an important factor in the machinery of the government. By the tragic death of McKinley the Vice-President was elevated to the Presidency, and to-day for the first time we have renominated the Vice-President who thus came to be the President. All that has been said here about Theodore Roosevelt—all of which is true—the highest tribute to him is that the American people, for the first time, unanimously demand a Vice-President shall be the elect of their choice for the Presidency of the United States. Now, gentlemen, it is my privilege, in looking for Vice-Presidential possibilities, to announce what you all know, that we have found a Vice-Presidential candidate of full Presidential size." None in this land has ever attempted to deny that he has shown himself to be "full size."

Mr. Fairbanks has always been a decided Republican. But that is because of his abiding faith in the principles which that party advocates. "Power and control only come to the party that serves the country best" is his reason for being a Republican and maintaining the tenets of the great organization in which he has long been a leader. As a senator he was noted for non-partisanship on all questions not essentially implying adherence to party principles.

In 1908 Vice-President Fairbanks was presented by his friends for the Republican Presidential nomination. Though defeated, he was the only candidate for the nomination who had behind him the solid support of his own State, and received votes from a larger

number of States than any other candidate except the nominee of the convention. He retired from the race with the respect of his competitors, having employed no methods and adopted no means not consistent with his high sense of the proprieties and his regard for the welfare of the party to which he yields allegiance.

During his twelve years of public service Vice-President Fairbanks has delivered hundreds of addresses on public occasions. These speeches cover a wide range of subjects, and so admirably as to demonstrate Mr. Fairbanks' unusual versatility as a speaker. In the campaign of 1904, as the running mate of President Roosevelt, it fell to the lot of Mr. Fairbanks to bear the burden of the speaking campaign. His activities in that campaign are unprecedented in the history of American politics. He made a speaking tour 25,000 miles in length, speaking as often as twenty times in one day, and yet showing at the end of the campaign no diminution in physical form. His vitality was a source of surprise to all those who became familiar with it. That his speeches were a source of strength to the cause he advocated was generally admitted, in fact Mr. Fairbanks stepped in this campaign to the very fore-front of American campaigners. During his incumbency as Vice-President invitations by the hundred have come to him to deliver public addresses. He has accepted a large number of these invitations, and in filling his engagements has come in contact with hundreds of thousands of his countrymen, in almost every State of the Union, and wherever he has gone, his popularity has been strengthened, his hold on public confidence increased. The breadth of his views, his wide sympathies, his thorough understanding of the essential qualities of good citizenship and their highest expression in the daily life of the average citizen, have gained him many friends among thinking people generally. His addresses before labor organizations have been particularly well received. His respect for workingmen, their organizations and institutions, is founded upon personal experience and is whole-souled and sincere.

Personally Mr. Fairbanks has so many kindly and admirable traits that it may well be said every many who knows him is his friend. Friendliness has ever been the rule of his life, and his affections have always gov-

erned his actions to an extent rather remarkable for a man of his strength of character. Some of his most active political opponents are among his warmest personal friends. He is perhaps best known for his serious, earnest, sincere nature. He takes all things seriously, probably from the habit he has formed of giving his best attention to whatever he has in hand at the moment. He enters no undertaking without faith in it, and, having entered upon it, proceeds to justify his faith. In his profession it is this trait that has gained him the confidence of both clients and the legal fraternity. In his political career it gained him the many admirers he held both in and out of the party. It was this that governed his views on political promises. He made none he was not prepared to fill. He never indorsed candidates for office without a personal investigation of their claims as to fitness, etc. He had no patience with politicians who used the party only as a means of personal profit, and he has never aided them. The sacrifices he has made in accepting office show clearly his own high estimate of the opportunities he sees in public office holding. The men who represent a party in office should be there only because there are none better to be found in any party. His unselfish appreciation of the achievements of others in the government employ has been an inspiration to those working with him to yield the best that is in them.

As a born student Mr. Fairbanks has always spent much of his leisure among books, and he enjoys good fiction as well as more erudite literature. His ability thus to indulge in lighter recreations enables him to resist the heavy strain of continued arduous exertion necessary to the proper discharge of his duty as he sees it. At all times he is never too busy or too hurried to be courteous, to be pleasant, to be gracious. And there is always the impression that these are not surface manners, but the natural expression of one kindly disposed toward all.

Perhaps much of the peace and good-will which have characterized Mr. Fairbanks' public acts and utterances have been the reflection of an ideal home life. On Oct. 6, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Cole, a fellow student at the Ohio Wesleyan University, one who has been his inspiring companion and sympathizer in every step of his career. Their household has al-

ways have been noted for that simplicity and kindliness which are the highest expression of refined domesticity. Mrs. Fairbanks, no less than her husband, has the happy faculty of making and keeping friends, whom the wholesome cheer and hospitality of their home have charmed without fail. Five children have been born to them, four sons and one daughter, all of whom have had the advantages of collegiate education, the first two graduating from the alma mater of their parents, the Ohio Wesleyan University. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks have maintained their interest in the institution, of which he has long been a trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks are members of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Fairbanks' busy life has never been so full of weighty matters as to exclude social pleasures, in which he and his family take the keenest enjoyment, their genius for hospitality manifesting itself in many delightful ways.

JOHN NEWTON RECORDS, M. D., an able physician of Franklin, Johnson county, Ind., was born Feb. 17, 1862, in Franklin township, Johnson county. His parents, Franklin S. and Susan M. (Utterback) Records, were both of old pioneer stock, distinguished for moral and intellectual strength, high ideals of patriotism and deep religious principles.

The family is of English extraction. John and Anna (Galloway) Records were the Doctor's great-great-grandparents. Their son Josiah Records, born in Delaware, married into the Tully family of Welsh descent.

Spencer Records, son of Josiah, was also a native of Delaware. He took part in the Revolutionary war, and was noted as an Indian fighter after his removal from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, where he was a pioneer. His trade was that of a millwright, and he followed it in connection with farming. He died aged eighty-seven years, eight months, being the same age at his death as his son, William P. Records.

William P. Records, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Records, was born in Ohio. In 1801 he emigrated to Indiana and bought land in Bartholomew county, later removing to Shelby county, where he carried on farming through life. He died esteemed and respected in his neighborhood, when he was aged eighty-seven years and eight months. He married Elsie Harvey, who became the mother

of a large family and died at the age of ninety-three years. She was a daughter of Longstreet Harvey (whose mother was a Longstreet), who married Charity Bennett; she died at the age of ninety-three years, while Mr. Harvey's death took place at the age of eighty-eight years. These ancestors were all noted for lives of industry and integrity, the men useful as citizens, and the women of high character and Christian attributes. Franklin S. Records learned many things from his father, who was a man of vigorous mentality as well as physical strength. Mr. Records recalled many tales told of the early days when his grandfather fought Indians in Kentucky. Both father and grandfather were Whigs, men of prominence in their communities, and died esteemed by all.

FRANKLIN S. RECORDS always followed an agricultural life. He was born in Bartholomew county, Ind., and was eight years old when his parents moved to Shelby county and twenty-two when he married and came to Johnson county. It was in 1854 that he moved to his late home, three and one-half miles southwest of the city of Franklin, buying a farm of 120 acres of land at that time. This original purchase was increased, and the estate now comprises 240 acres of fertile, well cultivated and excellently improved Indiana land. He was successful in his life work and a useful member of his community, for a period serving as a justice of the peace, and whenever called upon he proved himself a valuable and worthy citizen. He was regarded as a man of more than ordinary intelligence and influence for good. He first belonged to the Whig party, but later was in active accord with Republican principles. He and his wife belonged to the Christian Church, in which he was an elder for many years. His death occurred Feb. 24, 1907, when he was eighty years and five days old.

Mr. Records married Susan M. Utterback, a native of Kentucky, and they had a family of eight children, two sons and six daughters, the three survivors being: Mary V., the wife of William Craig, of Franklin township; Dr. John N.; and Harriet, the wife of Frank Cox, of Franklin township.

Perry Utterback, the father of Mrs. Susan M. (Utterback) Records, was a native of Kentucky, of German ancestry. As a farmer in search of desirable land he became an early settler in Indiana, and camped on Young's

Creek in 1831, when there was not a house on the present site of the prosperous and bustling city of Franklin. He bought land in what is now Union township, in the western part of Johnson county, and cleared up a fine farm. Later, with pioneer spirit, he moved to Iowa, locating near the city of Ottumwa. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Susan M. Records was John DeWitt, a native of Kentucky, who lived there until advanced in age and reared a family.

In recalling the early life of three-fourths of the successful and prominent men of our times the biographer finds that this proportion passed the formative portion of their lives on a farm. Such was the case with Dr. John N. Records. His early school days were spent in his home district and he pursued the higher branches of study at the Danville Normal School, following which he took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville in 1894, and from the Southwestern Homeopathic Medical College in 1895. Dr. Records practiced for two years in Danville, locating in Franklin in 1897. Since that time he has been unusually well supported by the best patronage of the city, and by his skill and ability has won the commendation of his brother practitioners as well as the favor of the public. His personal standing is as high as his professional record.

On Aug. 19, 1885, Dr. Records was united in marriage with Agnes A. Saunders, daughter of John and Sarah (Robbins) Saunders. Her father, a native of Stratton, Cornwall, England, came to this country when a young married man, and settled first in Pittsburg, Pa., where he was a merchant and later he located in Salineville, Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he was a dry goods merchant. From that place he enlisted for the Union service in the Civil war, in an Ohio volunteer regiment, fighting for his adopted country until the close of the war. He died in 1875, aged sixty-nine. He was twice married, Sarah Robbins being his second wife. To Dr. and Mrs. Records has been born one son, Frank S., born April 1, 1889, his grandfather's namesake. He is a graduate of Franklin high school and at present is attending Franklin College. He is a working member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. The pleasant and attractive home of Dr. Records is at No. 349 West Jefferson street. The Doctor and his wife belong to the Christian

Church, and during his residence in Union and Danville the Doctor was a deacon in that body. In politics he is a sturdy Republican, was made chairman of the County Republican central committee in 1900, and is now serving his fifth consecutive term. He is a member of the Johnson County Medical Society and the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and is up-to-date in all matters connected with the profession, and also of county and civic interest. Dr. Records is a Royal Arch Mason, holding membership in the Chapter at Franklin, Indiana.

T. E. LAWRENCE is a citizen of Mooresville whose success reflects credit upon himself and upon the community in which he has passed the greater part of his life. A worthy descendant of the sturdy pioneer stock which laid firm the foundations of progress and civilization in this section, he has shown himself able and willing to continue the work so well begun by the generation which preceded him, for he has always been foremost in the solution of the public questions of his day, and has proved a valuable citizen on many occasions. He is a man who has tried to live for others as well as for himself, and his influence in Mooresville will endure for many a year.

Mr. Lawrence was born in Grant county, Ind., June 19, 1847, son of William and Priscilla (Williams) Lawrence, grandson of Peter Lawrence, and great-grandson of Edward Lawrence, the founder in America of this branch of the Lawrence family, which is traced back to the eleventh century in England. The family was influential in all public movements and private enterprises and enjoyed distinction and wealth, its members occupying high offices. At one time they owned the whole of Lancashire. The American branch of the family has never shared this great wealth. Edward Lawrence, with two brothers, came to America about 1750, first settling on Long Island. Later they separated, one going to Massachusetts, one to the State of New York, and Edward to Pennsylvania and later to Virginia, where he became a large planter and slave owner. He left a will by which his property, including his slaves, was divided among his children.

Peter Lawrence, son of Edward, was born in Virginia, but removed to North Carolina, where he came under the influence of Friends and became a member of their peaceful society. He probably gave his slaves their free-

dom, as it would have been against his principles as a Friend to have sold them. In North Carolina he married Sarah Henshaw, a native of that State. In 1833 he moved to Indiana, settling in Henry county. He had been preceded in 1832 by his son Isaac, who entered land and built a cabin for the reception of the family. The father lived there all the remainder of his life, improving his farm until he owned one of the best in the county. He was a member of the Society of Friends, was opposed to slavery, and emigrated to Indiana to avoid its influence. By his three marriages he became the father of twenty-three children, three of whom, of the first marriage, died young, the others of that union being: John, Isaac, Jonathan, Nathan, Susanna, Mary, Nancy and Betty. The mother of these children was Abigail Haddock, of Ireland. His second marriage was to Sarah Hinshaw (or Henshaw), and the only child of this union was William, the father of our subject. His third wife had eleven children of whom survive: Thomas, Stephen, Daniel, Rebecca and Sarah.

William Lawrence was born in North Carolina, and coming to Indiana with his parents in 1833, grew to manhood in Henry county. There he married, after which he removed to Grant county, Ind., where he bought land and improved it, making a good farm, upon which he remained until 1864, when he sold it and removed to Morgan county. There he bought a farm near Monrovia, at which place he lived until his death, in 1885, at the age of sixty-five years. He also was of the Quaker faith, and never aspired to any notoriety, but lived a kindly, gentle, Christian life. He was most highly respected by all who ever came within his kind influence. Mr. Lawrence was thrice married, his first union being with Sally Peacock, by whom he had one daughter, Cyrena, now deceased, who was the wife of Jabez Hunt. For his second wife Mr. Lawrence married Priscilla Jessup, a widow of Indiana, who died in 1856. For fifteen years previously she had been a preacher in the Society of Friends. She was highly gifted. Her parents, Isaac Williams and wife, were early and honorable settlers in Henry county, Ind., the father being very prominent in the Society of Friends. His children were: Betsy (Mrs. Smitson), Emma (Mrs. Hazely), Jonathan, Isaac, John, and Priscilla (Mrs. Lawrence). The children of William and Priscilla Lawrence were: T. E., the subject of

this sketch; Isaac, a merchant of Kansas; Sarah, Mrs. Israel Moon; Jonathan, of Chicago; Esther, Mrs. A. Morris; Miss Mary; Miss Anna; Bell, who died at the age of fifteen years; Barclay, who died at the age of two years, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Lawrence married as his third wife Mrs. Elizabeth Overman, who had two sons and one daughter by her first marriage, but no children by her second.

T. E. Lawrence remained under the parental roof until grown, and received good home training and a common school education. He was seventeen years old when the family moved to Morgan county, and he then taught his first term of school, making a present of most of his salary to his parents, retaining for himself only one dollar and a half. The gift was accepted with feelings of astonishment and appreciation, and was but one expression of his tender regard for his beloved parents. He taught five terms of school, and remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age, when he married, April 26, 1871. He then bought a sawmill in Clay township and settled down to hard work. At the end of his first year the mill burned and he lost heavily, as he had no insurance. After that he, for about ten years, followed farming, in 1883 moving to Mooresville, where he engaged in the hardwood lumber business, dealing mainly in ready-made lumber, mostly walnut. He soon began to buy logs, and after having them sawed found a market for all he could handle, at good prices, in Indianapolis.

When Mr. Lawrence entered this business it was without capital and he rose to his present substantial position in a unique manner; his success is an object lesson to the younger generation. He was about twenty-six when he felt that his ambition and independence of spirit would have better chances of development if he could but engage in business on his own account. His first venture was necessarily on a small scale. He bought a few trees at a time from the neighboring farmers, had them cut and hauled to a sawmill, and there sold them. By hard work and economical management he was soon able to pay for having the logs sawed for him, and sold the lumber to Mr. M. J. Osgood of Indianapolis. That gentleman recognized in him a desirable business associate, and offered to advance him all the money he needed to purchase lumber, the profits they made in partnership deals being divided as they went along. In this way

Mr. Lawrence often had as much as \$20,000 of Mr. Osgood's money at his disposal, a very advantageous arrangement for both. After five years of this agreeable business connection Mr. Lawrence formed a partnership with Charles Osgood, a nephew of Mr. M. J. Osgood, buying out the latter's interest, and the new firm did a wholesale and retail lumber business in West Indianapolis for about eighteen months, at the end of which time Mr. Lawrence sold out to his partner. Returning to Mooresville, he continued in the same line, in which he has become one of the most prominent men of the day in that section. He has bought all kinds of lumber and large and small tracts of standing timber, rented and built mills, and worked a large force of men and teams. He extended his lumbering operations from Mooresville to Martinsville, and many other points in southern Indiana, as well as other States. For twenty years he has handled 2,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and he has always maintained his standing at the head and front of his own business. He has always looked after all the details of the business, doing his own bookkeeping and managing all of his important enterprises himself. Mr. Lawrence is one of the substantial men of the county and his fortune has been amassed in the legitimate lines of trade. Though he made a humble beginning his honesty and industry gained confidence, and he was given credit for all the working capital he needed; he has never betrayed the trust his associates placed in him. He has always retained the high respect of all who know him and have had dealings with him, and he has prospered steadily, now, in addition to his business property, owning two excellent farms, a fine stone quarry, and miscellaneous holdings. His home is a commodious two-story frame residence, set in ample grounds, in a desirable part of Mooresville, and he has many rental properties. He has been successfully associated with business lines other than the one in which his principal reputation has been made. At one time he was interested in the Mooresville Sorghum Mill, which proved to be a poor investment, but he has suffered very little from lack of business judgment, finding most of his enterprises profitable.

That Mr. Lawrence's business judgment is generally well thought of is shown in the fact that he has figured in the settlement of many estates. In 1891 he was appointed re-

ceiver for R. R. Scott, who had failed for a large amount. The invoice comprised \$40,000, two stores, five farms, twenty-six town lots and a business house at Mooresville. Mr. Lawrence settled the business satisfactorily, and paid the creditors more than they expected to receive. This is but one instance of his thorough fitness for such tasks. In politics he is a Republican, but he has always been too busy to accept many offices, although he at one time served the township as trustee for four years.

Mr. Lawrence had a birthright membership in the Society of Friends, but he is a member and stanch supporter of the M. E. Church, in the work of which he is prominently and zealously interested. Soon after joining this church he was made a member of the official board, and he has served efficiently as steward, trustee and Sunday-school superintendent. His interest is centered particularly in the welfare of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and Deaconess Home of the State of Indiana, which is situated in Indianapolis, to which he has given liberally of both time and means. He was one of the original movers in the establishment of that institution, to whose funds he has made very substantial contributions, especially before the project was on the assured footing it now enjoys. He is still serving on the board of managers, of which body he is one of the most influential members, his interest in and support of this institution having been one of the elements of its prosperity. He deserves high credit for the part he has taken in furthering this good work. Mr. Lawrence was a delegate from Morgan county to the State convention at Indianapolis. He is an ardent advocate of temperance, and a well known member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs.

In 1871 Mr. Lawrence was married to Miss Delfina Harvey, who was born in 1853, in Morgan county, a daughter of Jonathan and Lucretia (Free) Harvey, early settlers in Grant county, farming people, who later removed to Morgan county, where they became owners of a fine farm. Mr. Harvey took sick while on a trip to Danville and died before reaching home. He was a most highly esteemed member of the Society of Friends. His widow removed to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence, where she died in 1904, at the age of seventy-seven years. Children as follows were born to Mr. and Mrs.

Harvey: Elam, a bookkeeper; Daniel, a farmer in Iowa; Albert, a farmer in Morgan county; Zemus, who died in 1902, leaving no family; and Delfina, Mrs. Lawrence.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence are: Ivalue, who married F. E. Carlisle, a merchant and undertaker at Mooresville; Gertrude, Mrs. Fred Likely, of Indianapolis; and Chester E., now at DePauw University, who it is expected will follow in his father's footsteps, a path which any young man would do well to pursue. With the high example of his father before him, he has every hope of success as a high-class business man. Mrs. Lawrence, like her husband, is an active religious worker, and she is president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Mr. Lawrence is a representative man in many ways, but in none more than as an example of the value of inheriting high principles and sound integrity of character. The influence of the kindly, intelligent Friends is seen in many of his acts and characteristics. The strength of the pioneers who risked all to make new homes in the wilderness is seen in his own forceful nature. The high principles of those of his forebears who left the South to escape the influences of slavery is reflected in his strict adherence to duty and right. Many noble elements have entered into his character, and in his virile, useful life he has developed them to high purpose.

C. M. LINDLEY, M. D., who for many years has been a prominent physician and surgeon of Brooklyn, Ind., was born on a farm in Crawford county, Ill., Jan. 1, 1832, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Conrad) Lindley, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter in Kentucky, their marriage taking place in Illinois.

William Lindley, grandfather of the Doctor, was a prominent farmer in North Carolina for years, and a leader in the Society of Friends. Opposed to slavery, in 1811 he removed to Orange county, in the free Territory of Indiana. He was a pioneer, and was surrounded at that early day by Indians, who committed so many depredations that it was necessary for some member of the family to stand guard at night over the stock. Mr. Lindley improved a large tract of land, and when it came into the market, entered it and made here a fine home. He was a man of intelligence and public spirit as well as substance, and assisted in the building of

the second fort erected in that locality for protection against the Indians. He lived up to the simple faith of the Quaker religion, and died honored and respected far above the ordinary citizen. His wife belonged to the equally prominent North Carolina Quaker family of Chambers, and it was her cousin, Samuel Chambers, who platted the town of Chambersburg, in Orange county. The children of William Lindley and wife were as follows: Owen; Jonathan; James; Samuel; David; Thomas; and Mrs. Ann Harned.

Samuel Lindley, son of William, was born in North Carolina: He accompanied the family in its exodus to the Territory of Indiana. Like his father he later entered a large tract of land in Orange county and improved the same, although he was obliged to endure many privations incident to those pioneer days. On account of the numerous bands of roving Indians, the early settlers located as near as possible to a central point where they erected a fort or block house to which they could retreat when attacked by the savages, such occasions often recurring. In 1820 he removed to Crawford county, Ill., where he was also a pioneer, but here he was able to secure a very desirable tract of 640 acres of land in the Wabash River Valley. This he improved and later sold to great advantage and bought still another tract which also, under his management, became a fine, productive farm. Mr. Lindley was a man of peace, and soon established friendly relations with the Indians who hunted through the valley, and he was never the object of their wrath. He reared his family in the Quaker faith, and died as he had lived, a man of exemplary life. His superiority of judgment was recognized by his neighbors, and he was generally called upon to settle disputes between them. A practical and successful farmer, he never took any active interest in political matters. His death took place in 1837. Samuel Lindley married (first) in North Carolina, a Miss Henderson, by whom he had two children, Owen and Queen, the latter of whom married a Mr. Green. His wife died in Crawford county, Illinois. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Conrad, daughter of a pioneer farmer from Kentucky, whose other children were: Abram; John; James; and Mrs. Susan Guyer. To this second marriage were born: Mrs. Rachel Williams; Abram; Susan, who died young; Mrs. Amey Provo; and Dr. C. M., the only surviving member of the family. Samuel Lind-

ley married (third) Miss Mary Harrison, a cousin of the late President Harrison, and a daughter of a farmer of Wayne county, Ind., later of Crawford county, Ill. Three children were born to this third union, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Woods; Mrs. Mary J. Cox; and Samuel, who resides on his grandfather's homestead on the edge of Clark county, Illinois.

Dr. C. M. Lindley was very young at the death of his father, and he had lost his own mother when but a babe of two months. After the death of his step-mother, he made his home with his brother Owen, a farmer in the locality. His early education was obtained in the little log country schoolhouse and was confined to the essentials—reading, writing and arithmetic. In 1846 the youth was unfortunate enough to suffer so seriously in an accident that the amputation of his hand was necessary. This was before the introduction in the west of the blessed anaesthetics, and it was a severe test of courage to submit to the operation. As it was now impossible for him to plan a life of agriculture, he looked about for something to do, and wisely decided that the first thing was to secure a good education. In 1850 he went to Parke county and attended the Friends' Graded school at Bloomingdale, and here became so well qualified that he was able to secure employment as a teacher during the winters and attend school during the other seasons. His proceeds from his share of his father's estate were small, but, added to his earnings as a teacher, enabled him to pay his way. While teaching he began the reading of medicine, and in 1854 came under the tutelage of Dr. Allen, of Rockville. In the fall of 1854 he entered the Michigan Medical School at Ann Arbor, and remained there during that winter, returning to Rockville in the spring, practised with Dr. Allen during the summer, spent the winter again at college, returned to Rockville in the following spring and then located, in the spring of 1856, at Waverly, Ind. Dr. Lindley's experience during those early years was such as to tax the strongest constitution. There were few good roads, fewer bridges, and almost continual high waters between him and many of his best paying patients. On many occasions the good doctor swam the angry waters of White river, when it was choked with slush and ice. His mode of travel was necessarily on horseback and many miles were covered daily for a long

period. Dr. Lindley justly became prominent. He has always been a close student and has kept abreast of the times in his profession and has gained the confidence of not only the public, but his brother practitioners who hold him in high esteem as a consulting physician. In 1860 he graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. In 1899 he went to New York and took a post-graduate course, determined to be prepared to give his patients every advantage which modern methods have introduced into practice. Probably no physician and surgeon stands higher in the public estimation in Morgan county than does Dr. Lindley. He loves his work and has found much compensation in every way in his profession.

Dr. Lindley has made some substantial investments and owns two very fine farms. He has a commodious and comfortable home and office in Brooklyn, and also possesses some excellent rental property. In politics he is a Democrat, and under the administration of President Cleveland, he served four years on the board of Pension Examiners. He is liberal in his support of all religious bodies and moral movements, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Church and one of its trustees. His fraternal associations include membership in the county and State medical societies and the Masonic order.

In May, 1858, Dr. Lindley was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth J. Province, born in Henry county, Ky., daughter of Samuel Province, of Ireland, who came to Kentucky in boyhood. He became a prominent farmer and passed his life in that State. In religious belief he was a Methodist. His widow later removed to Indiana and spent her life among her children: Elizabeth J., wife of Dr. Lindley; Dr. William, a prominent physician at Providence; Rebecca, Mrs. B. Shufflebarger; Mary E., who married Reuben E. Aldrich, a prominent farmer and stockman of Morgan county; and Daniel, a successful teacher at St. Joseph, Mo. Mrs. Lindley is also a Methodist.

Dr. and Mrs. Lindley have two children: Mary E., who married J. C. Galloway, cashier of the Commercial Bank of Santa Anna, Orange Co., Cal.; and Minnie R., who married M. W. Fields, a prominent attorney and a leading Republican politician at Princeton, Ind. Among the successful physicians who have been tutored by Dr. Lindley are the following: William Province, of Johnson

county; W. F. Herved, of Washington, Ind.; O. B. Griggs, of Charlestown, Ind.; Osman Horton, Greene township, Morgan county; and Dr. Monical, of Martinsville. Dr. Lindley has taken into partnership Dr. J. S. Spoor, a promising young physician of Brooklyn. His practice still continues with families who secured his services forty-five years ago. Many honors have been shown him during his career, notably when Governor Morton commissioned him twice during the Civil war, as surgeon to be called in emergencies.

GEORGE E. FINNEY, editor and proprietor of *The Democrat*, Martinsville, Ind., was born in New York State Oct. 8, 1833, son of Paulinus and Hannah (Taylor) Finney. The father was a native of Essex county, N. Y., and the mother was born just opposite in Vermont.

Paulinus Finney was a shoemaker, but did not follow his trade long, becoming a farmer. He was a son of Joel Finney, of Essex county, N. Y., who married Nelly Brown, a sister of John Brown, the noted emancipator.

Mr. Finney's parents moved out to Butler county, Ohio, where they both died of cholera in August, 1849, leaving nine children. George E. Finney was but fifteen years old at this time. He went to Eaton, the county seat of Preble county, Ohio, where he served three years as a printer's devil. Then he became a journeyman printer, and in that capacity went to Illinois, Iowa and through Indiana, being at Lafayette, Franklin and finally near Columbus, Bartholomew county, where he located in 1858. In the winters of 1858, 1859 and 1860 he taught school in Bartholomew county, Ind. In April, 1861, the second day after the firing on Fort Sumter, he enlisted for the Union service, but failed to get into the army because of excess of enlistment. He was one of 130 that enlisted and went into camp; they could take but eighty-eight in a company at that time. But on the 8th day of July, following, he went into a company which afterward became a part of the Nineteenth Indiana Infantry Volunteer Regiment, and was assigned to Company H, Capt. R. M. Keely, Col. Sol. Meredith. This regiment after reaching Washington, D. C., became a part of what was during the war—and is still—known as the "Iron Brigade." His service covered a period of three years and eight months. After serving nine months he was promoted to sec-

ond lieutenant of his company, then to first lieutenant and then appointed adjutant of the regiment. Captured on the first day of the second battle of the Wilderness he was held ten months in prison at Macon, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and Columbia, S. C., and was removed from the latter place on the 15th day of February, 1865, one day before Sherman captured the city. The Federals were accused of burning the city, but it is believed that the Confederates set fire to it to prevent its capture. It is remarkable that while confined in Roper hospital, Charleston, S. C., for three months Mr. Finney was constantly under fire from the Union army's cannon. At one time a fragment of a shell struck the hospital in which Mr. Finney was. He was exchanged March 1, 1865, reported at the adjutant-general's office in Washington, D. C., and was on March 12, 1865, discharged by Secretary Stanton. Mr. Finney was wounded by a bullet which passed through his right arm, at the second battle of Bull Run. After his discharge he went to Bartholomew county, Ind., and taught school one winter. Then, in 1871, he became editor of the *Columbus Democrat*, published by J. D. Lyle, remaining there eight years, in the meanwhile becoming Mr. Lyle's partner in the publication. They sold out in 1878, when Mr. Finney started a paper known as the *Columbian*. He became associated with Luther Short at Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., as partners in the *Democrat*, which is still published at Franklin. In ten months Mr. Finney sold out to his partner and started the *Columbian* again. Six months later he sold out to the *Democrat* at Columbus, and that fall started the *Herald*, at that place, in the publication of which he was associated with Charles Lacy. The paper was made a daily in 1882, and ran as such until 1892, when they sold out to Dipbooy & Locke; the latter firm still publishes the paper. In January, 1895, Mr. Finney came to Martinsville and bought the old *Gazette*, changing the name to *The Democrat*, which he has since published.

Mr. Finney married Miss Mary Neal, at Elizabethtown, Bartholomew Co., Ind., in 1868. She died four years later, in 1872, the mother of one child, Nellie, who died at Columbus aged twenty-five years. Mr. Finney married (second) Aug. 25, 1873, Alice R. Anderson, of Columbus, who was born at Xenia, Ohio, and they have four children: Dena, wife of Prof. Emil Catalano, residing

in Martinsville; Frank, who is with his father on *The Democrat*; Fred T., publisher and editor of the *Hymera Herald* at Hymera, Sullivan Co., Ind.; and Barbara, wife of H. O. Burgett, a dentist of Martinsville. Mrs. Burgett is a musician and a teacher of the piano in Indianapolis.

Mr. Finney is a member of K. P. Lodge No. 17, at Columbus. He was postmaster at that place under President Cleveland, and during his incumbency succeeded in establishing the free delivery system there. He is an influential and respected citizen of Martinsville, and personally as well as through the columns of his paper indorses every project for the betterment of the town.

REV. ISAAC N. THOMPSON (deceased), of Mooresville, Ind., who had been for more than forty years a minister in the Methodist Church, and had been the means of adding largely to its membership and influence, was born Dec. 18, 1823, on a farm in East Tennessee. He was a son of James and Hannah M. (Logan) Thompson, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina.

James Thompson was a son of Isaac and Mollie (Duff) Thompson, the former born in Virginia and the latter in Ireland. The Thompson family was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and settled in America at an early day. Although a Quaker, Isaac Thompson served in the Patriot army during the Revolution, in the capacity of a teamster. He located in Virginia, but later removed among the pioneers to Tennessee and there spent his remaining years, tilling the soil and setting an example by an exemplary life. Prior to his death he embraced the Methodist doctrine. His children were as follows: James, father of the Rev. Mr. Thompson; Isaiah; Isaac; Samuel; Joseph; Haskin; Mrs. Jane Brakebill; and Rachel, Mrs. G. Numan.

James Thompson was born in 1793, and was reared on a farm in Tennessee, in which State he married and settled down to the pursuit of agriculture, this peaceful life being broken into by the Indian wars. With Gen. Jackson he served in the Creek Indian war, and participated in the battle of Horse Shoe Bend, where the Indians lost 1,500 and the whites but seven killed and twenty-seven wounded. In 1831 Mr. Thompson decided to penetrate into what was then the far West, the fertile lands across the borders of Indiana. He settled on a tract of land in Bartholo-

mew county, where the former tenant had built a log cabin and prepared some ten acres of land for cultivation. Here he continued until 1835, when he sold this farm and purchased another near Livonia, but in June of the same year, he died. In his early days he was a successful and popular teacher of singing, and conducted many schools where the youths of the neighborhood passed many happy and profitable hours. Probably few men in the locality exerted a stronger influence in the direction of temperance, and he was known through the community as a man of honor and integrity. His widow remained on the farm until 1839, and then removed to the home of a daughter, where she died in 1856. She was a daughter of Rev. David Logan, a farmer and local minister of the Methodist Church, who died in 1828 in Tennessee. His children were: Alexander, a physician and local preacher, who became widely known and universally esteemed, dying in Tennessee; James R., farmer, who settled in Illinois in 1834; John, who died early; Hannah M., mother of our subject; Rachel; Elizabeth, and Margaret.

The children born to James Thompson and wife were: Roseanna married (first) W. C. Linn, and (second) Jacob Roberts, nephew of Bishop Roberts; John D., a local Methodist minister, died in 1867, in Indiana; David R., a local Methodist minister, died in 1864, in Washington county, Ind.; Rev. Isaac N.; and James H. The latter settled on a farm near Omaha, Nebr., where he became very prominent, and was identified with large business interests in Omaha, which city he also served as postmaster.

Rev. Isaac N. Thompson was about seven years of age when his parents brought him to Indiana, and but twelve when he was deprived of the care and advice of his father. At the age of sixteen, he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, preparing to make his own way in the world by this honest occupation, and after three years apprenticeship was declared proficient, and successfully followed it for thirteen years. His early education had been secured in the district schools, and after completing his trade he became a student at Livonia Academy, under Prof. R. D. Walters. While a youth he had been converted and became an interested and active worker in the church and looked forward to the time when he could enter its ministry. In 1846 he operated a general store for one year at Mt.

Carmel and in connection with his trade lived a busy life. His zeal and activity in the church prepared the way for him to be accepted as a local minister in 1850, and in 1852 he was admitted to the Conference as a traveling minister, this being followed in 1854 with ordination. Mr. Thompson then abandoned his trade, his new duties requiring all his time and attention. As a pioneer preacher Mr. Thompson started out and visited many points where no pastor was installed, besides filling regular charges. He was located first in Anderson, with twenty-five appointments in parts of four counties. His second charge was Leavenworth, with eleven appointments; the third was the Rockport circuit with eleven societies; then two years at Brookville, ten societies; one year at Gentryville, twelve societies; two years at Orangeville, ten societies; and in 1860 he was stationed two years at Fredericksburg, with eleven societies. While serving here, in 1862, he was appointed Presiding Elder in the Jones District, to fill a vacancy caused by the minister going into the army. He kept up the work of the absent minister four months, and attended to his own appointments. In this year the Conference then sent him to the Mitchell District, where he served four years as Presiding Elder. In 1866 this was made a station to which he was appointed for two years, during which time he attended to his ministerial duties, and also acted as financial agent of Rockport Institute. In 1868 he was sent for two years to Petersburg station; in 1870, three years to Martinsville; and in 1873 came for two years to Mooresville. In 1873 he was appointed Presiding Elder in the New Albany District, in which he served four years. In 1879 he was sent to Evansville station with the local church; in 1881 to Indianapolis, remaining two years; 1883-85, at Rockport station; 1885-88, at Fort Branch; in 1888, at West Newton; in 1889, at Brooklyn; in 1890-92, at the church at Mooresville, where he located after being placed on the superannuated list in 1892. During these many years of service, Mr. Thompson passed through much hardship, but they were also fruitful in many conversions and additions to the church.

After settling at Mooresville, he engaged in merchandising in which he continued until 1900 when he sold out and retired entirely from business activity. During his ministerial service, he solemnized several hun-

dred marriages. He was a faithful and loving worker and was always a welcome guest among his people. His last years were made comfortable by ample provision. He was universally respected and much beloved.

Mr. Thompson was married (first) Oct. 13, 1846, to Caroline Johnston, born Feb. 18, 1825, in Indiana, daughter of James H. Johnston, who was born in Ireland. He was an early settler in Lawrence county, Ind., served in the war of 1812 and was an upright man, honest citizen and good farmer. His children were: Priscilla, Mrs. L. Gould; Halbert H., a wealthy merchant at Mitchell, Ind.; Matilda, Mrs. George Rogers; Jane, Mrs. Dr. H. Montgomery; Caroline, Mrs. Thompson; and Henrietta, Mrs. L. Elgin. The four surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are: A. G., now a business man in St. Louis, served in the late Rebellion and was captain of a company in the Signal Corps, during the Spanish-American war; Emma is the wife of B. F. Jones, a merchant of Mooresville; Charles is a supply merchant, prominent in St. Louis; and Florence married Joseph Taggart, a well-known baker of Indianapolis. The mother died July 19, 1898. For many years she was a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist Church. In September, 1899, Mr. Thompson was married (second) to Mrs. Margaret Osborn, daughter of Rev. J. W. Welker, for forty years a local preacher of the Methodist Church, and a prominent farmer and merchant of Harrison county, Ind. Mr. Welker was the father of ten children, those living being: Sherman; John K.; Samuel L., a Methodist minister; and Margaret. Mrs. Thompson has one daughter by her former marriage, who married Bertram T. Jones, of Hamilton, Ohio.

Mr. Thompson belonged to the Masonic fraternity and filled all the chairs in the I. O. O. F. He was well known all over the southern part of the State and it was gratifying to him, when the weight of years made his responsibilities too heavy, to have the Conference, in superannuating him, pass a resolution testifying to his high character and calling the attention of the young men to his career as a worthy one to follow. "Well done, good and faithful servant."

DR. SAMUEL RECORDS, who died July 5, 1904, at the age of eighty-four years, eleven months and twenty-three days, was one

of the highly esteemed physicians of Indianapolis. He was born in Pendleton county, Ky., July 13, 1819, son of Spencer and Mary (McDaniel) Records. The first member of the family in America came from England, and settled in Delaware.

Laban Records, the paternal grandfather of the Doctor, was born in Pennsylvania, but at a very early day moved to Kentucky from Pittsburg. He died in Livingston county, Ky., in 1823, in middle life. He was the owner of 1,600 acres of land in Pendleton county, and 350 acres in Bracken county, Ky. He was quite noted as an Indian fighter. His family consisted of several sons and daughters.

Spencer Records, son of Laban, was born in Kentucky. He was a farmer and lumberman on the Ohio River at Cincinnati. In 1834 he moved to Indiana, and stopped for a short time on Lick Creek, and then moved to Castleton, in Lawrence township, Marion county, where he bought land and spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1843, aged forty-seven years. He married Mary McDaniel, who was also born in Kentucky, daughter of Robert McDaniel, a native of Scotland. Robert McDaniel was a cabinet-maker, and an early settler of Bracken county, Ky., where he died advanced in years. He was a soldier all through the Revolutionary war. His wife, Mary, also born in Scotland, lived to the advanced age of one hundred and six years. Mrs. Mary (McDaniel) Records died in 1866, when upwards of seventy years of age. Both she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of six children, four daughters and two sons, of whom the only survivor is Sarah Jane, of Lawrence township.

Dr. Samuel Records lived in Kentucky until he was fifteen years of age, being reared on a farm. From 1834 he lived in Indiana. He attended the old-fashioned subscription schools, and remained at home until he was twenty-one, and then for many years he followed farming. When quite young he decided to take up the study of medicine, and he began practice first in Lawrence township. His medical training was secured in the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated; he was also graduated from the Medical Department of Asbury University, and later he received an honorary diploma from the Indiana Medi-

cal College at Indianapolis. He practised in Marion county from 1847 until his death, with the exception of one and one-half years, which he spent in Florida.

In 1841 Dr. Samuel Records was married to Miss Martha Fletcher, daughter of David Fletcher. Five children blessed this union: Mary Jane, Martha, Elizabeth, Tabor and William, of whom only Elizabeth is living, and she is the wife of John Newhouse, of Lawrence township. Mrs. Martha (Fletcher) Records died in 1855, in the faith of the Methodist Church. In 1856 Dr. Records married Miss Sarah Jane Tyner, who bore him three children: Tyner, a farmer in Lawrence township, who married Emma Hansing, and has three children; Adah, who married Richard Hartsock, of Elwood, Ind., and has three children; and Melinda, who married (first) James Cory, had one son, and (second) Hezekiah Sparks, and had one daughter by this union. Mrs. Sarah Jane Records died in 1864. She was a member of the Old School Baptist Church. Dr. Records was married (third) in 1866 to Mrs. Amanda M. Millard, widow of Mordecai Millard, and daughter of Collom Plummer. Two children were born of this union: Athalia, who married John Danforth, and has one son; and Samuel, a physician in partnership with his father, who graduated from the Indiana Medical College, and who married Miss Anna Kohlmann.

Dr. Records was a Master Mason. In politics he was independent, voting for the men and measures he thought best for the community or country at large.

JAMES FINLEY WEBB is one who, endowed by nature with the qualities which insure success, has made good use of his natural advantages. Perhaps there is no career which excites more interest than that of the farmer lad. Strong, healthy in mind and body, filled with ambition, he starts out with full assurance that he can achieve his ideals, and, as the history of our broad land has shown, often, indeed, his hopes are realized, and he is crowned with success in the field of his chosen endeavor. Such a youth was the one we review. Commencing his life work upon his father's farm, he there learned all the varied departments of an agriculturist's work, and then in early manhood, alone and unaided, rented lands and started upon

his own account to make his way in the world, with what success it is the purpose of this narrative to show.

Mr. Webb was born in Shelby county, Ind., April 9, 1842. He was one of fifteen children born to his parents, Zachariah and Nancy Ann (Huff) Webb, there being nine sons and six daughters in the family, of whom seven are now living, as follows: Eliza Jane, widow of James Tilson, of Franklin township; Calvin F., of Anderson; Albert F., of Needham township; Frances A., wife of Jesse Beard, of Clark township; Alfred T., living retired in Franklin City; Hampton T., of Shelby county, on the old homestead of the parents; and James F. John S., of Franklin township, died March 2, 1907.

The father was a native of Kentucky, and came to Indiana with his parents when six years old, in 1814, the family first settling in Clark county. Two years later they entered land in Shelby county, where he grew to manhood and married, his wife Nancy Ann Huff coming from Xenia, Ohio. He lived to the advanced age of eighty years and eleven months, dying March 9, 1889; his wife died three years before, in 1886, at the age of about seventy years. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Throughout his life Zachariah Webb was an enterprising and prosperous farmer, doing also carpentering and some blacksmithing, and acting as a veterinarian.

John Webb, the paternal grandfather of James F. Webb, came to Clark county, Ind., in 1814, from Woodford county, near Lexington, Kentucky, and settled in Shelby county, Ind., in 1816. He and John Cline were among the first settlers in Hendricks township, that county. Once after the killing of the people at the Haw patch, near Hope, Bartholomew Co., Ind., they started back to Kentucky with their families, and got as far as the Ohio. But they returned and were never molested. John Webb engaged in general farming and gunsmithing, afterward moving in middle life to Missouri, where he died leaving a large family. His wife, Nancy Taylor, was a cousin of Zachary Taylor, the President of the United States.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Webb was Joseph Huff, who claimed Ohio as the State of his nativity. He was a millwright by trade, and was one of the early pioneers of the Hoosier State, coming to Indiana before the majority of the pioneers, when Indians

were very numerous, and when the country was wholly wild and unsettled. His nearest white neighbor was seven miles away, when here in this new country he settled on Sugar Creek, entering a large tract of land, which by his labors and endeavors he cultivated. At one time he was the owner of 1,400 acres, but sold off a considerable part in order that he might induce settlers to locate there and become neighbors. In 1833 he built the old mill on Sugar Creek, now known as the Red Mill, and owned at this time by John Rasp. The old hewed log frame is still good. This he conducted for many years with great success, afterward turning it into a woolen factory. This in turn was refitted after a number of years, with other machinery and equipment, it being used as a flour mill again, and the woolen machinery being taken to Franklin. Throughout his long career as a pioneer he was largely instrumental in building up that section of the country, and his name has gone down in local history as one of the most prominent and able men of that early time. He lived to a ripe old age, his wife, Hannah Finley, surviving him a number of years, and dying near Ottumwa, Iowa, at the advanced age of ninety-two. Mr. Huff for many years kept a store at the Red Mill and in order to procure his supplies it was necessary to transport them all by wagon from the far away settlement of Cincinnati. In this work and in opening up his new lands Mr. Huff had many thrilling experiences and narrow escapes. To him was born a large family, to whom he gave all of the scanty advantages which the country afforded, and whom he carefully reared. Joseph Huff's wife, Hannah Finley, was a sister of Rev. James B. Finley, of Ohio, a celebrated Methodist preacher, as was his father, who preached among and converted the Wyandotte and other Indians of Ohio.

James F. Webb was reared in Shelby county upon the farm of his father, and there remained until he reached the age of twenty-five years, attending the subscription schools, in which he received all his education. He also worked at the trade of carpentering to some extent during this period. His first independent venture was renting land of his father on shares. In this he was highly successful, and continued to follow agricultural pursuits in this way until he was married in the year 1868, to Angeline Beard, who was the owner of sixty acres of fine land in Clark township, Johnson county. Upon their mar-

riage they settled there and Mr. Webb built a home on the place and soon after bought sixty acres adjoining on the north. He has kept adding to the farm as the years have gone by until they now own 351 acres at that place. In 1891 they moved to their present residence in Needham township, Johnson county, buying fifty acres of land, and renting the farm lands formerly occupied by them. Their present residence is but two miles from the court house in Franklin, and to the fifty acres originally purchased Mr. Webb has added 116 acres in one piece, and twenty-two acres in another, and has improved all of this land until it is one of the finest farms in all the country-side. He formerly owned 140 acres in Shelby county, and with his wife was the owner of 680 acres of land in all. Selling his Shelby county land, however, he bought 200 acres in Franklin township, nearly two miles from the court house, now owning 791 acres in Needham, Clark and Franklin townships.

Mrs. Angeline (Beard) Webb was the daughter of William and Mary J. (Tucker) Beard. To her three children have been born: Cora Etta, Guilford and Wallace. Cora Etta, an intelligent and accomplished woman, is the wife of Elmon M. Fisher, who has an elevator at Needham Station. Guilford married Bertha Owens, resides in Needham township, and has four children, Lauren, Merrill, George and Landon. Wallace married Fannie Wright, and they also live in Needham township, and have two children, Bethel and Inez.

Mr. Webb and his wife are members of the Second Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, in which they have long been active and influential members. Mr. Webb has always been ready to aid in all movements tending to the uplifting of mankind and the cause of the church. He has occupied various local public offices of responsibility, and for several terms was school director and supervisor, in which positions he served with energy and ability, and won the admiration and esteem of all. He is a staunch Democrat in sentiment, and has done much to promote the interests and principles of his party.

Now, at over threescore years, Mr. Webb can look back with much satisfaction upon a long series of successes and achievements, the results of his years of toil and industry. His large properties, their excellent state of cultivation and repair, his many financial interests, and the good will and admiration of all, be-

speak the character of the man and his extraordinary attainments and high social standing.

FRANCIS T. SINGLETON, editor and proprietor of the *Weekly Republican* and the *Daily Reporter*, leading journals of Martinsville, was born March 14, 1863, on a farm in Washington township, Morgan county, Ind., son of Thomas and Sarah (Roney) Singleton, the former of whom was born in County Armagh and the latter in County Down, Ireland.

Thomas Singleton and his wife came to America in 1849, and lived for a time in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and then came to Morgan county, Ind. Just before the Civil war Mr. Singleton bought eighty acres of land located five miles south of Martinsville, and kept adding to the original tract until he owned 234 acres. His death took place March 7, 1898, at the age of seventy-eight years, while his widow survived him for five years, residing with her son, Francis. Mr. Singleton was a member of the Catholic Church, and her husband was a Methodist. Mr. Singleton served for three years during the Civil war in the 70th Ind. V. I.; took part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Murfreesboro, Peach Tree Creek, and many others, and at one time was slightly wounded. As he understood the principles of engineering, he did much service in that direction. In politics he was a Republican, and served as township assessor and county commissioner. The grandparents of Francis T. Singleton died in Ireland, three daughters of the Roney family coming to America.

Francis T. Singleton was reared on the farm and resided at home until manhood, obtaining his education in the public schools. He graduated from the Martinsville high school in 1882. In 1886 he graduated from Indiana University at Bloomington, becoming then the city editor of the *Martinsville Republican*. In August, 1888, he was made city editor of the *Terre Haute Express*, and remained there until 1892. In July, of that year, he bought the plant of the *Martinsville Republican* and the *Daily Reporter*, and has published both papers since that date.

On April 26, 1893, Mr. Singleton was united in marriage with Miss Hannah S., daughter of Aaron and Elvira S. (Welty) Rose, and three children have been born to

them: Rose, Aaron and Mary, Aaron dying at the age of two years and ten months. Mr. and Mrs. Singleton are consistent members of the M. E. Church.

In politics Mr. Singleton is a Republican, and has been president of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, of which he has been secretary and a member of the executive committee for ten years. In 1900 he started the movement for organizing the Indiana Associated Daily Papers, for mutual improvement, which was a non-partisan enterprise. Mr. Singleton owns his office property, the home farm south of Martinsville, and has a comfortable home at No. 60 South Ohio street, Martinsville.

LEROY TEMPLETON, a prominent and representative citizen of Indianapolis, is a descendant of an honorable old pioneer family of Indiana. He was born Nov. 20, 1829, in Shelby county, Ind., son of Isaac and Rhoda (Gregory) Templeton, grandson of James Templeton, and great-grandson of James Templeton, Sr.

James Templeton, Sr., was born in Scotland, and when he came to America located near Fairfax Court House, Va. He was a member of the Society of Friends. His three sons were: James, Thomas and Edward, the latter of whom died in Ohio.

James Templeton, the paternal grandfather of Leroy, spent his whole life on the farm in West Virginia where he died in 1862, aged 102 years. He was reared a Quaker, and never departed from the faith and the record of his long life was that of a man who was kind to the needy and ready to extend a helping hand to all who required assistance. In politics he was a Whig. His religious faith precluded his being a slaveholder. His second wife inherited slaves, but he never consented to hold them as property and she disposed of them. His children were: Thomas, William, Isaac, Edwin, Sarah, Elizabeth, Jane, John and James. Of these, Thomas settled in Ohio, where he became a substantial farmer and lived to the age of ninety-six years. William, a cabinet-maker by trade, accompanied his brother Isaac to Indiana in 1822. Sarah became the wife of A. Miller, who was once treasurer of Shelby county, Ind. Elizabeth married S. McCrav, and they reared a family, many members of which became prominent. Jane married a man named Gillup. John and James both died in Indiana

and they, with Isaac, all became leading advocates of Methodism.

Isaac Templeton was born in Virginia, and remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-two years of age. On starting out for himself he located first at Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he remained until after his marriage. He moved then to Shelby county, where he worked for a time by the month as a farm laborer, and then became a barn builder. He erected many barns for farmers through the country, and seemed particularly well adapted to such work and later was employed on public works. He assisted in the construction of many of the bridges on the National turnpike road. He was a prudent man, and in 1832 he invested some of his savings in the securing of land in Warren county, Ind., to which he moved. This land he improved and subsequently sold, and then he went to Iowa, where he bought a farm on which he continued to live during the remainder of his life. His death took place in 1874, at the age of seventy-three years. In early life he was a Whig, and later a Republican. Wherever he lived he was a popular and prominent man. In Warren county he served three terms as county assessor, and three terms as high sheriff. For his time he was considered a man of substance and he provided well for all those dependent upon him. Isaac Templeton married (first) Rhoda Gregory, who was reared near Lawrenceburg, Ind., daughter of James and Lizzie (Lee) Gregory, both of Virginia. On the Lee side she was a connection of the distinguished old Virginia Lee family, of which the Confederate General Robert E. Lee was a member. James Gregory was a prominent and useful man in the new country, and he was a member of the State Senate when Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816. He introduced the bill for the removal of the Capitol from Corydon to Indianapolis, and he it was who put the bill through the Legislature by force of will. The hostility of the people of Corydon toward Colonel Gregory for his course was intense, and caricatures of him were posted about town and indignities offered him. James Blake, Calvin Fletcher, Samuel Henderson, Colonel Paxton and James Ray inaugurated a movement to give him a public dinner, which came off at Washington Hall and was attended by the leading citizens of the town. The act was passed Jan. 28, 1824. He was a leader in all public measures of reform, and served as

colonel of the militia regiment which protected the settlers from the Indians, who, at that time, were still numerous and troublesome in this section, where now the heights of modern civilization have been reached. James Gregory was a man of much more than ordinary ability and enterprise. He was an extensive farmer and stockraiser and was one of the pioneer pork packers, shipping his produce to New Orleans on flat boats, superintending its delivery in many cases in person. During the last trip he made he was stricken with yellow fever, and died quickly, in 1844. His family never recovered his remains, nor did they receive any pay for his boat load of produce. He was a liberal contributor to the Methodist Church, and, with the most of his family, belonged to that religious body. His children were as follows: Rhode; Lee, a graduate of West Point, who died in young manhood; Robert C., who became a prominent lawyer and served two terms on the Indiana Supreme Court Bench; Benjamin F., an attorney, who accumulated a large estate, and died at Williamsport, Ind.; Alfred, a farmer; Nuny, who became Mrs. Collins; Elijah, who engaged in farming; Clay, who became a Methodist minister, and went to California and later to Oregon; Rebecca, who married a Ferguson and they both died in Iowa; and Edward, who died young. The Gregory name has always been one held in high repute wherever members of this family have been located.

The children born to Isaac and Rhoda Templeton bore the following names: Martha; James, who lived in Illinois; William Jackson (became a substantial farmer), who was lieutenant-colonel of the 60th Ind. V. I., under Col. Owen, and was severely wounded; Jemima, who married George Brier; Newton, who removed to Sacramento, Cal.; Rhoda, who married W. Dennis, and lived in California; Lucy, who became Mrs. Sheetz; Leroy; and Jasper, who was killed in the battle of Stone River during the Civil war.

Leroy Templeton remained with his parents until grown to manhood. In boyhood he attended the subscription schools when farm work did not press too heavily, and he completed his education after he had a family of his own. However, if his early educational advantages were meager, his physical training was of the most practical kind. After he married he bought a tract of new prairie land, securing the first piece on credit, but through

industry and good management soon being able to pay for it and to purchase more, so continuing until he owned 500 acres in Warren county. This land he continued to improve as long as he retained it. In 1854 he sold out and moved to Iowa, where he bought land on which there was a good mill site, and there he erected a mill and operated it in connection with farming, for a number of years. Later he sold the mill, and then embarked in a mercantile business and also became interested in dealing in fat stock, shipping to Chicago. He took an intelligent man's interest in all that concerned his locality, and at all times was willing to contribute to the general welfare. He helped to organize the Upper Iowa University, and was one of the twelve original directors of the same, eleven of the body being ministers. He was the balancing wheel as it were, the business man, and he donated the sum of \$1,000 to the construction of the buildings. In 1859 he attended school for a year, and at that time had as a schoolmate Speaker Henderson, and other men who later attained a National reputation. During the time he engaged in merchandising he did some pork packing, shipping to New Orleans, but at that time the business did not prove sufficiently profitable to cause him to continue it.

In 1862, Mr. Templeton enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company F, 3rd Ia. V. I., of which he was made first lieutenant. His company was assigned to the Western Department and he first saw service in Missouri, where there were numerous engagements with Gen. Price's soldiers. From Missouri the regiment was sent to Tennessee and later took part in the fights at Forts Henry and Donelson and at Pittsburg Landing. It was during this campaign that Mr. Templeton contracted rheumatism from sleeping on the cold ground without his blankets, which in the goodness of his heart he had given in pity to some soldiers who were doing picket duty while almost too sick to do so. This disease finally rendered Mr. Templeton so helpless that he was sent home, where he remained for six months, having served two and one-half years. He was then offered a captain's commission by Governor Kirkwood, if he would re-enter the army, but he declined, fearing the return of his rheumatic pains.

In 1864, Mr. Templeton purchased a large drove of horses and mules, and drove them

over the plains to California, where he received high prices for them although he had to pay correspondingly high prices for all they consumed. When he returned to Indiana he resumed farming, and engaged in the cattle trade in Benton county in association with a brother, during 1868-9, and then went into a commission business in New York. He attended to the business at that point, his brother shipping car loads of stock to him, but the profits, on account of a misunderstanding, did not encourage him to continue in the business, the railroads not living up to their contracts. After he returned to Benton county, through the financial assistance afforded him by a friend, he again secured a stock of cattle and horses, and by hard work again attained a competency. Land that he had previously purchased rose in value, and when the county seat was moved from Oxford to Fowler, he was able to dispose of a part of this property at a very high figure. He then invested in more land, including 6,000 acres of swamp land in Newton county, which only required a little drainage to become valuable for corn and pasture. He acquired land in Newton, Benton, Marion and other counties in Indiana, the greater part of this immense estate being put under cultivation, competent agriculturists being hired to manage the same. At one time Mr. Templeton was the largest stockman in the State. For many years he resided at Fowler, where he built an elevator and conducted it successfully, contributing largely to the business prosperity of that place. In 1897, Mr. Templeton moved to Indianapolis, where he erected a commodious and tasteful residence, but he by no means settled down to the comfort and ease of a retired life. His business was just as carefully looked after, although he saved himself much fatigue by liberal use of the telegraph and telephone. In all essentials, Mr. Templeton is a self-made man, and few men in Indiana are better known either in business or politics.

Mr. Templeton has always had strong political convictions. He was reared a Republican, but in 1876 he left that party to unite with the Reform party, and for fifteen years was a prominent factor of that organization. For a number of these years he published a Reform or Populist newspaper at Indianapolis—"American Nonconformist"—which had a subscription list of 45,000. By

this party he was nominated for Governor and for Congress, but it was not yet strong enough to be successful. He later united with the Socialist party. His personal attitude has always been that of a man anxious to do right and to secure justice for his fellow men.

Mr. Templeton was married (first) in Warren county, to Miss Mary Patterson, a member of a respected agricultural family of that section, and six children were born to this union, namely: Orin O., George, Henry, Wallace, Frank and Laura. The sons have all engaged more or less in agricultural pursuits. The daughter possesses great musical talent and engaged for a time in teaching music in Chicago. In 1881, Mr. Templeton was married (second) to Miss Jennie McKinney, born in Benton county. To this union have been born two daughters: Leona and Lenore.

CHARLES ROBERT SOWDER, M. D., is one of the most distinguished of the younger physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, where he has not only been engaged as a practitioner but also as a teacher of the medical science.

Dr. Sowder is a native of Kentucky, born Feb. 16, 1870, near Mount Vernon, and both his paternal and maternal ancestors have long been settled in America, being of German and Scotch-Irish descent. Madison and Sibbie Sowder, his grandparents, were natives of western Pennsylvania, and early emigrated to Kentucky, settling there in pioneer days. His maternal grandfather was also a pioneer of Kentucky, from which State he enlisted for service in the Civil war, and he was killed in the service in Tennessee. His wife, whose maiden name was Mahala Owens, was a member of an old Eastern family that moved to Kentucky from Lee county, Va., in 1785.

Daniel R. Sowder, the Doctor's father, was born in Rockcastle county, Ky., where his parents had settled, near Mount Vernon. He was a farmer by occupation, but he was obliged to retire at a comparatively early age on account of broken health caused by his service during the Civil war. He gave his support to the Union cause at the outbreak of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company K, 14th Kentucky Vol. Cav. He was discharged in 1864, on account of disability. His record is an enviable one, but he has never fully recovered his strength, and he is now living retired in Indianapolis. Mr. Sowder married Eliza

Cummins, like himself a native of Rockcastle county, Ky., who passed away in 1888, and they had a family of four children: Charles Robert; Ralta, wife of Oliver Graham, a farmer of Hendricks county, Indiana; Bertha, wife of O. Tomlinson, of Indianapolis; and Lizzie, who died in 1905.

Charles Robert Sowder was reared on his father's farm, and attended school winters until he was eighteen. He then began to teach, and after following that profession for seven years in Hendricks county, Ind., entered De Pauw University in 1889. He was a student there for two years, after which he returned to teaching, continuing thus until 1896. In that year he went to Chicago and took a term at the Illinois Medical College, thence coming to Indianapolis, where he matriculated at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1898. He took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, and was made professor of Physiology and lecturer on Internal Medicine at his alma mater, the Central College. Later he was made professor of Diseases of Children. Early in 1906 he with several others organized the State College of Physicians and Surgeons, which became the Medical Department of the Indiana State University. In this school he was clinical professor of Medicine and Medical Diagnosis. In the union of medical schools in 1908 he was elected clinical professor of Medicine. He is one of the trustees of the State College Hospital. In addition to his general practice and work as an educator he has contributed to medical literature articles on general medicine, and he has served as visiting physician to the Indianapolis City Hospital, his specialty being internal medicine. He is a member of the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Sowder was married Nov. 24, 1897, to Miss Orra Bartley, daughter of R. Madison and Catherine (Barker) Bartley, and a descendant of old North Carolina stock. The Doctor and his wife have one son, John R., born March 29, 1903. They are members of the Third Christian Church of Indianapolis, and in fraternal connection he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Freemasons, belonging to Oriental Lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M., and to the Chapter.

Dr. Sowder is an earnest student, popular personally as well as successful in his pro-

fession, for the practice of which he has proved himself particularly well-adapted, and he takes front rank among the younger physicians of the city.

GREELEY SMITH, who held the office of county recorder in Morgan county, Ind., from 1900 to 1904, is a native of that county and a member of a family which has been settled there for seventy years. He was born in Adams township Feb. 2, 1858, son of Joseph J. and Nancy J. (Bray) Smith.

The Smiths came from North Carolina, whither they emigrated from Pennsylvania. Jonathan Smith, the paternal grandfather of Greeley Smith, was a native of Chatham county, N. C., and he was a mustering officer and drillmaster there, notwithstanding his Quaker proclivities, serving as a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1835 he came to Indiana, first locating in Hendricks county, whence he came to Morgan county. He lived with his sons, Joseph J. and George W., until his death, some time in the fifties, at the age of about seventy-eight years. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Hackney, bore him a large family. She was a sister of the famous Hon. Daniel Hackney, a member of the North Carolina Legislature for a number of terms, over twenty years, who took a very prominent part in Southern politics. He was facetiously called "Dan Tucker" by his friends, his people being very aristocratic slave owners, and he himself an ardent defender of Southern rights. The song was gotten up and sung by those opposed to slavery.

Joseph J. Smith, born April 8, 1817, in Chatham county, N. C., came to Indiana in 1835, and made his first location in Hendricks county. But about 1836 he moved to Morgan county, and settled on the farm in Adams township he owned and occupied until his death, which occurred there March 5, 1907. This property comprises eighty and one-half acres of an original tract of 160 acres, which he and a brother purchased, cleared up and improved upon settling here. Farming was his principal vocation. Mr. Smith cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. William Henry Harrison, but as he was a Quaker in religious faith he never himself took up arms, though he was a constant and beneficent friend to the soldiers of the Civil war and their families, being a pronounced Union man in sentiment.

In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and for about twenty-five or thirty years he served as a justice of the peace.

Mr. Smith married Nancy J. Bray, a native of Morgan county, Ind., and they became the parents of three sons and four daughters, viz.: Martha E., wife of A. L. West, who lives in Shawnee county, Kans., near Topeka; Greeley, whose name introduces this sketch; and George W., Mary E. (wife of Marion Donelson), Elias R., Susan Novella (wife of John Gregson) and Amanda Estella (wife of Rufus Wilhite), all residents of Adams township, Morgan county.

William Bray, father of Mrs. Nancy J. (Bray) Smith, was a native of North Carolina, as was also his wife, Eleanor (Dorsett), and there they were married. In an early day they came to Indiana and settled near Mooresville, Morgan county, where Mr. Bray followed farming, also making trips between Martinsville and New Orleans on flatboats, with pork, etc. He died in Monroe township at the patriarchal age of ninety-two years. His family was a large one.

Greeley Smith was reared in Adams township, Morgan county, received his preparatory education in the subscription schools, and later attended high school in both Morgan and Hendricks counties. After his graduation from high school he became a bookkeeper, and followed that profession for some time. He returned to farming, but in 1896 he was obliged to abandon that calling because of ill health, and he rested for two years. In 1900 he was elected county recorder for a four years' term, and served ably in that office. The popular support he received at the polls is the best comment upon the value of his services. He proved himself equal to every demand of his work, and placed the work of the office on a business like basis which was a credit to him as well as a source of satisfaction to all who had business relations with that department. In political life Mr. Smith is an active and ardent Republican, and in fraternal connection is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Freemasons, I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Smith was married to Mrs. Martha Newman, of Hendricks county, Ind., but a native of Morgan county, and they reside at No. 940 East Morgan street, Martinsville. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Smith holds membership in the Christian Church.

On her mother's side Mrs. Smith is also descended from North Carolina stock, her maternal grandfather, Pleasant Page, having come to Morgan county from that State at an early day and settled in Adams township on a tract of land he purchased. Her paternal grandfather was James Mason, Sr., a Virginian, who also came to Morgan county among the pioneers, purchasing land in Clay township. His son, James Mason, Jr., married Nancy J. Page, daughter of Pleasant Page, both coming to this county with their parents. All these pioneers reared large families.

BUCHANAN FAMILY, of Indianapolis. This family, at present represented in Indianapolis by several substantial citizens of the name, has a worthy place in the history of this section of Indiana. Coming hither in pioneer times, when the city and State were just emerging from the obscurity of the backwoods, they proved to be possessed of the virile strength required for the proper development of a liberal and progressive commonwealth. They have not aspired to prominence or power, but they have ever been found among the intelligent, sturdy, patriotic, thrifty and enterprising elements of the communities in which they have settled, taking part in movements designed to promote the general welfare, and discharging their personal obligations conscientiously and creditably. To the rugged Scotch stock from which they spring may be traced most of the traits which make them notable for strength and courage, morally and physically, in all the relations of life.

The name Buchanan was first associated with this family toward the middle of the thirteenth century, when Gilbert, Seneschal to the Earl of Lennox, obtained from him a part of the lands of Buchanan in Stirlingshire, Scotland, and took the name from them. Donaldarth, Earl of Lennox, renewed to Maurice, of Buchanan, the grant through marriage with a daughter of Monteith of Rusky. His son, Walter of Buchanan, became connected with the Royal house, his wife being the sole heiress of the ancient family of Leny. Their eldest son, Sir Alexander, distinguished himself under Stuart of France, and in 1421 is said to have slain the Duke of Clarence. Sir Alexander was slain in the battle of Venie in 1424. His brother Walter married Isabel, Countess of Lennox. Their eldest son,

Patrick, married the heiress of Killearn and Auchreoch. Their youngest son, Thomas, founded the House of Drumkil, whence in the third generation sprang the historian, George Buchanan. Patrick fell at Flodden. He left two sons, George, sheriff of Dunbarton, in 1561, and Walter, founder of the line of Spittal. By Margareth of Duntreth he had John, his heir, and by a second wife Janet Cunningham of Craigends, William, founder of the now extinct line of Auchmar. The principal line became extinct in 1682, and was claimed by Buchanan of Auchmar, whose line perished in 1816. The Lairds of Buchanan built the ancient peel of Buchanan. The mill town of Buchanan is near the parish church. The family lands lay in Monteith, and the Lennox near Lochs Katrine and Lomond, and are now possessed by the Duke of Montrose. The present chief is John Buchanan Hamilton, of Leny. A Buchanan was created a baronet in 1788.

"Buchanan" was the war cry of the Clan Innis, who inhabited an island in Loch Lorn or the Firth of Lorne. Badge: Drare Bhrair-leag, Bilberry Or Drachlon.

The early history of the family in America is mostly traditional. About the year 1775 three brothers of the name of Buchanan came to this country and entered the service of the Colonies in the Revolutionary war. After the conflict one settled in New York, one in Pennsylvania and one in Virginia. The record of the New York branch is not known to the others. James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, was of the Pennsylvania branch, and the Indianapolis family is descended from the brother who went to Virginia. Their home was in Washington county, that State, near Abingdon. Three brothers, of this Virginia branch, Robert, John and David Buchanan, were born in Washington county, Va., where their father had acquired land and slaves. Robert remained in that State. John settled near Connersville, Ind., where he and his wife, Maria, died on a farm at a ripe old age. They were childless, and as Mr. Buchanan died first the property went to Mrs. Buchanan's heirs. The third brother,

David Buchanan, grandfather of Joseph W. and Charles J. Buchanan, of Indianapolis, was born Jan. 2, 1790, and on Nov. 11, 1811, married Sarah Tilson, who was born July 3, 1795. She had a most beautiful voice, so remarkable that when she sang in church people

stopped to listen. In 1826 Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan came out to Indiana with their family, their destination being the then new city of Indianapolis, which at that time was but a small and unimproved town, the stumps of trees still standing in the main thoroughfares, and dog fennel was growing luxuriantly in every vacant place. Building was confined entirely to the original plat between North and South streets and East and West streets, and outside of these limits the forest trees stood thick, and nearby farming lands were seen.

After deciding to make his home in this hamlet, David Buchanan bought the "Buck Horn Tavern" (afterward the "Washington House" and "Little's Hotel"), at the southeast corner of New Jersey and Washington streets, together with some tracts of land in the near vicinity. He was a man of enterprise and soon had his inn in good running order and had teams ready for any kind of transportation service, either to Cincinnati or Madison. No railroads yet ran through this section of country, and the highways were in poor condition, so that strong, well-fed teams were required to do the necessary work. David Buchanan had brought with him a stanch old Virginia wagon, to which he would hitch a six-horse team, and in this way covered the ground in what was then considered an expeditious manner. He was given the contract to carry government money to Cincinnati, the proceeds of land sales, and was provided with a guard for the same. In 1831 he moved out of the city to a farm one mile west of Cumberland, on the old National road, which he purchased upon selling his town property, and upon which he made substantial improvements. He remained there during the rest of his life, dying March 19, 1853, shortly after his wife, who passed away Jan. 1st of that year. He is described as a man of middle height and of strong constitution. He was a worthy member of the Primitive Baptist Church, a man of strong religious and patriotic impulses. He served in the war of 1812 from Virginia. Children as follows were born to David Buchanan and wife: Thomas Tilson, born March 12, 1814, is mentioned below. Joseph Wilson, born March 31, 1816, was married Feb. 16, 1837, to Electa M. Fountaine, and died in 1899, in Missouri, whither he went from Indiana. Jane married Thomas McVey. George W., who served in the Civil war, died later at Lafayette, Ind. Theresa married Spencer Huntington. Maria

married John Kitley. Catherine married William Askern. William died in Indiana. John, born in Indianapolis, Nov. 16, 1829, died in September, 1901. Eliza became Mrs. Joseph Church.

The Tilson family, to which Mrs. Sarah (Tilson) Buchanan belonged, had its ancestral home at Tilston, England, and the American branch has been on this side of the Atlantic from early Colonial days. The emigrant ancestor, (I) Edmond Tilson, came to Plymouth, Mass., 1638, and from him the line is traced through (II) Ephraim, (III) Edmond, (IV) Stephen, (V) William, (VI) Thomas, and (VII) Sarah (Tilson) Buchanan.

(IV) Stephen Tilson married Janet Murdock.

(V) William Tilson, born March 15, 1741, in Plymouth, Mass., on May 11, 1759, went to North Carolina, and in 1763 moved to Virginia. John Tilson, his brother, was in the Revolutionary war, being active in that cause from 1771 to 1779. William Tilson was married April 1, 1762, to Mary Ransom, of Plympton, Mass. Their children were all born in Washington county, Va., as follows: William, Nov. 13, 1763 (went to Tennessee); Peleg, 1766— (went to Tennessee); Thomas, July 15, 1767; Stephen, 176—; Lemuel, 1770; Mercy, 1771 (married Joseph Cole); Janet, 1773 (married Andy Bunker).

(VI) Thomas Tilson, born July 15, 1767, was a prominent planter and slave owner at one time in old Virginia. He was married May 3, 1792, to Eunice Hubbell, and they had the following named children: Ransom, William, Rachel, Stephen, Lemuel, James, Martie, Lorana and Sarah (Mrs. Buchanan). Thus it will be seen that the Buchanans are also of the early English stock which has made New England justly famous.

Thomas Tilson Buchanan was born in Virginia and there gained a knowledge of the wagonmaking trade, though he was but fourteen years old when he accompanied his parents to Indianapolis. A few years later he started the first wagonmaking establishment in the town, having a man by the name of Montague as a partner, thus associating the name of Buchanan with the carriage and wagon business in Indianapolis as long as that line of industry has been established in the city. Later he bought his partner's interest and continued the business alone until 1854, in which year, in partnership with C. E. Haw-

thorn, he embarked in the crockery and queensware business, opening the first store of the kind in the city. It was conducted as a high class store, Mr. Buchanan importing wares from England, and doing a wholesale as well as a retail business, having wagons visiting various parts of the country. The business prospered and he continued in it from 1854 until he was killed by the kick of a horse, Oct. 14, 1862. He dealt in horses and was a great lover of the animal, and his death was purely accidental.

Thomas T. Buchanan was much missed. He had been so active in promoting all the progressive agencies of the place, and had set so good an example of public spirit and enterprise, that his fellow-citizens had learned to depend largely upon him. He was a member of the old volunteer fire department, was one of the first school trustees, and was a working member of the city council for many years. He did not seek office, but office sought him, and when he accepted it he saw such a course to be in the line of duty. He was a man of many charities and gave support to all religious bodies, although his own views made him a Baptist. He was reared a Democrat, but at the opening of the Rebellion was constrained by his convictions to change his allegiance, thereafter being a strong Republican. He cheerfully surrendered three of his sons to fight for the flag of the Union.

Mr. Buchanan married Catherine Apple, who was born in Ohio March 4, 1817, and died in Indianapolis March 3, 1894. She was a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Scherer) Apple, people of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent, who moved to Ohio, and in 1829 to Indianapolis. At first Mr. Apple engaged in a freighting business between Cincinnati and Madison, but later retired to a farm, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits during the rest of his life, dying in 1855. His children were: Catherine, Mrs. Thomas T. Buchanan; Barbara, who married (first) J. Weddle, and (second) Mr. Kline; Ludwig, deceased; Hannah, Mrs. A. Weddle; Lucinda, Mrs. Davis; and Joel, who went to the far West.

In this line the Buchanans can claim descent from one of the early settlers of Delaware. Baron Charles Christopher Springer was born in Sweden in 1658. While strolling the streets of London, England, in 1688, he was seized and taken on board a vessel bound for Virginia, being sold as a redemptioner for five years. After serving his time he went

to Wilmington, Del., where he became identified with the Swedish Colony, and was instrumental in building the old Swedish Church, where he was buried, under the south wall of the church, east of the entrance. The Baron communicated with the King, requesting him to send over ministers for the church. He himself acted as the church warden and chief official, and most of the church records were kept by him until his death in 1738, at the advanced age of eighty years, when his two eldest sons, Charles and Christopher, became the officers. Charles was elected vestryman and Christopher was elected church warden. There were five children in Baron Springer's family. His grandson, Joseph Springer, born Oct. 17, 1739, was a prominent official of the church and is buried in the churchyard of the old Swedish Church at Wilmington; he died March 12, 1832, in his ninety-third year. The Springer family claim the land on which part of the city of Wilmington, Del., stands. The family is very ancient.

To Thomas T. and Catherine (Apple) Buchanan were born children as follows: Sarah E., born Jan. 26, 1835, married James P. Fowler; James M., who died in 1884, was captain of a company in the 70th Regiment, Ind. V. I., Col. Benjamin Harrison, during the Civil war, and was wounded at Chickamauga; Martha A. married L. Panse; David M. was a sergeant in the 70th Ind. V. I. during the war of the Rebellion; Andrew, who died March 10, 1896, marched with Sherman to the Sea, as a member of the 70th Ind. V. I.; Washington died young; Henrietta married Alfred O. Despo; Charles died in early manhood; Joseph W. is a representative citizen and business man of Indianapolis; Thomas died young.

JOSEPH W. BUCHANAN was born in Indianapolis July 24, 1855, and was reared in his native city. During his boyhood he attended the town schools, where he acquired a good, practical education. When he had reached the proper age his brother James M. advised him to learn the wagonmaking trade, which he had found to be a profitable one, and he followed the advice so thoroughly that during the whole of his active life, with the exception of a period of four years, when he was in the grocery business, he has been interested in this business. When he had completed his apprenticeship he bought a partnership interest with his brother, Capt. James M. Bu-

chanan, on credit, and when the brother died he took upon himself the responsibility of the whole plant. It was located on South East street. Later Mr. Buchanan enlarged the business and built a brick shop, and by careful management and continued industry he paid all his debts, in time disposing of the property to advantage. In 1894 he bought ground and built a large brick structure at the corner of Liberty and Washington streets, where he installed his business, doing all kinds of repair work, remodeling and repainting, as well as manufacturing carriages and wagons, and carrying one of the finest stocks in the city. All kinds of light and heavy wagons are made to order; a specialty is made of tools for sewer work; and there is always a good line of new and second hand vehicles for sale. In 1907 the business was removed to Nos. 801-803 East Market street.

In 1879 Mr. Buchanan was married to Miss Ida Lee, a descendant of one of the prominent early families of Indiana, daughter of Lott and Drucilla (McClellan) Lee. Her father was a native of Ohio and a carpenter, which trade he continued to follow after coming to Indianapolis, where he died in 1882. Her mother was born in Preble county, Ohio. Prior to coming to Indiana Lott Lee had been a man of considerable prominence in Preble county, and had served in many honorable public capacities. He was elected high sheriff of the county and filled the office with complete efficiency. He was brave and resolute in the discharge of his duties, but ever kind and generous in his personal relations with all. On two occasions he made a horse back trip to Mexico, a daring and unusual performance in his day. In politics he was a Democrat. His wife was a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Larsh) McClellan, and granddaughter of John McClellan, who was a native of Scotland. After emigrating to this country John McClellan settled in Pennsylvania, and in 1788 moved from there to Kentucky, where he died. Samuel McClellan was born April 22, 1785, near Harrisburg, Pa., and married Catherine Larsh, who was born in Lewis county, Ky., Sept. 18, 1789. In 1819 they moved to Ohio, where his remaining years were spent. He improved a fine farm in Preble county, and died on it in 1860. He was survived ten years by his wife. They had sixteen children born to them, and thirteen of these lived to maturity. To Lott and Drucilla Lee were born two children: Ida,

Mrs. Buchanan; and Lott, who for many years has been connected with the Indianapolis *Evening News*.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan have had the following children: Bessie, born in 1881; Joseph, 1882; Lott Lee, 1883 (married Ellen Lowry); Henrietta, 1888; Harry, 1890; and Nellie M., 1893. The boys are associated with their father in the wagon and carriage business. The family have a pleasant home at No. 934 Fletcher avenue.

In his political views Mr. Buchanan is a Republican, but he has never been active in politics or aspired to public office of any kind. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow. He has been active in the management of the affairs of Indianapolis Lodge No. 465, the largest lodge in the State, for thirty years. He has passed all the chairs in the Subordinate Lodge and the Encampment, and the Patriarchs Militant, the highest branch of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN BUCHANAN, youngest son of David and Sarah (Tilson) Buchanan, was born Nov. 16, 1829, in Indianapolis, at the northeast corner of New Jersey and Washington streets. Though but two years old when the family moved to the farm near Cumberland, he remembered the event, and also the little song he composed at the time, "I'm going out in the country, when they come back, when they come back; I'm going out in the country, when they come back again." This talent for music thus early shown remained, and afforded him his chief diversion through life.

On Dec. 23, 1852, at Furgason's Tavern, six miles east of Indianapolis, John Buchanan married Jane Caroline Furgason, who was born Aug. 17, 1835, daughter of James C. and Nancy Furgason. They settled on a farm, where he had lived since 1831, and there seven children were born to them, as follows: James Marion, Oct. 11, 1853; John Charles, Aug. 31, 1856; Albert Edward, June 8, 1860; Rosabel, Sept. 22, 1862; Nannie Frances, Jan. 1, 1866 (died April 7, 1889); Minnie Laura, Sept. 16, 1870; and Ida M., who died Dec. 13, 1872.

CHARLES J. BUCHANAN was born on the old Buchanan farm on the National road one mile west of Cumberland, Ind., Aug. 31, 1856. He was named for John Charles Fremont, the great explorer and first Presidential nominee of the Republican party. He was educated in the common schools and at the Valparaiso Normal school, where he was fitted for the profession of teacher, and he began teaching

at the age of eighteen years. Continuing in the profession for fourteen years, he was engaged in Marion county, Ind., all that time except one year when he was in Alma, Wis. The closing years of his professional experience were spent at North Indianapolis and at Brighton, as township principal. In September, 1887, Mr. Buchanan entered the undertaking business in partnership with his brother-in-law, Frank W. Flanner, and the firm of Flanner & Buchanan, located at No. 320 North Illinois street, is one of the best known in that line in the State. In addition to undertaking and the regular business of funeral directors, they are proprietors of the Indianapolis crematory, which gives them a wide acquaintance in the trade over a large territory. However, Mr. Buchanan does not devote all his attention to this line. He has two fine farms on Fall creek, where he raises registered red-pollled cattle and saddle horses, both of which have become famous. Monte Mark No. 1249, the most noted saddle horse outside of Kentucky, champion of the four States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is the pride of the estate.

On Sept. 3, 1884, Mr. Buchanan was married to Anna P. Flanner, sister of Frank W. Flanner, his business partner, and they are the parents of two sons: Albert F., a graduate of Williams College, and Indianapolis Law School, and Paul H., now a junior in the University of Wisconsin. The family home, No. 1902 North Meridian street, is one of the best frame houses in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan spend their summers at Tippecanoe Lake, Kosciusko county, where they have a handsome summer home.

Mr. Buchanan's interests and sympathies have drawn him into association with many progressive movements. A man of intelligence and public spirit, social disposition and unbounded activity, he is identified with various organizations principally of a religious and fraternal character, and he is as popular in that connection as he is in business circles, where he enjoys the respect and confidence of all his associates. He is a prominent member of the Mayflower Congregational Church, in which at present he holds the offices of trustee and deacon. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, to whose welfare he has ever given most devoted aid, and is now the oldest member of the board in point of service. He was captain of one of the teams in the "whirlwind canvass" for the new

building. As a Mason Mr. Buchanan is affiliated with Oriental Lodge, No. 500, F. & A. M.; and Raper Commandery, No. 1, K. T. He is also a member of Philoxenia Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F. His advice and counsel in the Winona movement were sought and highly valued by Dr. Sol. C. Dickey, who had him placed as chairman of the board of trustees of the Winona Normal School and Agricultural Institute.

CAPT. CHARLES T. MACINTIRE, of Indianapolis, has been assistant to the chief of the detective force of that city since 1902. Previous to that time he was known in business circles for a number of years as a broker and insurance man, and for a long period was prominently connected with the National Guard of the State.

The Captain was born July 4, 1853, at Columbus, Ohio, son of John and Elizabeth L. (McDonald) MacIntire, and the family is of Scotch origin. On the paternal side he comes of patriotic New England stock, being a great-grandson of William MacIntire, and a great-great-grandson of Col. David Shepherd, one of the electors of Frederick county, Va., who voted for Col. George Washington for member of the House of Burgesses. In 1770 Colonel Shepherd moved from Shepherdstown, Va., to the forks of Wheeling creek, where he built Shepherd's fort and blockhouse—one of the strongest and safest in what was then known as "the West." He was prominent throughout the Revolutionary period as one of the stoutest champions of the American cause. At Fort Pitt, March 20 and May 26, 1775, David Shepherd was chosen a member of the executive committee for the safety of Augusta county, Va.; on Jan. 6, 1777, he took oath as justice of the peace; on June 2, 1777, Colonel Shepherd presented his commission as colonel of militia from Gov. John Page, and took the oath in open military court; on July 6th of the same year Gov. Patrick Henry appointed him county lieutenant of Ohio county, Va.; he was commandant at the siege of Fort Henry, Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1777, when for twenty-three hours thirty-three men, assisted by their brave wives, resisted a besieging party of 380 Indians, led by the white renegade, Simon Girty, then a commissioned British officer. On April 6, 1778, Colonel Shepherd was appointed high sheriff. In 1781 he accompanied General Broadhead on the Cosh-

octon campaign against the Delaware Indians, commanding 134 men. He died Feb. 2, 1795, on his estate near Wheeling creek, and was buried there. Thus closed a long and useful career, one that had distinct bearing in shaping the historical events of the day, and five volumes of the Colonel's letters and reports are preserved by the Wisconsin Historical Society as valuable archives. David Shepherd married Rachel Teague, and their daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of William MacIntire.

William MacIntire, great-grandfather of Capt. Charles T. MacIntire, was also a patriot of the Revolution, serving as bursar, commissary officer and quartermaster of Fort Shepherd, and later of Fort Henry, at Wheeling. His name, as quartermaster, is on the pay-roll of the field and staff officers of militia of Virginia, at Wheeling, and he also served as quartermaster during the Coshocton expedition, in 1781, from April 10th to 28th. His reports and receipts are included in the above mentioned manuscripts of his father-in-law, Col. David Shepherd, in the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Joseph MacIntire, son of William and Elizabeth (Shepherd) MacIntire, married Jane Crawford, and their children in the order of birth were: William, Martha, Elizabeth, James and Sarah (twins), David, Rev. Dr. Thomas, Margaret, Ruth, Joseph, Shepherd and John. Of these children, Rev. Dr. Thomas MacIntire was for twenty-seven years superintendent of the Indiana State Deaf and Dumb Institute, and at the time of his death was superintendent of a State institution in Pennsylvania. He married Mary Barr, and had children: Harriet, born in Ohio, who married Chapin Clarke Foster; Susan, wife of Merrick Vinton; Martha, wife of Charles Martindale, an attorney; and Frances, wife of Morris Ross, editorial writer on the *Indianapolis News*.

John MacIntire, son of Joseph, was born in Ohio, ten miles east of Columbus. He was one of the pioneers who traveled overland to California in 1849. He was married in Philadelphia to Elizabeth L. McDonald, a native of London, England. In about 1861-62 they settled in Indianapolis, where John MacIntire and his brother Thomas, in company with Jerry McLean, built the first paper-mill in the place. Mr. and Mrs. MacIntire had a family of six, all sons, namely: Charles T., Lacell V., William N., Frank S., Harry and

Henry, the two last named dying in infancy.

Charles T. MacIntire attended public school in Columbus and Indianapolis, coming hither with his parents in 1861-62. His school days over, he became a telegraph operator, in which capacity he was employed by the Western Union Company, and he was subsequently engaged as a mail carrier in Indianapolis and special agent of the United States census bureau, holding the latter position until the completion of the census of manufacturers. He finally embarked in business on his own account, as a broker and insurance man, continuing thus until appointed to the public position he now holds, Oct. 15, 1902. He has rendered the city notable service as assistant to the chief of detectives, and has won recognition in the department as an able and tireless worker. All who have had business relations with him have been impressed by his devotion to the matters he has in hand, and his intelligent comprehension of the requirements and possibilities of his official obligations.

Captain MacIntire's connection with the Indiana National Guard began with his enlistment in the Indianapolis Light Infantry, an independent company which had become well known in military circles all over the United States, having won many first prizes in competitive drills at different places in the country. Previous to its muster into the State service as part of the then Indiana Legion, about 1891, it was known as the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Reserve. A brief record of Captain MacIntire's service is as follows: Enlisted, 1887; promoted to quartermaster-sergeant June 8, 1890; commissioned assistant chief signal officer, with rank of captain on the staff of Gov. A. P. Hovey, and assigned to the command of the corps of the Indiana Legion, June 15, 1891; by the death of Gov. Hovey and the succession of Ira J. Chase recommissioned as above, Jan. 1, 1892; promoted to major and assistant chief signal officer, July 1, 1892. On the reorganization of the Indiana Legion into a brigade he was recommissioned captain and chief signal officer, commanding corps, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. William J. McKee, by Gov. Claude Matthews. By an act of the Legislature revising the military laws of the State the name "Indiana Legion" was changed to the Indiana National Guard, and he was promoted to major and chief signal

officer by Gov. Claude Matthews, June 29, 1895. James A. Mount was elected governor in 1896, but under the provisions of the new military law a recommission by him was not required, and Major MacIntire continued his services under him for nearly two years, until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war. He was nominated for a captaincy by President McKinley (his name was spelled in error McIntire, which was not changed on records); confirmed by the Senate June 13, 1898; accepted and assigned to duty by the War Department June 22, 1898, at Indianapolis, as recruiting officer, United States Volunteers, completing the muster July 7th; proceeded to Washington (D. C.) Barracks with detachment; assigned to command of 14th Company, Signal Corps, July 10th; attached to 7th Army Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Aug. 1st; honorably discharged Oct. 16, 1898, close of war, on order of War Department. Then followed the reorganization of the Indiana National Guard, the whole brigade having been mustered into the service of the United States, and Charles T. MacIntire was again commissioned major and chief signal officer, commanding, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. William J. McKee, by Gov. James A. Mount, and continued as such into the terms of Govs. Winfield T. Durbin and J. Frank Hanly until his resignation, when he was placed on the honorary retired list, in July, 1905. An incident of the early part of his military career, on the occasion of the first appearance in camp of the signal corps, is worth relating. Owing to the fact that no appropriation had been made for the equipment of the corps, Captain MacIntire discovered that in order to make a showing as a signal corps organization in camp he was compelled to avail himself of the kind permission of Mr. John F. Wallick, district superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to rummage through his scrap pile of instruments and appliances, from which he assembled several fairly good instruments, out of scrap, as well as wire, cells, batteries, etc., the loan of which made possible a successful first effort, pronounced superior to service of orderlies. The corps received favorable mention for its telegraphic and other service, which has since been improved and developed into the well-equipped organization of the present day.

Captain MacIntire is equally well known

in fraternal connections, being a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Indiana Consistory and various other Masonic bodies. He is a Republican in political faith, and familiarly known in his party, as in every organization with which he has become identified.

The Captain has been twice married. By his first union, to Miss Florence Gresh, daughter of Benjamin F. and Emily (Rich) Gresh, he had two children, Benneville E. and Bertha M. The mother of these dying, Captain MacIntire married Miss Niota B. Johnson, of Indianapolis, daughter of John Warner and Frances Harriet (Scott) Johnson, members of the Society of Friends. Two children have also been born to this union, Charles Leland and Marguerite Harriet.

H. D. HARRIS, one of the honorable, self-made men of Indianapolis, is a descendant of an old Virginia family. He was born Feb. 5, 1845, in Washington county, Va., and was reared on a farm until the age of twelve years and was educated in the common and subscription schools. He is a son of David and Malinda (Ramsey) Harris, both of whom, of Scotch-Irish descent, were natives of Virginia, where they married.

The Harris family was one early planted in Virginia. The paternal grandfather of H. D. Harris was a hatter by trade, and this business he followed for many years at Abingdon, Va., where his death took place. Very little is known of him beyond the fact that he was an honest, industrious man, and that he left five sons and four daughters, the sons being: John E., a Methodist minister, who lived to the age of ninety-three years; William, a pioneer in California, who settled in Grass Valley; Samuel, who settled in Ohio; Alexander, who still lives in Virginia; and David, the father of H. D. The names of the daughters are all forgotten but Jane, who lives at Emory and Henry College, Va.; two daughters died unmarried. The parents of these children brought them up in the faith of the Methodist Church.

David Harris was born in 1807 in Virginia, and died at Indianapolis in 1898. He was reared and married in Virginia, where his children were born and where he lived until the sad days of the great Rebellion. He was firm in his convictions and believed in the principles of the Whig, Know Nothing and Republican parties, in turn, and as he

was outspoken in his sentiments, his life was in danger and only his fraternal brotherhood preserved it. Finally all his goods were confiscated and he was escorted by the provost marshal to the Federal lines in Kentucky. All that he preserved was the clothing worn by himself and family, two horses and a wagon. By trade he was a mill-wright and was also engaged in farming. He settled near Lexington and worked at carpentering and contracting until October, 1865, when he removed to Bloomington, Ill. He worked there as a carpenter and later entered the railroad shops of the Chicago & Alton, and continued in that employment until 1878, when he came to Indianapolis and spent his remaining years with his son, dying at the age of ninety-one years. Mr. Harris was above the average stature and had a strong constitution. He was a man of temperate habits and of kindly nature, and in every way commanded the respect of all who were not blinded by party strife in his old home. In 1856 he was one of two who voted for Bell & Everett in his township. In 1874, at Bloomington, he lost his faithful wife. She was born in Pennsylvania, of sturdy Dutch stock, and was the third in her parents' family, the other members being: Hiram, who ran the "Old Colony Hotel" at Abingdon; and Elizabeth, Mrs. Hilyard, of Bristol, Tenn. The Ramsey family were all Methodists.

David and Malinda (Ramsey) Harris had children as follows: Elizabeth married William Augustus, and died at their home in Missouri; Samuel L. went in 1864 to Lexington, Ky., in 1866 to Bloomington, Ill., and then to Wichita, Kans.; James H. entered the Confederate army, but escaped to the Federal lines at the Battle of the Wilderness, was sent to Philadelphia and joined his father at Bloomington after an exciting time, later settled in Howard county, Ind., and is now engaged in a grain business at Kansas City; Rebecca married John A. Dillon, who was in the Confederate army, left in 1863, went to Kentucky, later to Bloomington and finally died in Missouri; Joseph H. served in the Confederate army, was wounded and died in front of Richmond; H. D. is the subject of this sketch; Jennie married W. Clark, and died at Bloomington in 1880, leaving three children; Alexander C. went West; and Ella is the widow of M. Waldron, and lives at Peoria, Ill. The three eldest sons were forced into the Confederate army, and while one was

killed, the other two escaped to the Union lines.

H. D. Harris, although born and reared in Virginia, did not sympathize with the Secessionists, and at the age of eighteen, he joined seven other young men, all eligible to the army service, and together they managed to reach the Federal lines at Greenville, Tenn., but they grew homesick and decided to make a secret visit. It was found impossible to get through, and they returned, joined the army and went to Knoxville. At a later date he made another attempt to see his family, by way of Cumberland Gap, and enjoyed a short visit before the Confederates realized that he was in the vicinity. By great good fortune he managed to evade them, went to the hills and joined a band of refugees, and from there he worked his way first to Richmond and thence to Bloomington. During these unsettled times he found some employment as a farm hand, and when he reached Illinois he found plenty of work, assisting on farms and caring for the fine fat stock. During all these trying experiences there is one notable feature, and that was that at no time did our subject forget his family. As soon as he had accumulated sufficient by his hard work, he went to Kentucky, and brought to the fine new home where he was given peace, plenty and encouragement, his father and family, David Harris later making his home in Bloomington as before mentioned. He worked in the car shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad until 1869, and then went to Carroll county, Ind., and operated a sawmill until 1870. He next went to Urbana, Ill., and in 1871 was employed by the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad as engine carpenter, remaining eleven months. At the end of that time he worked at building pumping houses operated with horse power. In 1872 he came to Indianapolis, finding work in the car shops and later in the factory of Tucker & Dorsey, manufacturers of money tills, afterward changing to another firm engaged in the manufacture of money drawers. In 1873 he engaged with Stone & Osgood, and operated machinery in their chair factory until October, when he returned to the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad as engine carpenter and car repairer, and remained with this corporation, in July, 1877, being made foreman of the car repairing and wrecking master. Mr.

Harris still retains this important position and when the road was made a part of the Big Four system, he continued with it. He is a man well qualified, and is capable of directing large and important enterprises. For over thirty years he has held a position with one company and that speaks volumes for his efficiency, intelligence and industry.

Mr. Harris has accumulated considerable property by his own efforts and owns his comfortable and commodious house on Spann avenue, where he resides. In politics he is a strong Republican, and fraternally a York Rite Mason and also a member of the Druids, Garfield Grove, No. 24, has been master of the lodge and helped to organize Logan Lodge at Indianapolis.

In 1872 at Indianapolis, Mr. Harris married Miss M. T. Murphy, born in Illinois in 1851, a lady of intelligence and culture, a daughter of M. J. Murphy, a native of Ireland. She lost her mother in infancy and was reared by her aunt. Her parents died in Illinois and left these children: Sarah, Mrs. M. J. Ward, of Bloomington; Luke, who died in Kansas City; Emma, wife of John Brady, a member of the police department at Toledo, Ohio; and M. T., Mrs. Harris. Three children were born to our subject and his wife: Charles W., who died at the age of eight years; Corina Lucy, who married, Dec. 9, 1904, James D. Schively, of Indianapolis, and died Oct. 22, 1906; and Lotta May. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harris are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. They are highly respected residents of the city of Indianapolis.

JAMES H. BILLINGSLEY, for several years a member of the firm of Billingsley & Co., of Indianapolis, at present a resident of Galena, Ill., has spent the greater part of his life in Indianapolis, and during his connection with its business circles bore a high reputation for ability and integrity. He was born near Roachdale, Putnam Co., Ind., July 17, 1864. Mr. Billingsley comes of a family which has long been settled in America, and which has been represented in Indiana since pioneer days, his grandfather, Alexander D. Billingsley, having come to the State in 1834. His father, John J. W. Billingsley, has done, perhaps, as much for the agricultural interests of his section of the country as any one man.

Alexander D. Billingsley was born in

Kentucky, and there grew to manhood and was married, bringing his family thence to Indiana, in 1834. He settled in Putnam county, near Roachdale, and for many years was profitably engaged in stock farming. He passed the last few years of his life in retirement in Indianapolis, dying there at the age of sixty-eight. He married Elizabeth McMurray, and to them were born three sons and three daughters.

John J. W. Billingsley was born Sept. 18, 1832, near Bowling Green, Warren county, Ky., and was in his second year when the family came to Indiana. He received his early education in the home schools in Putnam county, later attending Franklin College, at Franklin, Ind. After finishing his course there he returned home, where he was his father's assistant on the farm until his marriage, when he decided to start on his own account. Selecting 400 acres of fertile land in Effingham county, Ill., he moved there with his wife, and for some years worked the farm, also dealing in live stock. In 1861, when the war broke out, he sold the property. He was ready to offer his services in defense of the Union, but after counselling with his two brothers they decided that he, having a family, should remain at home to take care of the family, and of their father and mother, who were invalids, and to carry on the business. This he did faithfully for four years. His parents then moved to Indianapolis, in order to receive medical treatment, and he then bought a farm in the southwestern part of Marion county, so that he could be near his parents and give them the attention which he was ever ready to bestow upon them.

Upon moving to Marion county, Ind., Mr. Billingsley settled in Decatur township, where he lived for several years. In 1870 he had become interested in a trade journal called "The Northwestern Farmer," which name was later changed to "The Indiana Farmer," a publication which to-day is to be found among the leading agricultural journals. In 1872, seeing the possibilities of the journal, to whose success he could only contribute by giving more of his time and active assistance, he sold his farm and with his family moved to Indianapolis, where he has ever since resided, interested in agricultural journals and in the real estate business, though he is now leading a comparatively retired life. He has been a use-

ful and prominent citizen in many ways, identified with the best interests of Indianapolis.

Mr. Billingsley married Elizabeth Hymer, daughter of Jesse P. and Eliza (Gill) Hymer. Seven children were born to them, four sons and three daughters, as follows: Ada A. (wife of T. A. Randall), Denton F., Eva B. (Mrs. Harry Rowley), James H., Nettie H. (wife of Dalton Stivers), Alexander D. and Judson W.

Jesse P. Hymer, Mrs. Billingsley's father, was a native of Kentucky, of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. The name originally was Pickelhymer. Mr. Hymer, who was a farmer, came to New Roachdale in the early days, cleared a farm there, and cultivated it until his death, at the age of eighty-two. He and his wife had eleven children. Mr. and Mrs. Billingsley are members of the College Avenue Baptist Church, of which he has been a trustee for many years. He is also prominent throughout the denomination, at present serving as treasurer of the Indiana Baptist State Convention, and as a member of the State Mission Board. Charitable and kindly by nature, he has ever been ready to give a helping hand where it is needed, and his friends are many wherever he goes.

James H. Billingsley lived on his father's farm until he was about ten years old and then was brought by his parents to Indianapolis, where he attended the public schools of the city, securing a good education. When old enough to start out for himself he began working on road and railroad contracts. In May, 1900, he entered into the cut stone business, having a half interest in it with Edward F. Brinkmeyer, under the firm name of Billingsley & Co. They furnished cut stone for all kinds of building work, employing from twenty-five to forty-five men, and had a most successful career, with even broader opportunities opening before them. Mr. Billingsley has since moved to Galena, Ill., where he is engaged in business.

Besides being well known in the financial circles of Indianapolis, Mr. Billingsley became prominent in the fraternal orders as he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and one of the old time members of the Knights of Pythias. In political sentiment he is a Republican, and he took an active interest in municipal affairs, representing the Second ward in the city coun-

cil. His residence was at No. 2861 Sutherland avenue, where he built a commodious home in 1902.

The marriage of James H. Billingsley and Miss Nellie Hutchins, a daughter of Dalphin and Ellen (Matkins) Hutchins, occurred Dec. 24, 1886. To this union have been born two children, Clifford H. and Elizabeth.

PORTER FAMILY. (I) John Porter emigrated from the North of Ireland about the year 1755, and settled on a farm in Drumore township, Lancaster county, Pa. In his will probated June 17, 1765, he made bequests to his wife Rebecca, his sons Thomas and William, his daughter Violet, and to his grandsons, John Porter, John Price, John Mitchell, John Whiteside and John Porter. This will was witnessed by Thomas Whiteside and others.

(II) Thomas Porter, son of John Porter, was born in Ireland about 1740. He came to America about the year 1750, in company with a rich uncle (probably James Porter), who had gone back to Ireland on a visit. They landed in Philadelphia. The father emigrated later as above. Thomas was a redemptioner. After growing to manhood he became a considerable land owner in Drumore township, and a man of influence. His farm contained 350 acres. He married Jennette Mitchell, of York county. He became a colonel in the Revolutionary war, being commander of the 3d battalion of Associators, organized in Lancaster county in 1775. He was also a member of the Legislature in 1775, and a delegate to the First Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1776, which was presided over by Benjamin Franklin. While in the army he participated in several battles and a family tradition has it that he was a member of General Washington's staff. He was taken ill late in the fall of 1778, and died soon afterward of pneumonia. His four sons removed to Kentucky, and settled in Boone county, in 1810.

(III) John Porter, eldest son of Col. Thomas Porter, married Rebecca Long, daughter of Hugh Long, a prominent citizen of Lancaster county, about the year 1786. He had five children, one son and four daughters. He moved to Kentucky in 1810, but afterward in 1814 went to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he became Judge of the First Judicial District. He died in Lawrenceburg in 1836, at the age of seventy-two years.

(IV) Capt. Thomas Porter, the only son

of John Porter, was born in Lancaster county in 1789. After reaching maturity he was for some years connected with Andrew Oliphant's iron manufactory at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa. Upon the breaking out of the war of 1812 he joined Ball's regiment of volunteers, and he was badly wounded in a battle with Indians and English at Mississinewa, near Fort Meigs. At the close of the war he became an officer in the regular army, and was stationed at Carlisle, Pa., until about the year 1816, when he resigned, removing to Lawrenceburg to become a civil engineer. He had much to do with the survey of the southern portion of Indiana, and assisted in the survey of Indianapolis, which the Indiana State Legislature had designated as the future State capital. At one time he held the office of recorder of Dearborn county, after which for some years he was the cashier of a Lawrenceburg bank. His old wound broke out afresh later in life, causing him great pain and distress, and doubtless shortened his days. He was the owner of the ferry at Lawrenceburg, one of the few ferries on the Ohio river where horse-power was then in use, and the business was carried on by his two sons, Oliphant and Albert. Thomas Porter died at the age of sixty-five, and was buried in the old Touseytown graveyard on the hill, in Kentucky, opposite Lawrenceburg.

(V) ALBERT GALLATIN PORTER, son of Capt. Thomas Porter, was born at Lawrenceburg, April 20, 1824. He attended Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, Ind., where he graduated with high honors. He began the practice of law at Indianapolis in the year 1846. He was at one time reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and afterward represented the Indianapolis district in the United States Congress from 1858 to 1861. He was appointed comptroller of the Treasury by President Hayes, and resided at Washington for nearly four years, but resigned this office to enter the campaign, having received the nomination for governor at the Republican convention. After an exciting campaign he was elected, and served as governor for four years. He was for many years a law partner of Gen. Benjamin Harrison. He had the honor of nominating Harrison in the Republican convention at Chicago, and was his first appointee after Harrison became President, being appointed United States Minister to Italy, stationed at Rome. He had much to do with settling the dispute which arose between the

two countries over the Mafia outrages in New Orleans. He died at Indianapolis in the year 1896, aged seventy-two years. He was twice married, his first wife being Minerva Brown, a daughter of Hiram Brown, an eminent lawyer of Indianapolis. His second wife was Cornelia Stone, of Jamestown, N. Y., an accomplished and excellent woman. Mr. Porter was the father of five children, Omer T., George T., Edward B., Annie and Albert B., all of whom, excepting the one first named, are still living.

JAMES H. JORDAN, Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, is serving his third term in that responsible office. His official duties keep him in Indianapolis a large part of the time, but he maintains his home in Martinsville, where he practised until his elevation to the Bench in 1894.

Judge Jordan was born in Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Va., Dec. 21, 1842, and his parents, Charles B. and Elizabeth R. (Burke) Jordan, were also natives of that State. They were of German and Irish extraction, respectively. David Jordan, the Judge's grandfather, was born in Germany, and on coming to this country became a planter in Virginia. For a time he owned slaves, but he freed them. He died in Shenandoah county, Va., when over eighty years of age, leaving a family of ten children. Several of his sons participated in the war of 1812.

Charles B. Jordan followed his father's calling, becoming a farmer, but on coming to Indiana, early in the fifties, he located near Corydon and took up the stonemason's trade. There he died when over seventy-five years of age. His wife died in early life, being only thirty-one years of age at the time of her death, which occurred in 1849. She belonged to the Presbyterian Church, her husband to the Reformed Church. They were the parents of three children, of whom James H. is now the only survivor.

Thomas Burke, father of Mrs. Elizabeth R. (Burke) Jordan, was born in Ireland, of the same family as the eminent Edmund Burke. He came to this country and made his home in Shenandoah county, Va., where he followed the stone-mason's trade, reared his family of three children, and died when an old man. He served as a soldier during the Revolution, espousing the cause of the Colonies.

James H. Jordan lived in Woodstock, Va., until he was eleven years old, after the death

of his mother coming to Indiana under the care and protection of his two aunts, Elizabeth and Catherine Jordan. Here he was reared to manhood on a farm in Harrison county, two and a half miles distant from Corydon. In 1861 he enlisted in the Indiana Legion, and subsequently, in July of the same year, became a member of the 1st Indiana Cavalry, which afterward became the 3d Cavalry, 45th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, under command of Col. Conrad Baker. He served three years in the latter regiment, being mustered in as sergeant. At the close of the war he became lieutenant-colonel in the Indiana Legion. His service was one of almost constant activity. Altogether he was in seventy-nine pitched battles, engagements and skirmishes, was with General Sheridan on his raid against Richmond, Va., in May, 1864, and with General Wilson on his raid south of Richmond, Va., when he destroyed the Weldon railroad. He was in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and others. He was slightly wounded at Gettysburg, and again at Culpeper Court House, Nov. 8, 1863, where he received a wound in the left thigh from the effects of which he is quite lame.

After the war Judge Jordan attended Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, for two terms, and subsequently was graduated from the Indiana State University, in 1868. Having previously commenced the practice of law, he entered the law department of the same institution, from which he was graduated in 1871. After spending a year at Clinton, Mo., in the practice of his profession, the ambitious young lawyer returned to Indiana and located at Martinsville, where he was engaged in general legal business until he went on the Bench. In 1894 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, and his fitness for the position was recognized by the people of the State in a most practical way by his re-election to that office, by a large majority. At the Republican State Convention in 1906 he was nominated for a third term without opposition, and is now one of the foremost jurists of the State.

Judge Jordan's public services, however, are not covered by his labors on the Supreme Bench. He was district prosecuting attorney a short time, having been appointed by Governor Baker in 1872. For twelve years he was city attorney in Martinsville. In 1882 he was a candidate for judge of the Fifteenth Judicial

Circuit, which at the time was a strong Democratic district, and he was defeated by only twenty-three votes, running far ahead of his ticket. He has been active in the Republican party for many years. His first vote was cast for Lincoln, in 1864. In 1880 he was a member of the Republican State committee from the old Fifth Congressional District, and for six years he was on the State executive committee, serving as its chairman a portion of the time, in 1882.

Judge Jordan was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the deaf and dumb asylum by Governor Porter, but the appointment was not confirmed by a Democratic Legislature. For four years prior to his election to the Supreme Bench he was on the board of trustees of the State University.

Since his election to the Supreme Court Judge Jordan has taken high rank as a jurist, and his opinions have been received with much favor by the professional public and the people in general. One of his most noted decisions is *State vs. Gerhardt*, 145 Ind. 439, in which the validity of the Nicholson law was sustained, and another was the *State ex rel. Snyder vs. the Portland Natural Gas Company*, 153 Ind. 483, in which the right of a State to forfeit the rights and charter of a corporation when it enters into an unlawful trust or combination was declared. This decision has become prominent as a leading case in the general trust and exposition of the law relative to unlawful trusts or combinations. Judge Jordan has pre-eminently a legal and judicial mind, and is thereby enabled to comprehend the details of a case, and as he is thoroughly rooted and grounded in the fundamental elements of the law he brings to bear upon the settlement of every application of law to the problems of social and business life all the resources of his great profession. His office is in Room 61, at the State House in Indianapolis. His home is in Martinsville, where he is held in high respect and esteem by the people of the community.

On Jan. 13, 1886, Judge Jordan was married to Miss Emma R. Johnson, of Sandusky, Ohio, a daughter of John T. and Mary A. (Ryan) Johnson. Mrs. Jordan is a member of the Episcopal Church, and the Judge is a stanch Presbyterian. He belongs to Martinsville Lodge and Encampment of the I. O. O. F., to Anniversary Lodge, K. P., of Martinsville, to the Phi Kappa Psi College fraternity, and to Blankenship Post, No. 77, G. A. R., be-

ing particularly active in the last named organization. He was the first commander of his post, was appointed judge advocate of the Department of Indiana, G. A. R., in 1893, serving one year, and the same year was on the staff of the national commander of the Grand Army.

WILLIAM JOHN BROWN, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Indianapolis Stove Company, the oldest and largest stove manufacturing concern in the State of Indiana, is maintaining in business life the reputation for consummate ability which his father and grandfather achieved in public affairs. These three generations have for three-quarters of a century played prominent parts in the history and development of Indiana. The family is an old-established one in America, and its members have ever displayed an active interest in the important events of their respective days. Thomas Brown, the great-great-grandfather of William John Brown, and his son, George Brown, the great-grandfather, were soldiers in Colonel Gibson's First Virginia Regiment. They were present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in 1781, as was also George Brown's father-in-law, John John, who enlisted in Pennsylvania among the first troops in the winter of 1776-77, joining General Washington in Boston. He was a large and powerful man physically, and was a member of Washington's body-guard.

Thomas Brown, the great-great-grandfather, was a native of Virginia. In 1796 he moved to Mason county, Ky., and in 1808 to Clermont county, Ohio, he and his son George having been granted land warrants for their services in the Revolution. Thomas Brown married Mary Ball, daughter of William and Mary Ball, the former of whom was a brother of Col. Joseph Ball, General Washington's grandfather.

George Brown, son of Thomas and Mary (Ball) Brown, like his father, migrated to what was then the "Far West," finally, in 1808, settling in Clermont county, Ohio. He was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting when he was but fifteen years of age. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Hannah John, daughter of the John John previously mentioned as a member of Washington's body-guard.

William J. Brown, son of George and grandfather of the William J. Brown of the present generation, was born Aug. 15, 1805.

in Mason county, Kentucky. He entered the legal profession, and was a noted attorney in his day. But from the number and importance of the public offices he filled it would seem that his great abilities as a lawyer were turned to more advantage in increasing his value as a public servant than merely in winning him laurels in that particular line. Coming to Indiana in the year 1821, he was during all his active career a citizen of this State. He lived in Milroy, Rush county, until elected secretary of the State, taking that office in 1838, when he removed to Indianapolis. He served as secretary of State until 1842. He was a member of Congress from the Indianapolis District for many years, and was assistant postmaster-general under President Polk. Mr. Brown's oratory was one of the potent factors in the political campaigns of his day. He was considered one of the greatest stump speakers in Indiana, or indeed throughout the West, and his name is still a proverb among the survivors of that period. One who knew him, no less a personage than Gen. John Coburn, wrote:

"William J. Brown was the son of George Brown and Hannah (John) Brown, born in Mason county, Kentucky. He was a man of note in the State of Indiana for many years. In early manhood he was a representative from Rush county in the Legislature of the State, and after that was elected secretary of State. He represented the central district of Indiana in Congress several terms. He was a member of the National Committee of the Democratic party for sixteen years. He was a fluent and rapid stump speaker, being an ardent and influential Democrat. His wife was Miss Susan Tompkins, a native of Cynthiana, Ky., and socially held a high rank at home in Indiana and in Washington as the wife of the representative there in Congress from the central district of Indiana. Their son, Austin H. Brown, held many prominent offices in county and State. He was for several years the proprietor of the Indianapolis *Daily Sentinel*. He was collector of internal revenue in the central district of Indiana; four years county auditor; four years clerk of Marion county. He was also sixteen years the National Democratic Committeeman for Indiana. He was chief of one of the divisions in the National Treasury Department under Cleveland. He was a thirty-third-degree Mason. He served on the Indianapolis school board thirteen years, and

a like term in the City Council." Mr. Brown died in 1857.

William J. Brown married Susan Tompkins, who was born Dec. 26, 1807, in Cynthiana, Harrison county, Ky., and died in October, 1888. She was a remarkable woman, of excellent mental qualities and strong personality, and admirably fitted, socially and intellectually, for the position in which her husband's prominence placed her. An ardent Democrat in sentiment, and possessing decided taste for and appreciation of the activities of political life, she was herself a great politician, and her acquaintance among the leading men at Washington during the forties was extensive, including celebrities from both the great parties. Jefferson Davis, Thaddeus Stevens, and others of equal prominence boarded at the same place, and it was Mrs. Brown's privilege and delight to meet nearly all of them in social intercourse.

To William J. Brown and wife were born six children who survived infancy. Of these, Austin H. (father of William J. Brown) was the eldest. The second son, Admiral George Brown, of the United States Navy, retired, is still living, and makes his home in Indianapolis. All of their other children are dead. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Mary Browning, died only a few years ago, leaving three children: Miss Eliza G. Browning, city librarian; Henry L. Browning, secretary of The C. B. Cones Manufacturing Company; and Dr. William J. Browning.

Austin Haymond Brown, son of William J. and Susan (Tompkins) Brown, was born in Milroy, Rush county, Ind., March 19, 1828. He was one of the most vigorous workers in his day for the success of the Democratic party in Indiana, and as joint owner with his father of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and national committeeman for sixteen years, wielded a large influence in national as well as State affairs. However, he was not a mere politician, striving for his own ends, but a sincere believer in the responsibility of those in high places to devote their best energies to the good of their fellowmen; and he did not fail in the performance of his duty, even at the cost of personal sacrifice. For fifteen years he was a member of the city council, and for thirteen years a member of the Indianapolis school board, and he and Judge Roach were the authors of a law establishing commissioners for the public schools and the present Public Library. As

clerk of Marion county he served four years, and he was also county auditor. During the period of the Civil war he was very active in the Government service, acting as collector of internal revenue at Indianapolis; was later chief of one of the divisions of the treasury at Washington, and was assistant adjutant-general under Gov. W. H. H. Terrell. His versatility and long familiarity with public affairs made him a valuable member of the various bodies—boards, etc.—with which he was connected, and his high personal character and strong mentality carried the promise of efficient service in every capacity. That he measured up to this promise in every respect is evidenced in his repeated calls to the performance of important duties. He died Jan. 1, 1903.

Austin H. Brown married Margaret Noble Russell, a native of Indianapolis, daughter of Major Alexander Wilson Russell (one of the pioneers and first postmaster of Indianapolis) and Katherine Leach (Noble) Russell (daughter of the first senator from Indiana). Besides William J. Brown (the subject of this sketch), Austin H. Brown was the father of Austin H. Brown, Jr., who is located in Northern California as a mining engineer, having been connected with some of the largest interests in the West, such as The Anaconda Company and The Montana Ore Purchasing Company, of Butte, Mont., and the Thomas Lawson copper interests of California; and Mrs. George R. Sullivan, of Indianapolis, a niece of Mrs. Brown's, was raised by Mr. and Mrs. Brown as their daughter, her parents having both died when she was eight years old.

William J. Brown, son of Austin Haymond and Margaret Noble (Russell) Brown, was born in Indianapolis Aug. 20, 1857. He was educated in the public and high schools of the city, graduating from the latter in 1875, and in the same year took a position as clerk with Hibben, Pattison & Co., afterwards Murphy, Hibben & Co., wholesale dry-goods merchants. After some experience in that capacity he began to travel for the house in Indiana, being engaged as traveling salesman for thirteen years. In 1893 he bought an interest in the Indianapolis Stove Company, to whose interests his attention has since been devoted. He began his official connection with the company as vice-president, later becoming secretary and treasurer, and general manager. The concern holds an important place in the commercial world

as a factor in the industrial development of the city, and has a standing second to none.

Mr. William J. Brown was united in marriage, in 1884, to Miss Cornelia I. Garvin, of Evansville, Indiana, daughter of Hon. Thomas E. and Cornelia (Morris) Garvin, the latter a descendant of Gouverneur Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children: Garvin Morris Brown, who has just graduated at Princeton; Austin H., a student at Wabash College; and Miss Cornelia S. Mrs. Brown is a member of the D. A. R. and the Colonial Dames, and Mr. Brown is treasurer of the Indiana Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

HORACE E. SMITH, of Indianapolis, Ind., is a member of the law firm of Hawkins, Smith & Hawkins, whose offices occupy Suite 825, Lemcke Building.

WALTON C. HOBBS (deceased) who was well known throughout the territory of the Big Four railroad as one of the most active officials of that road, was related in both paternal and maternal connections to educators whose influence in Indiana has been noteworthy both for efforts and results.

Mr. Hobbs was born April 2, 1852, at the Shawnee Mission, in Kansas, near Kansas City, his parents, Wilson and Zalinda (Williams) Hobbs, being Quakers and preachers of the Society of Friends in charge of that mission. Wilson Hobbs was a physician and surgeon, a man of fine education, having been brought up by his uncle, Barnabas Hobbs, a noted preacher and educator of the Society of Friends, who traveled extensively abroad, and was recognized not only in this country but also in Europe, by men high in authority, as an educator of profound worth. Barnabas Hobbs gave effective service as superintendent of public instruction in Indiana.

Zalinda (Williams) Hobbs, mother of the late Walton C. Hobbs, was a daughter of Achilles Williams, in his day a prominent public official of Wayne county, Ind., where he served several years as postmaster at Richmond. During Abolition days he was well known as an "officer" on the famous "under ground railway," which assisted so many fugitive slaves to freedom.

Walton C. Hobbs was only a small child when his parents returned to Indiana, settling at Spiceland, in Henry county, near Knights-

town. His schooling was finished at Bloomington, Ind., and he early engaged in railroad-ing, which proved to be his life work, though he tried other lines in his young manhood. He first came to Indianapolis at the age of eighteen and found employment in the drug business, also acting as clerk in the recorder's office. Then he became engaged at railroad work at Terre Haute and also at Lafayette, in 1877 returning to Indianapolis to take the position of agent for the Big Four road. With this line he remained to the close of his life. Seven years after taking the agency at Indianapolis he was sent to Chicago as general freight agent of the Big Four, and at the time of his death was acting as agent of the Kanawha Dispatch, a freight line. His reputation was very high, both for ability and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties, which were both multitudinous and important. He died Dec. 19, 1896, at Indianapolis.

On Nov. 20, 1878, Mr. Hobbs was united in marriage with Miss Annie Bence, daughter of Dr. Robert F. and Caroline (Coburn) Bence, the former from Louisville, Ky., the latter the youngest of the family of Henry P. and Sarah (Malott) Coburn. Dr. and Mrs. Bence were married in Indianapolis in 1856. Mrs. Coburn's father, Capt. Hiram Malott, a soldier of the war of 1812, married a daughter of Peter Haas and his wife Mary (Boyer). Thus Mrs. Hobbs has patriotic ancestors who have given the country distinguished service in every struggle for liberty which have marked its history. Peter Haas was a Swiss Mennonite settler of Lancaster county, Pa., and a prominent defender of the Patriot cause. Himself a member of the committee of Safety and Observation, and active in ferreting out enemies to the cause of independence, he was a member of the first company from Lancaster county to pass the committee en route for Long Island. He was well to do, and became a large land owner. The coat of arms of the Haas or Hare family shows a hare with collar and motto "Fleet and faithful." The family is an ancient one.

Another ancestor of Mrs. Hobbs who bore an active part in the Revolution and also in the pioneer history of the West was Capt. John McKeown, of Hanover township, Lancaster county, who became celebrated for faithful services and lived to become a Revolutionary pensioner. His sons went to Kentucky and settled in Jefferson county, and of their experiences more will be found in the sketch of

Volney T. Malott, in this volume. Capt. Peter Coburn and his son, Peter, grandfather and father, respectively, of Henry P. Coburn, were both soldiers of the Revolution. All are more fully mentioned in the sketches of Henry P. and Gen. John Coburn, in this volume.

To Mr. and Mrs. Walton C. Hobbs were born children as follows: (1) Robert Wilson, born Feb. 12, 1880, graduated from Butler College in 1899, and from Law School in 1902, since which time he has engaged in newspaper work, acting as commercial editor of the Indianapolis *News*, night editor and acting manager editor of the *Star*, and has been on the staff of New York, Cleveland and Oklahoma papers. (2) Julia Coburn, born Nov. 29, 1881, graduated from the Shortridge High School in 1899, and the University of Chicago in 1903; she is a member of the Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter, D. A. R.

JOHN A. SWAN, former editor and proprietor of the *Greenwood Era*, of Greenwood, Ind., and now one of the leading school teachers in Princeton, Ind., was born in Harrison county, Ind., March 6, 1860, son of Daniel H. and Ruth (Cunningham) Swan, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively.

James C. Swan, his great-grandfather, was known as General Swan, having served on General Washington's staff as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was immensely wealthy and after the war was over returned to his native land, France. There he lost his life during the French Revolution. He had previously sent his wife and family—which was a small one—to the United States.

Julius Swan, son of James C., was a native of France, and was but a child when brought to this country. During the pioneer days he came to Indiana, and during his early life he was a miller, later pursuing farming. His family was a large one, and he died in Harrison county, Ind., at an advanced age.

Daniel H. Swan, father of John A., was a farmer from boyhood, and came to Indiana when a child, with his parents, settling near Corydon, where he lived for many years, though his home is now in Nebraska. He married Ruth Cunningham, daughter of Samuel Cunningham, a pioneer of Harrison county, Ind., where he carried on farming, and where he died when about sixty-eight years of age, the father of a numerous family. Mrs. Ruth Swan died in 1901, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Swan is a member of the Universalist Church,

as was his wife. Five children were born to Daniel H. Swan and wife, three sons and two daughters, four of whom are now living: Hugh, of Fairmount, Nebr.; John A.; Ella, wife of George Pfrimmer, of Oklahoma; and Dudley H., of Francisco, Indiana.

John A. Swan was reared in Harrison county, near Corydon, on his father's farm, and attended the district schools for his primary education. Later he was graduated from the Central Normal School at Danville, after which he taught school for ten years, proving himself an efficient and popular instructor. At the expiration of that period, Mr. Swan embarked in the printing and publishing business, for which he always had an inclination, first buying an office at Princeton, Ind., where he published the *Princeton Democrat* for one year. Then he sold this paper and bought the *Pulaski County Democrat*, at Waynesville, Mo., which he published for four years. This paper he also sold, and in February, 1900, he purchased the *Era*, conducting it as an independent weekly, in addition having an excellent job printing trade, and making a success of his undertaking, his paper being one of the best of its kind in this section of the county.

Mr. Swan was married to Miss Carrie Hotte, daughter of Conrad F. and Nancy Hotte. Three children were born of this marriage: Kenneth, Wilsie and Brenda. Mr. and Mrs. Swan are members of the Presbyterian Church and now very popular among the leading people of Greenwood. In politics he is a Democrat, and has always taken an interest in the operations of his party in both local and national affairs.

DUDLEY PEEK is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana.

HENRY N. RIDPATH, M. D., a prominent member of the medical fraternity of Indianapolis, belongs to an early settled Indiana family, and was born in Putnam county, Ind., in 1858, son of Abraham and Sally (Matthews) Ridpath, natives of Virginia.

Abraham Ridpath was reared a farmer, and the cultivation of the soil was his life occupation. The wife and mother died when Henry N., the youngest of seven children, was but eighteen months old. The death of the father occurred in 1876. The other six children were: (1) John Clark, a noted historian

and one of Indiana's most famous citizens, was born in Putnam county, and was educated at what was then Asbury University, now Depauw. His home was in Greene county, where nearly all his literary work was done. His death occurred in New York City, where he had gone to attend to the publication of an important work in July, 1900. He was not only an interesting and popular historian, but was a scholar of liberal attainments in science and literature. As a citizen he was highly esteemed, and his death was greatly deplored. (2) Gillum died at Evanston, Illinois, in 1882, where he was engaged in educational work. (3) Anna married Prof. T. J. Bassett. (4) Albert E. lives in Indianapolis. (5) Hiram C. resides in Putnam county. (6) Miss Martha J. is next in the order of birth. Abraham Ridpath married a second time, and by this union had two children: Emma and Elma.

Dr. Henry N. Ridpath received his primary education at the public schools and was a student for six years at Asbury University, graduating in the full classical course with the class of 1881. After his graduation he taught school for a year, and in 1882 became a student at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1884. For a year and a half he served as hospital interne, and since that time has been successfully engaged in the practice of the healing art. In 1889 he held the position of deputy coroner, and for fifteen months was the physician at the Marion county jail. At the end of that period he resigned to accept the office of secretary of the county board of health, a position he still holds. The Doctor is a gentleman of liberal attainments in both science and literature. He belongs to the Marion County Medical Society, and to the Medical Society of Indiana.

Dr. Ridpath was married in June, 1886, to Miss Callie S. Tribbey. To this union have come two children: Raymond C. and Carol M. In politics the Doctor is an ardent Republican, and as a citizen is enterprising and progressive.

REV. WARREN B. DUNHAM, former pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Greenwood, Ind., and now of the First Presbyterian Church, Hillsboro, Ohio, a clergyman of scholarly attainments and winning personality, was born Feb. 4, 1863, in the village of Liberty Corner, Somerset county, N. J., son of David

H. and Ellen Ann (Van Deripe) Dunham, both of whom were born in New Jersey.

The Rev. Mr. Dunham comes of combined English and Dutch ancestry, his paternal grandfather, Benyew Dunham, being of the former, while on the maternal side all the family belonged to old Holland stock. Both grandfathers were born, however, in the State of New Jersey, where Mr. Dunham followed the business of a wheelwright, reared a family of three sons and five daughters, and died in his eighty-ninth year. The founder of the Dunham family in America, was Deacon John Dunham, who came from England and settled in Massachusetts, during the latter part of the 17th century. From him descended two branches, one of which settled in New York and the other in New Jersey, the former engaging principally in mercantile pursuits, the latter in agricultural. The maternal grandfather died on his farm in New Jersey, aged about fifty years, leaving one son and seven daughters.

David H. Dunham, the father of Rev. Mr. Dunham, removed to Indiana in 1879, locating in Center township, Benton county. Both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he served as an elder for twenty-five years. Seven children, two sons and five daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunham, the survivors being: Rev. Warren B., of Hillsboro, Ohio; Jennie A., wife of Charles C. White, of Chicago, Ill.; and Miss Elizabeth V., of Indianapolis.

Until he was sixteen years of age, Rev. Warren B. Dunham remained in his native State, and there acquired his primary education. In 1879 he accompanied his parents to Indiana, and lived on the farm for two years. The two succeeding years were spent in Missouri, and upon his return to Indiana, he began his preparations for a collegiate course in Wabash College. Later he entered Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1890, and then attended the great seminary of his church, at Princeton, and graduated from that noted institution, in 1893, a school of theology which has sent out into the world many of the most distinguished leaders of religious thought. Mr. Dunham became associate pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, at Indianapolis, and was connected with that charge until in September, 1899, when he went to Greenwood Presbyterian Church, of which he was the beloved and useful pastor for sev-

eral years. He is now in charge of the First Presbyterian Church at Hillsboro, Ohio.

On Oct. 19, 1892, Rev. Mr. Dunham was married to Miss Martha Lee Harman, daughter of Jacob M. and Rachel A. (Bond) Harman, who were natives of Virginia. In 1876 they located in Benton county and settled at Oxford, which is their present home. Mr. Harman has retired from activity as a farmer, being a man of ample means. His father, John Harman, lived and died in Virginia, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. The family is of German descent. Other members of the family settled in different parts of the State of Indiana, a brother of John Harman at one time locating in Warren county, when it was still the home of the Indians, and there became possessed of large tracts of land, and also owned land in Benton county and in Illinois. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Dunham was Abner Bond, a Quaker, a farmer by occupation, and a native of Virginia, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Harman had a family consisting of two sons and three daughters, the survivors being: Mrs. Dunham; and William, who is a banker in Oxford, Indiana.

Rev. Mr. Dunham and wife have two sons, David H. and Harman W. In his political sentiment, Rev. Mr. Dunham is independent. His religious duties and spiritual care over a large congregation leave him but little time to engage in outside matters, but his fellow-citizens know that they may always count on his support in enterprises which promise to elevate the tone of society or to be of lasting benefit to the community.

OTTO T. CHAMBERS, proprietor of a prosperous confectionery and cigar business in Mooresville, Ind., was born March 23, 1885, in Morgan county, Ind., son of Baxter K. and Sylvia (Hadley) Chambers. He is a grandson in the maternal line of Thomas Hadley.

Baxter K. Chambers, a native of North Carolina, comes of pioneer and honored stock in that State. He received his education there, after which he came to Indiana and settled on a farm in Morgan county, which he purchased, where he raised stock and grain. Mr. Chambers was married three times, and the mother of Otto T. was his third wife. They became the parents of three children: Nellie, Mrs. Arthur White, of Hendricks county; Hattie, Mrs. Clayton Hadley, of Morgan county; and Otto T. The father was a mem-

ber of the Society of Friends, and was highly regarded as a representative citizen of Mooresville. In politics he was a Republican. He passed away when his son Otto was but four years old.

Otto T. Chambers was born in Morgan county and received his education in the Mooresville schools. Meanwhile he helped on the farm, and after leaving school he served two years in the capacity of engineer at the Electric Light Plant in Mooresville. When twenty-one years of age he was possessed with an ambition to be independent, and tastefully furnishing a store started in business for himself in the confectionery and cigar line. After a short duration in this he sold out, and buying out his sisters' interest in the old farm, which the children had inherited at the mother's death, he commenced farming, dealing in stock and raising grain. After devoting two years of untiring attention to this farm, bringing everything up to date, and putting the place in a high state of cultivation, he obtained the services of a trustworthy manager, and leaving the farm in his hands returned to Mooresville. He bought back the cigar and confectionery stand, and his qualities as a manager are demonstrated by the large patronage that he enjoys to-day. His success is due in no small measure to his ever ready smile, which is bestowed on all alike. Mr. Chambers has recently bought the Skating Rink at Mooresville, and this and his cigar and confectionery business do not prevent him from giving proper attention to his farm.

Mr. Chambers is a young man of good character and a respected citizen. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and in fraternal circles belongs to Tribe No. 327, I. O. R. M., and Lodge No. 89, K. of P. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM W. HEROD, for over thirty years a prominent member of the Indianapolis Bar and until his death senior member of the law firm of Herod & Herod, was a man of influence in his profession and in the moral and intellectual progress of the city throughout his long residence there. He was a native of Columbus, Ind., born Feb. 8, 1835, son of William and Cassandra (Wingate) Herod.

William Herod, his paternal grandfather, was born in Virginia, of an agricultural family that owned large estates. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. In the very early days he came as a pioneer to Bartholomew

county, Ind., where the balance of his life was spent. Mr. Herod's maternal grandfather was John Wingate, who served as brigadier-general under Gen. William Henry Harrison. He moved from Hamilton, Ohio, to Kentucky and Missouri, but his death occurred at Hamilton, when he was about eighty-five years old. By his second marriage General Wingate had five children; the one daughter of his first marriage became the wife of William Herod and the mother of William W. Herod.

William Herod (2) was born in Bourbon county, Ky. In 1824 he settled at Columbus, Ind., where he engaged in the practice of law until his death, in 1871, interrupted only by his absence in the performance of public duties. He became very prominent in politics and filled a number of important offices, in the thirties serving three terms in Congress. Subsequently he was a member of both bodies of the State Legislature. The last public position he held was that of clerk of the court of Bartholomew county. He lived to the age of seventy-one years, and throughout life retained the vigor of intellect which made him one of the forceful characters of his day in Indiana. He married Cassandra Wingate, who was born at Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, and died in 1864, aged fifty-four years. They had a family of five children.

William W. Herod was reared at Columbus, Ind., and attended the public schools during his boyhood. He then entered upon the study of law with his father, under whose able instruction he was thoroughly trained for his life work. Graduating from the law department of the University of Louisville, Ky., he was admitted to the Bar in 1861, and upon his return to Columbus opened an office for general practice, in which he continued at that point until 1875. At that time, searching for a wider field, he came to Indianapolis, where he made a reputation which stamped him as a worthy successor to his father. From 1887 until his death, in September, 1906, he had as his partner his son William P. Herod, and the firm was considered one of the strongest in the city.

On June 20, 1861, Mr. Herod was married to Miss Susan C. Rogers, daughter of Bernard F. and Mary A. (Coons) Rogers, and to them were born two sons and two daughters: William P., Elizabeth, Joseph R. and Lucy. The eldest son graduated from Yale College, was later admitted to the Bar and became the fa-

ther's partner in 1887. He married Mary Beaty Applegate, and they have three children. Elizabeth married Frank M. Baldwin, of Indianapolis, and Lucy married Hiram G. Keays, of Logan county, Ill. Joseph R. Herod graduated at Yale College in the class of 1891. From 1892 until his resignation of the office, in the summer of 1900, he was first secretary of the United States Legation at Tokio, Japan. He is married to Annette Verner Atchison, of Detroit.

In political sentiment Mr. Herod was a staunch Republican, and at various times he was chosen as the standard-bearer of his party for its most important offices, from 1879 until 1881 serving as a member of the State Legislature. Mr. Herod was ever a useful citizen, ready to lend his influence in the direction of public improvement and contributing liberally to enterprises of a charitable nature. His strong mind, high integrity and broad spirit made him a leading factor in the movements designed to promote the general welfare, and his unselfish devotion to such causes entitled him to a place in the vanguard of the most progressive citizens of Indianapolis.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE, distinguished soldier, tactician and author, was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Ind. His father, Gov. David Wallace, was a graduate of West Point. His mother was a sister of the late Judge Charles Test, and daughter of Hon. John Test, a distinguished citizen of Salem, N. J., where he was born. He was a man of great ability, a Hicksite Quaker, and he and another Hicksite Quaker, Butler, were pioneers of Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., in 1805. John Test was regarded as the best lawyer and scholar in the State, and he was foremost in progress in every line. He brought the first carding machinery to Franklin county, and was instrumental in introducing other improvements for the benefit of the community. He was admitted to practice in 1811, and was the first Congressman from Indiana. Scarcely a vestige remains of the old Test mansion, the home of a family which furnished as much good brain and ability to the making of the early history of Indiana as any other family of the State.

John Test was the grandson of John Test, who came over in the good ship "Welcome" with William Penn, and whom Penn regarded as the bravest and best man in his colony, having him appointed high sheriff.

Lew Wallace inherited his best talent from the Test side. His grandfather, Andrew Wallace, was from Fayette county, Pa., moving to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Brookville, where he was a man of influence and kept a hotel.

General Lew Wallace was a great man, a student of history, a judge of men and things. As an author, his books "The Fair God," "Ben Hur" and "The Prince of India" have won a place for him in the Hall of Fame of our nation. Few people can understand the great amount of study, research and careful analysis of historical facts required for the production of these great historical novels. The late Bishop Newman, LL. D., of the M. E. Church, U. S. A., paid Lew Wallace a great compliment when he said that General Wallace, in his wonderful description of the crucifixion of our Saviour, gave the impression that he must have been an eye-witness. In writing his "The Fair God" he was obliged to learn the Spanish and Mexican languages, and his "Prince of India" was by far the most difficult of all. General Wallace was loud in his praise of the late Gen. John Coburn, who encouraged him in his earlier works, and he considered General Coburn one of the best men that ever lived.

ISAAC WILSON, a Revolutionary soldier who lies buried beside his second wife at No. 612 Maxwell street, Indianapolis, was a most remarkable man. He served throughout the Revolutionary war. The celebrated family to which he belonged emigrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. He himself went from North Carolina to Tennessee, then called the Watauga country, and was one of a gallant band of Scotch-Irish pioneers and patriots who signed the Watauga petition, asking North Carolina to extend her boundaries far enough to take in the Watauga country, they to stand or fall with North Carolina in the struggle for independence during the Revolutionary war. Isaac Wilson was a man of means and opposed to slavery. Accordingly he freed his slaves and moved to Franklin county, Ind., then the Northwest Territory, about 1800. We find he was appointed captain of militia in 1803, and major in 1807. He built a block-house and fort there. Two of his daughters, Elizabeth, born in 1812, and Patsy, born in 1815, were born in this fort. Patsy married S. J. Patterson, of Indianapolis, in 1831, when she was

but sixteen years old. Elizabeth married Isaac Harris, from Plainfield, New Jersey.

Isaac Wilson was married first to Katy Griner, and they had a large family. The oldest son, William, was a pioneer of Napoleon, Ripley county, Ind., where he had a mill. In 1823 he moved to Morgan county, Ind., where he erected the first gristmill on Indian creek. He was a very remarkable man, of powerful physique and great strength. He had sons: Isaac, who did not marry; William, who was the first husband of the late Mrs. Amos Thornberg, of Martinsville; and a daughter who married Huitt Nutter, they being the parents of Isaac Nutter, of Martinsville. Katy (Griner) Wilson, wife of Isaac, died and her husband moved to Jefferson county, Ky., where he soon after married an accomplished young lady several years his junior, Miss Sarah Neal, of Lexington, daughter of Jno. Neal, a Revolutionary soldier, who at one time was a member of Washington's body-guard. There were two sons by the second marriage of Isaac Wilson, Lorenzo and Neal Dow Wilson.

Isaac Wilson's will, recorded in 1823, the year he died, is the first will recorded in Marion county. From Franklin county he moved to the twelve-mile purchase or Fayette county, Ind., and in 1820 came to Indianapolis and built the first log cabin on the Donation, at the northeast corner of the State-house square, Indianapolis. He built the first gristmill, not far from No. 612 Maxwell street, on Fall creek. He entered several tracts of valuable land in and near what is now Indianapolis, and died in 1823, honored, respected and beloved for his generosity to the pioneers. His daughter, Patsy (Wilson) Patterson, was honored by the Caroline Scott Chapter, D. A. R., with the presentation of a gold spoon just prior to her death, for being a real daughter of the Revolution.

JAMES BLAKE, one of the oldest and most useful citizens in Indianapolis, was born in York (now Adams) county, Pa., March 3, 1791, and died at his residence in Indianapolis, Nov. 26, 1870. His father came from Ireland in 1774, was among the earlier settlers of York county, and lived to the age of ninety-nine years. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812. In November 1818, he set out for the West on horseback, going as far as St. Louis, and returned. On the 25th of July he came to Indianapolis. With James M. Ray and

Nicholas McCarty, he built the first steam mill in Indianapolis, and there was the pioneer in the manufacturing industry which is now so vital an element in the city's prosperity. As a surveyor he assisted in laying out and platting the city. He was selected commissioner to receive plans and proposals for the old State-house. He was the first to urge upon the State Legislature the importance of establishing a hospital for the insane, the location of which he selected. He was an early friend, and was a member of the first board of directors, of the Madison & Indianapolis railroad, and was also a director of the Lafayette & Indianapolis railroad. He was trustee of Hanover College, of Indiana, and of the Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio, and at his death was the Indiana commissioner for the building of the Gettysburg monument. For thirty-five years he was president of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society. In 1847 Mr. Blake was a most liberal contributor to the relief of starving Ireland, and, indeed, no worthy appeals of such nature were ever made to him in vain. His wide sympathies are shown in the various interests he sustained. He was a prime mover in the organization of the Indiana branch of the American Colonization Society. He was the first captain of the first militia company organized in Indianapolis, and held the same rank in the first fire company. He also started the first wholesale dry-goods house in Indianapolis. On all public occasions Mr. Blake was looked to as the leader and manager of affairs. In the temperance movement he was a leader, as in everything else, and his adhesion to the Democracy was first broken by its conflict with his firmer support of the cause of temperance.

Mr. Blake married Miss Eliza Sproule, of Baltimore, in March, 1831, and they had four children. His granddaughter, Mrs. John A. Kurtz, of Woodruff Place, Indianapolis, wife of a prominent citizen of Indianapolis, has some of the furniture of James Blake, and also some chairs which belonged to Mrs. James Blake's mother.

CALVIN FLETCHER was born Feb. 4, 1798, in Ludlow, Vt., which is located in the county of Windsor, on the eastern slope of the Green mountains, midway between Rutland and Bellows Falls.

Mr. Fletcher was a descendant of Robert Fletcher, who was a native of the north of England, and settled in Concord, Mass., in 1630,

dying there at the age of eighty-five years, April 3, 1677. He left four sons, Francis, Luke, William and Samuel.

Jesse Fletcher, father of Calvin, was a son of Timothy Fletcher, of Westford, Mass., and was born in that town Nov. 9, 1763. He was preparing for college under his elder brother, Rev. Elijah Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H., when the troubles of the Revolution arrested his progress. He joined the Patriot army and served in two campaigns of six or eight months each, toward the close of the war. Jesse's brother Elijah was the pastor of the church in Hopkinton from Jan. 23, 1773, until his death, April 8, 1786. The second daughter of Elijah Fletcher was Grace, a most attractive and accomplished person, who became the first wife of the great American statesman and orator, Daniel Webster. Col. Fletcher Webster (who fell at the head of his regiment in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862) received at his christening the family name of his mother. Calvin Fletcher and Elijah's eldest son, Rev. J. C. Fletcher, more than once talked with Daniel Webster concerning this cherished first wife (Grace). The daughter of Grace's brother Timothy became the wife of Dr. Brown-Sequard, the famous specialist of Paris, France.

Jesse Fletcher married in 1781, when about eighteen years old, Lucy Keyes, of Westford, who was born Nov. 15, 1765. They emigrated from Westford to Ludlow, Vt., about the year 1783, and were among the first settlers of the place. Jesse lived there until his death, in February, 1831. He was first town clerk of Ludlow, was a justice of the peace, and second representative to the General Court from Ludlow. In that town all his fifteen children, except the eldest one, were born. His widow died in 1846.

Calvin Fletcher was the eleventh in his parents' family, most of whom lived to maturity. Under the teachings of an excellent father and mother, of more than ordinary ability, he early learned those habits of self-reliance and those principles of uprightness which uniformly characterized him in after life, while performing all the duties exacted from a boy on a New England farm in those early days. He soon manifested a strong desire for a classical education, which was stimulated both by his mother and the success of his brother Elijah, who had, a few years before, completed his college course at Dartmouth. Through his own exertions Calvin

earned money enough to pay the expenses of a brief course of instruction at the academies of Randolph and Royalton, in Vermont, and Westford, Mass. His classical studies were interrupted by pecuniary difficulties at home. His father became financially embarrassed; the older sons and daughter had already gone out into the world and Calvin obtained permission from his father to go also. He determined to be a sailor, and in April, 1817, he went to Boston and tried to obtain a berth on board an East Indianman. He failed to get an engagement as a sailor before the mast, and therefore turned his face toward the country west of the Alleghanies. He worked his way, mostly on foot, to Pennsylvania. His intelligence attracted the attention of a gentleman named Foote, by whom he was encouraged to travel further westward, to the State of Ohio, where he settled in Urbana. In the fall of 1817 he was employed in the law office of the Hon. James Cooley. In 1819 he went to Richmond, Va., and was licensed to practice by the Supreme court of the Old Dominion. He returned to Urbana and became a law partner of Mr. Cooley in 1820. Coming to Indianapolis in 1825, when there were only a few cabins on the site of the present beautiful city, he was appointed State's attorney for the Fifth Judicial Circuit that same year, for one year, and elected to the State Senate in which he served seven years, when he resigned and gave up official life for a while. In 1834 he was appointed by the Legislature one of four to organize a State bank, and to act as sinking fund commissioners for seven years. From 1843 to 1859 he acted as president of the branch of the State Bank at Indianapolis, until the charter expired. In 1860 he became corresponding member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society.

Mr. Fletcher was twice married. His first wife, Sarah Hill, was born near Maysville, Ky., in 1801, but her father, Joseph Hill, moved to Urbana, Ohio, when she was very young. This marriage, which took place in 1821, was a happy one in every respect. Mr. Fletcher died May 26, 1866.

HENRY JAMESON, M. D., whose professional standing in Indianapolis is among the very best, has his office at No. 212 Newton Claypool building. He was born in Wayne township, Marion county, Ind., son of Alexander and Lydia (Thompson) Jameson, both of whom were born in Indiana, the father be-

ing a native of Jefferson county, where he first saw the light in 1814.

Alexander Jameson was reared to farming in Jefferson county, Ind., until he attained maturity, when he became a school teacher, teaching one of the first schools in Indianapolis. After spending some years as a pedagogue he removed to Wayne township, Marion county, where he bought a farm, on which he died Jan. 6, 1886, at the age of seventy-one years. His widow survived until Sept. 27, 1892, when she passed away at the age of sixty-four years. They were members of the Christian (Disciples) Church. They had three sons and three daughters, and four of their children are now living: Irene V., who is the wife of Leonidas Webb, of Indianapolis; Dr. Henry; Thomas, of Indianapolis; and Alexander, of Irvington. For years Alexander Jameson was a justice of the peace, and his neighbors for many miles around were wont to submit to his decisions and arbitration of all kinds of questions. He was one of the commissioners who built the present court-house in Indianapolis.

Thomas Jameson, the father of Alexander, was born in Franklin county, Va., in 1783. In 1795 he accompanied his parents to Kentucky, and in 1810 the family came into Indiana to escape the blight of slavery, settling near Madison, in Jefferson county, where they were engaged as farming people. There Thomas Jameson died in June, 1843, at the age of sixty years. His was a numerous family. Thomas Jameson was the son of Thomas and grandson of John, who came from Scotland to America in a very early day and made his home near York, Pa. He was the first progenitor in America of that branch of the Jameson family whose fortunes form the theme of this article.

John Thompson, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Jameson, followed the occupation of a carpenter. His father, Adam Thompson, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and settled in Indiana in 1821, coming from Pennsylvania. He lived on what was known as the John Mars farm, but moved to Pittsboro, in Hendricks county, where he followed farming during his remaining active years, and where he died at the age of ninety-eight. His wife passed away at the age of ninety-seven, the two dying within a month of each other. Their son, John, the grandfather of Dr. Jameson, was married in Indianapolis, after which he moved to Lagro, where they were building the Wa-

bash & Erie canal, on which he secured a contract. About 1835 he returned to Indianapolis and became a contractor and builder, remaining here until about 1848, when he removed to Lafayette. There he died in 1870, at the age of seventy years. In his family were three children. In 1832 he joined the "Bloody Three Hundred" who went out to catch Black Hawk.

Henry Jameson was reared on the farm in Wayne township, Marion county, and in his boyhood attended the district school. In 1869 he graduated from the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler College, at Irvington, Ind., and at once entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1871. After serving a year as interne in the Randall Island Hospital he came to Indianapolis and opened an office of his own. Here he has remained to the present time, reaping a rich reward for his industry, ability and thorough mastery of medical science.

Dr. Jameson was married Nov. 25, 1875, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Harvey Gatch and Mary (Newman) Carey, and they occupy a fine home at No. 962 North Pennsylvania street. They have two children, Eunice and Augusta, both of whom are living at home. Dr. Jameson belongs to the Christian Church, while his wife is a Methodist. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, of the thirty-second degree, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is connected with the various important medical organizations of the day, such as the Marion County and Indiana State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

Throughout his professional career Dr. Jameson has held important positions as instructor in medical science. For some years he was Demonstrator of Chemistry in the Indiana Medical College, and when the College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized, in 1876, he took the Chair of Chemistry. Two years later he was made Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. When this institution was consolidated with the Medical College of Indiana he was made Professor of Chemistry in the New School. In 1889 he was chosen to fill the Chair of Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. He was also made Lecturer on Obstetrics and Children's Diseases, and since 1899 has been Dean of the Faculty. While filling the Chair of Chemistry

he devised an instrument for showing the phenomenon of the total reflection of light, and his apparatus was adopted by the Stevens Institute of Technology, as well as by other scientific schools. Widely known for his thorough understanding and complete mastery of the subject of Medical Jurisprudence, his services as an expert are in much demand. Deeply devoted to the microscope, his researches have greatly helped in the development of that important branch of medical study. He was one of the organizers of the American Society of Microscopists.

Dr. Jameson is a member of the consulting staff of the St. Vincent, Deaconess and City hospitals, and of the Dispensary of the City of Indianapolis. Under Governor Mount he served as president of the State Board of Health, and was Surgeon-General of the State on the staff of Governor Durbin. In politics the Doctor is a Republican.

This is but a brief review of an exceedingly active and useful life, and it pays only a just and merited tribute to Dr. Jameson's professional ability, his manly character, his upright spirit and his many excellencies as a man and a citizen.

WILLIAM J. FICKINGER, paying teller of the Indiana National Bank, of Indianapolis, was born in Indianapolis Nov. 16, 1877, son of David H. and Mina (Schomberg) Fickinger. Through his father, who was born in Dauphin county, Pa., Mr. Fickinger is descended from the old Swiss Mennonite stock, which, fleeing from persecution in the old world, took refuge in the section colonized by William Penn and has ever since been identified with the prosperity of Pennsylvania, its representatives upholding the traditions of the early generations for industry, integrity, religious zeal, love of liberty and loyalty to the country which sheltered them in the troublous times of long ago. The Fickingers, coming to what is now Dauphin county, Pa., nearly two hundred years ago, have ever since been identified with that part of the State. Through his mother, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Brinkman) Schomberg, William J. Fickinger is a grandson of one of the early pioneers of Indianapolis, William Schomberg having moved with his family to this city in its early days. Years ago he was engaged as a shoe merchant on Washington street, just east of the courthouse, and he was the friend and associate of

such men as Daniel Yandes and Robert S. McKee, both of whom were interested in similar lines of business, Mr. Yandes being the first tanner of the city and Mr. McKee a man of high standing in the shoe business.

Four children were born to David H. and Mina (Schomberg) Fickinger: William J., Stephen H., Harry (deceased) and Estella. The mother was a member of the First Evangelical Church of Indianapolis.

William J. Fickinger received his education in the Indianapolis public schools, receiving his higher education in what is now the Shortridge high school. In 1896 he entered the Indiana National Bank as clerk, later becoming bookkeeper, and in 1908 being advanced to his present position, that of paying teller.

Fraternally he is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is a member of the Central Avenue M. E. Church.

W. A. DORMAN, M. D., has his office and medical dispensary in the Stanley Block, Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana.

THOMAS J. HARRINGTON, passenger engineer on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, who for about twenty years served the same company as engineer on a freight train, has won the unlimited confidence of his employers. He was born in Janesville, Wis., Aug. 20, 1857, and comes of a highly capable family.

His paternal grandfather was a man of remarkable vitality and much ability, and made his home in Ireland, where he died at the advanced age of one hundred and five years. He, as well as all his family for generations, belonged to the Catholic Church. He was the father of three children: Patrick, mentioned below; Thomas, a grocer at Columbus, Ohio; and Bridget, who resides at Denver, Colorado.

Patrick Harrington, father of Thomas J., possessed the nerve and shrewd business judgment characteristic of his race. Born in Ireland, he there passed his early years, and at the age of eighteen came to the United States, eventually settling in Wisconsin. He worked on the construction of railroads in that section of the country, and commanded very good wages. Some time after his arrival in America he married Margaret Linch, who was born in Ireland, daughter of a worthy couple, who passed their entire lives in that country. Her

brother, David Linch, came to the United States, and was here engaged as railroad hostler, having charge of a large number of engines; he died at Crestline, Ohio. To Patrick Harrington and wife were born nine children: Miss Mary; Thomas J.; Bridget, who died young; Ella, deceased; Dan, a fireman on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, who was killed with his engineer, in a wreck caused by a washed-out bridge May 18, 1883; Maggie, who married a Mr. Sweeny, who is engaged in the Big Four Freight House, at Indianapolis; Julia, who married a Mr. Sullivan, employed in Kingan's Slaughter House; Toda, wife of a Mr. Griffith, who is employed by the Terre Haute Brewing Company; and John, a fireman on the Vandalia Freight Line.

After his marriage Patrick Harrington continued his railroad work as usual, making his residence in Wisconsin for some years. Later he moved to Ohio, and soon afterward began firing an engine. After a while, however, having received an injury in a wreck, he began track laying, which he followed as a regular business throughout the rest of his active life. About 1870, while still engaged in this line of work, he took up his residence in Indianapolis, and entered the employ of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, continuing with this company until the completion of its line of railroad. He later worked on several different lines, making an unqualified success of his business. Hard work eventually made inroads upon his health, and after two years affliction with rheumatism, he died in May, 1897, at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. Harrington was a man of more than average size, physically strong, and possessed of a large capacity for work. In the development of the great railroad system of the West he performed no insignificant part. Honesty, straightforwardness of character, and determination were among his salient traits.

Thomas J. Harrington passed his early years in Janesville, Wis., where he attended school, and being of a studious disposition became well-grounded in the rudiments. In 1870, when about fourteen years old, he moved with his parents to Indianapolis, and soon afterward secured a position as water boy on the old Bee Line Railroad, for one season, making runs to Piqua, Ohio, and the following year on a construction train on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road. He then passed a varied career for a few years, working first at heating rivets at Sinker & Davis's factory, later as a hand in

a copper-smith's shop, and finally at cleaning works in a Singer Sewing Machine factory—acquiring a large fund of valuable experience. He next became yard master for Kingan's Pork House, where he superintended the handling and placing of cars for several years, and in 1879 he began firing an engine at the yards of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. After a year and a half he began firing an engine on a freight train, and in 1883 he was advanced to engineer on the same train, making his run to Mattoon, Ill., and in this position he remained for fully nineteen years. At the end of that time, in April, 1902, he was promoted to engineer of a passenger train, on the same line—a position he is still filling. During his long period of service he has shown himself at all times a thoroughly trustworthy and competent workman, and he has been remarkably free from accidents. A few mishaps, inexpensive to the company, and resulting in a few slight injuries to himself, it is true, have occurred, but from no fault of his. He has amassed some property, and owns a pleasant two-story residence, of modern architecture, which he erected at No. 1118 North Arsenal street, Indianapolis, in 1890. At the present time he is making his headquarters in Mattoon, Illinois.

In 1884 Mr. Harrington married Miss Kate Hamilton, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1858, daughter of George Hamilton, of that State, a German by descent. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have had no children. Mr. Harrington has mainly devoted his energies to his work, but is, however, well known in Indianapolis, and as a member of the B. of L. E. and the K. P. figures prominently in fraternal circles. In politics he affiliates with the Democrats.

DAVID F. HAVENS, of Cicero, Hamilton county, Ind., served in the Civil war as a private in Company B, 7th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

ISAAC W. NUTTER. One of the old and highly regarded residents of Morgan county, Ind., is found in Isaac W. Nutter, who has been identified with the growth and development of Martinsville and vicinity all of his life. He was born Dec. 2, 1839, in Washington township, one mile west of the city on the old homestead farm of his father, son of Huitt and Katherine (Wilson) Nutter, the former of whom was born in

Georgetown, Ky., and the latter in White-water, Indiana.

Huitt Nutter was a son of a Virginian who moved to Kentucky and passed the rest of his life there. Huitt came early from Kentucky to Warrick county, Ind., and later became one of the first settlers in Morgan county, entering land one mile south of Martinsville, in Washington township, in August, 1823. He lived there for a number of years, and then moved to Martinsville and engaged in the hotel business. Later he returned to the country, where he engaged in farming until his decease in 1848. He was twice married. His first wife was Susan Talbott, who became the mother of twelve children, all of whom are deceased. She died in Morgan county, and he married (second) Katherine Wilson, who bore him two children: Isaac W.; and Robert, a resident of Nelson, Nebr. Mrs. Nutter's grandfather, Isaac Wilson—for whom Isaac W. Nutter was named—was a soldier of the Revolution, serving throughout that struggle. He was born in either Pennsylvania or North Carolina, and was a pioneer in what later became the State of Tennessee. He and other brave pioneers had made a settlement in the Watauga country (now Tennessee), prior to the war of the Revolution, and he signed the celebrated "Watauga Petition," petitioning the State of North Carolina to extend its borders far enough to take in the Watauga country, they to stand or fall by the result of the war. Isaac Wilson married Miss Katy Griner, possibly in North Carolina, and they had several sons and daughters. [See Isaac Wilson's will in Book A, Indpls., which mentions all his children.] His first wife died, and Isaac Wilson moved with his family to Kentucky, where he married Miss Sarah Neal, daughter of John Neal, a member of George Washington's body-guard. Isaac Wilson and his second wife had two sons and two daughters. One daughter, Patsy, married S. J. Patterson of Indianapolis; she was a real Daughter of the Revolution, and was the mother of Mrs. Cortland Van Camp, of Indianapolis. Isaac Wilson was the first miller in Indianapolis, built the first cabin on the site of the present State Capitol; and he was a great benefactor to the pioneers during the years 1820-21-22-23. When he died he was buried beside his second wife at No. 612 Maxwell street, Indianapolis. William Wilson ("Ripley Bill"), son of Isaac and father of Katherine (Wilson) Nutter, was a pioneer miller on Indiana creek. He came to

Martinsville among the very early settlers and lived to a good old age, being occupied as a farmer and miller all his life. He was the father of four children, William, Isaac, Katherine (Mrs. Nutter) and Margaret (Mrs. John Parker). Mrs. Huitt Nutter survived her husband six years. In religious belief she was a Presbyterian, while he was a Methodist.

Isaac W. Nutter was reared in Washington township and spent all his early years on the farm. His first schooling was gained in the neighborhood of his home. After the death of his parents he lived with his brother, John, and started out in life for himself by renting one of his brother's farms. Later he purchased 120 acres which he improved, and some fifteen years ago sold to advantage, removing then to Martinsville. After locating in the city he engaged in the hotel business, in connection with operating a sanitarium, and for two years was connected with the Nutter-Major Sanitarium.

On Sept. 17, 1861, Mr. Nutter married Emily Jane Hendricks, born Aug. 20, 1845, on her father's farm, two miles north of Martinsville, daughter of Thompson and Mary Jane (Evans) Hendricks. Four children were born to this union, namely: (1) Huitt, who was engaged in the dry goods business in Martinsville, is now traveling for Kepp Brothers, dealers in notions in Indianapolis. He married Callie Cunningham, and they have one son, Noyelles. (2) Carl, who is cashier of the First National Bank, married Blanche Parks, and they have one son, Parks. (3) Mary Josephine, who married W. W. Culmer, of Martinsville, Ind., has three children, Bruce, Elizabeth Jane and Genevieve. (4) John died at the age of eleven months. Both Mr. Nutter and his wife are members of the Christian Church. His fraternal connection is with the Masons, he belonging to the Martinsville Lodge, No. 74, and the Chapter, No. 71. In his politics he is a Republican.

The Hendricks family, to which Mrs. Isaac W. Nutter belongs, is an old and prominent one in America. They were early pioneers from Pennsylvania to Virginia in an early day, and among the members were many influential people and large land holders, men of distinguished mental and moral worth. Thomas Hendricks, grandfather of Mrs. Nutter, was a native of Pennsylvania, and went from near Richmond, Va., to Nashville, Tenn. From there he and his wife, Mary (Pearry)

Hendricks, moved to Morgan county, Ind., at an early date, and entered land in Washington township, in 1829. Thompson Hendricks, father of Mrs. Nutter, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1814. He married Mary J. Evans, who was born at Maysville, Ky., in 1824, daughter of Carson and Eleanor (Mills) Evans. Thompson Hendricks was engaged in early manhood in building flatboats, which he used to transport goods and commodities of various houses down White river to the Wabash, the Ohio and the Mississippi, to New Orleans. He was a man of progressive ideas and operated a brick yard in connection with his other enterprises. He died Aug. 14, 1881, in his sixty-eighth year. For many years he was a valued member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE BYERS, in his lifetime a highly

successful and popular grocer at Malott Park, Ind., was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Jan. 16, 1832, son of Michael and Susan (Martin) Byers.

Michael Byers, a farmer, was born in Pennsylvania, and there died in about the year 1835. His widow, who was also born in Pennsylvania, survived him until 1883, when she died at the age of seventy-two years. She was a Lutheran in her religious faith. They were the parents of two children: George; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Samuel Styers, of Hamilton county, Ind. David Martin, the maternal grandfather of George Byers, was a native of Pennsylvania, and served in the war of 1812. He was the father of six children and died in his native State.

George Byers was born in Lancaster county, Pa., on a farm where he was reared. His was a common school education, and in his seventeenth year he began learning the carpenter's trade, serving a regular apprenticeship lasting three years, for which he received as compensation his board and twelve dollars a year. For five years he worked at his trade in Lancaster county, and for one year in Maryland. In 1856 he came West to Indianapolis, stopping there a short time, then going to Millersville, where he remained until 1874. That year he moved to Malott Park, which place was his home up to the time of his death. For several years he did contract work, was postmaster nineteen years and for over twenty years he conducted a very popular and successful grocery store.

Mr. Byers was married Nov. 28, 1860, to Miss Margaret Silvey, a daughter of Hillary

and Patience (Williams) Silvey. To this union were born children: Dora, Eddie, Charley and Ella, who died in early childhood; Annie, who married Edward Dodd, a farmer of Malott Park, and has one child, Claude; Carrie, who married John Moore, a section boss on the Lake Erie and Western railroad, and has one child, George; and Maggie, who is now Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Byers is a Methodist in her religious faith. Mr. Byers belonged to the Knights of Honor, and was a Democrat in politics. He owned a good home and business in Malott Park, where his widow now resides, and also owned twenty-two acres of ground in Washington township.

Mr. Byers was a soldier in the Civil war and served from the time of his enlistment, in 1864, in Company I, 79th Ind. V. I., to the close of the war, and though his term was not a long one he made a good record as a capable and gallant soldier.

REES R. WILLIAMS, who after more than half a century devoted to engineering is now living retired at his comfortable home, No. 901 South Illinois street, Indianapolis, is a native of Wales, born at Merthyr Tydvil, Dec. 21, 1829, son of Robert and Mary Williams, of that country.

Robert Williams was a civil engineer in the coal mining regions, but died when his son Rees was but a year old. After the death of her husband the widowed mother built and carried on a bakery, but death claimed her when her son was but twelve, and her mother then took charge of the bakery. She, too, passed away two years later.

Rees R. Williams was but fourteen when his grandmother died, and he then entered the home of his maternal uncle, but this did not prove satisfactory to him, and he went to board with the family that had rented the bakery, to which he was the legal heir. He decided to learn engineering, and began by engaging in repairing and doing outside work for the Plymouth Iron Works. Possessing a natural aptitude for mechanics he easily applied himself to his work, and in a comparatively short time became an expert engineer, a business that engaged his attention all his active days. The stories of fortunes to be gained in the New World inspired him with a desire to come to America, and in July, 1858, with his wife and child, he landed in New York. They soon after went to Philadelphia, and from there to

Pittsburg, where his wife had relatives. After a short time there he went to Blair county, Pa., where he took charge of the weighing scales of the Johnstown Mining Company. Here he remained for over a year, and then went to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he was employed by the Henderson Company, of New York. This company failed, and he went to Atlanta, Ga., where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, when he came to Indianapolis. In this city he followed his trade, and was engaged as an engineer until his retirement in 1899.

Mr. Williams was married in January, 1857, to Miss Mary Jones, who died Aug. 21, 1899. They were the parents of but one child, Elizabeth, born Dec. 31, 1857, before the emigration to America. She is now Mrs. Berry, and has three children: George, May and Rees. Mr. Williams makes his home with his daughter.

In politics Mr. Williams has always been a Republican, casting his first Presidential vote for General Grant. He is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, in which faith his wife died. He has proved himself a patriotic and progressive citizen, and an upright, honorable man.

SAMUEL R. KISSEL resides in New Augusta, Pike township, Marion county, Indiana.

JOHN M. KILER. Few railroad engineers have given more thorough systematic study to their profession, or more careful execution of every duty pertaining to it, than this man of long tried experience, who has now been in the service of the I. B. & W. R. R., a part of the Big Four system, for well on to forty years. He was born at Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1842, son of George W. and Hester (Marshall) Kiler.

The paternal grandfather of John M. Kiler, was of good German stock. For many years of his life he made his residence in Maryland. Upon reaching manhood he married, and of this union there were four children, all of whom were born in Maryland: John, Sebastian, Daniel, and George W. After marriage Mr. Kiler settled in Maryland and there in the steady pursuit of business continued for many years. Eventually, however, impressed with the excellent business openings in the West, he with his family started out for Ohio, but unfortunately, he was soon taken ill, and

died en route. The widow heroically continued the journey, settled upon a farm in Ohio and there carefully reared her children.

George W. Kiler, father of John M., learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed, and later was engaged very successfully in running boats on the Miami Canal. From the start he carried on a flourishing business, and he continued it throughout the rest of his active life, in all fully twenty years. During this period he lived for some time at Huntsville, Ohio, and there, in 1867, he died. During his young manhood Mr. Kiler married Hester Marshall, who was born in Ohio, daughter of John Marshall, a pioneer settler of Montgomery county, Ohio, who there cleared up a good farm for himself and family, where he passed his last days and died. He was a man of progressive ideas, and was a Universalist in religious sentiment. By his marriage there were six children: James, Jessie, Hester, Sarah (who married a Mr. Black), Betsey (who married William Morgan) and Nancy (who married J. McConnell). Of these Hester (Mrs. Kiler) died at Dayton, Ohio, in 1884, at an advanced age. Four children were born to her and Mr. Kiler: Caroline, who married D. Belden; William H., a salesman; Fanny, who married Mr. A. Beebe; and John M.

John M. Kiler passed much of his early life in Dayton, Ohio, and there attended school. At the age of fourteen he hired out as an apprentice in machine shops in Dayton, and there he continued until 1865, when he began firing an engine. Thoroughly competent, after six months he was promoted to engineer, making his run over the N. Y., Pa. & Dayton R. R. from Dayton to Gallion, Ohio. Here he remained for two years, and then in 1867 accepted a similar position on the Pan Handle R. R., making his run from Piqua, Ohio. On the outlook for a better opening, in 1869, he settled in Crawfordsville, Ind., where he served as engineer on a construction train, distributing iron and other supplies for the building of the I. B. & W. R. R. With the completion of this road and its consolidation with the Peoria branch he took a place as engineer of a passenger train making its run from Indianapolis to Peoria. The place proved in every respect a most desirable one, and he has since filled it most acceptably. The road during his service has undergone some changes—being now a part of the Big Four system—and engineering some advance-

ments. He has, however, kept abreast of new movements in his line, and is thoroughly informed upon all matters pertaining to his profession. His only accidents have come through such contingencies as open switches, but no harm has come to passengers under his care. It was his misfortune to run over one unwary outsider at a crossing.

In 1876 Mr. Kiler married, at Champaign, Ill., Henrietta Arms, who was born at Rockville, Ind., Feb. 1, 1852. Of this union there have been three children: Nellie A., born Aug. 12, 1877; Albert B., born June 1, 1880, now a machinist in Indianapolis; and Hazel H., born April 30, 1882, at home. Mr. Kiler is a man of domestic tastes and passes his leisure moments in the enjoyment of his family at his pleasant residence in Indianapolis, which he purchased some years ago. His wife and daughters are highly esteemed members of the Episcopal Church. In politics he affiliates with the Democrats.

C. T. ARMS, father of Mrs. Kiler, at whose home he now resides, is one of the oldest living civil engineers, and he has won for himself a world-wide reputation. He comes of good old New England stock.

William Arms, the first American representative of this branch of the family, came to America from England, in 1640, and in 1648 purchased a large tract of land at what is now Deerfield, Franklin Co., Mass., where he erected a large fort as a protection from Indian depredations, which has since been occupied by four generations of the Arms family.

Aaron Arms, the next in this line of descent of whom we have record, married Lucy Tyler, daughter of a seafaring man of Massachusetts.

Christopher T. Arms, grandfather of Mrs. Kiler, was born in the old fort, in 1781, and here he made his residence for many years of his active life. For an occupation he followed civil engineering very successfully for many years of his active life. He married a Miss Stebbins, daughter of Joseph Stebbins, whose family figured prominently in the early New England wars, and had many representatives in the Revolutionary war.

C. T. Arms, son of Christopher T., was born at the old family fort, March 29, 1813. Availing himself of every opportunity of cultivating his studies, he laid the foundation of a solid education and early became very pro-

ficient in mathematics. Later under the supervision of his father, and as many as twenty noted civil engineers, he studied civil engineering, and in that profession he embarked upon life for himself. Real merit soon brought him to the front and he was first sent to South America, where he performed some skillful work in Peru and other countries. South Africa was his next territory, and here he spent nine months, making his travels during this period upon pack mules. After assisting in the construction of the Suez canal he did work in Siberia and Moscow, and other parts of Russia, being associated during this period with some of the greatest civil engineers of the world. He eventually returned to America, and in July, 1837, came with a corps of engineers to Terre Haute, Ind., and he afterward assisted in the surveys for five different railroads, through Indiana and Illinois. He was always a traveling engineer, never having a permanent location. Soon after his return from Europe he settled for a time in Pennsylvania, where he wrote a history of twenty different counties. Later he performed a similar work on counties in Ohio. While making his surveys through Indiana and Illinois he resided for some time at Rockville, Ind. He retired from his profession when he was eighty years old, and since 1896 has made his residence with his daughter, Mrs. Kiler.

Mr. Arms married Lucinda Hayden, a descendant of the Haydens, who originally platted Haydenville, Massachusetts, and who figured prominently in several different walks of life. Mrs. Arms died at Columbus, Ohio, in 1872, in the Presbyterian faith. To Mr. and Mrs. Arms were born six children: Christopher T., an engineer by profession; Richard C., a florist, residing at Champaign, Ill.; Walter T., a civil engineer, residing at Punxsutawney, Pa.; Isabelle, who married James H. Moore, a Civil war veteran, of Columbus, Ohio, who served in forty battles without receiving a single wound; Anna P., who married Julius Smith, and after his death, Col. John Wilson, a noted engineer of Philadelphia; and Henrietta, Mrs. Kiler. Mr. Arms has been a man of exceptional ability and is highly cultivated, and in his work he has been brought into contact with the crowned heads and aristocracy of Europe as well as many of the great men of his own country. Among his personal friends he has counted such men as Abraham Lincoln.

HORACE PARROTT, who is now living retired at No. 627 North Delaware street, Indianapolis, was born at Cynthiana, Ky., Sept. 23, 1830, and is descended from an old American family, his paternal grandfather being a wealthy sea captain who at one time commanded a privateer. His maternal grandfather, Hiram Wyatt, died in the East, leaving a large family.

John Parrott, father of Horace, was born in Maryland. He married Sarah Wyatt, daughter of Hiram, she being a native of New Jersey. John Parrott was a coach trimmer, and bore arms in the war of 1812. Coming to Kentucky at an early age he located later at Cincinnati, where he had his home for a few years. He later went to Missouri to make his home with one of his children, but afterward came to Indianapolis. He died in Germantown, Pa., about 1857, and his remains were brought to Indianapolis for interment. Some years prior to his death his wife had passed away. He was a member of the Christian Church. Four sons and three daughters had been born to them, but Horace is now the only living member of the family.

Horace Parrott when a small boy moved from Kentucky to Cincinnati with his parents, and received the education common to the youth of the time. After a time he went to Shelbyville, Ky., where he attended school for one year, and then went to Louisville and entered the office of the *Journal*, there learning the printer's trade. This he followed some years, but was compelled to abandon after a few years on account of ill health. For a time he was employed on the river with his uncle, and for two years held a position in the railroad office at Dayton, Ohio. In 1855 he came to Indianapolis to take a position with the Indiana Central Railroad Company, which he held for seven years, becoming general ticket agent. In 1862 he formed a partnership with John R. Nickum, and bought out Alexander and Jacob Metzger in the bakery business. After conducting this together for a few years, Mr. Nickum sold out his interest to his partner, and Mr. Parrott took in a Mr. Smithers, but a year later Mr. Parrott sold his interest and he and Mr. Nickum again went into business and were together for several years. Mr. Nickum finally retired in favor of his partner, who took his son, Burton E., into the business and later still a Mr. Taggart was received as a silent partner. Mr. Parrott continued in the bakery business until 1891, when leaving

his son and Mr. Taggart as partners, he retired from the business.

Horace Parrott was married Jan. 4, 1854, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of William and Frances (Houton) Matthews, both natives of Maryland. To the union of Horace and Rebecca (Matthews) Parrott came four children, namely: (1) Burton E., who married Sue E. Cumingore, is the father of three children, Mary, Robert and Josephine. (2) Eugene is in the Parrott-Taggart Baking Company. To him and his wife Pauline was born one child, Grace Eleanor. (3) Frances married Hamilton R. Lancaster, and they live in Indianapolis, and they have two children, Horace and Ralph. (4) Kate married Lawson Harvey, and they live on Alabama street. They have a family of three children, Thomas, Horace and Jeannette. Mrs. Parrott is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Parrott is a Universalist. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of Philoxenia Lodge, I. O. O. F. In politics he may be classified as an independent Republican, usually voting the Republican ticket. He built his present home in 1857, and enjoys the respect and confidence of a host of friends.

CHARLES STAKE. Few, if any passenger engineers of the Indiana Central railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania system, are held in higher esteem by their employers than this man of long-trying service, now making his run from Indianapolis, Ind., to Columbus, Ohio. By hard work and faithful service he rose to his present position from that of fireman, and he has by efficient service retained his place for nearly thirty years. A practical business man as well as engineer, he is well-to-do and owns considerable property in Indianapolis, where he has long made his residence.

Mr. Stake comes of good German stock. His father, Lewis Stake, was born in Germany, and there passed many years of his life. He learned the trade of weaver, and worked at it for many years in his native land. In 1833 he broke home ties and came to America, and soon afterward settled in Dayton, Ohio. Here he entered the employ of Judge Farley as a day laborer, and so continued for the most part throughout the rest of his active life. He was industrious and thrifty, and made a comfortable home for himself and family. He died in Dayton in 1849. Mr. Stake married in Germany Mary Amman,

who was born in that country, daughter of good German Catholics. She had five brothers: Joseph, a farmer who settled at Sidney, Ohio; Ex, a tailor by trade; Charles, who also settled at Sidney; Ferdinand, also a tailor by trade, who filled the office of county treasurer at Sidney, and who served in the Mexican war, and later as lieutenant and major in the Civil war; and Philip, a boot and shoe dealer at Frankfort-on-the-Main, who remained in the old country and died there, leaving two sons, who are now engaged in the boot and shoe business in Paris, France. A sister of Mrs. Stake married a Mr. Fifer. After the death of Mr. Stake, Mrs. Mary (Amman) Stake married F. Carom, and settled upon a farm in Greenville, Ohio, where in 1877 she died. By her marriage to Mr. Stake there were six children: Lewis, a wealthy shoemaker and manufacturer of shoe lasts at Dayton, Ohio; Mary, born in Germany, who married Philip Weaver, a horseshoer at Dayton, Ohio, and died in April, 1901; Joseph, a finisher by trade, residing in Indianapolis; Caroline, who married F. Rolla, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Charles, mentioned below; and John, an engineer connected with the Indianapolis fire department. Lewis Stake, the father, was a good business man, and a person of some prominence in his native home. He was a faithful workman, honest in his dealings, and a consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church, to which his wife also belonged.

Charles Stake was born in Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1843. Losing his own father at the early age of six years, he was reared on the farm of his stepfather, near Greenville, Ohio, and in the district schools of his locality procured his early education. For some years he assisted in the management of the farm, and thus acquired considerable knowledge of agriculture. At the age of twenty, desiring to better his condition in life, he went to Indianapolis, and procured a position in a furniture store, where, giving good satisfaction, he remained for a year. Of a mechanical turn of mind he secured a position with the Indiana Central Railroad and began firing an engine. Fourteen months later he was promoted to engineer, and had charge of the engines in the yard. Efficient service won him the confidence of the company, and after five years, about 1870, he was made engineer of a freight train, making its run to Piqua and Bradford Junction. After

four years—in 1874—he was transferred to the passenger line, between Indianapolis and Columbus, Ohio, and he has remained in this position steadily, and is now one of the most trusted men in the employ of the company in his line. He has at all times been very fortunate in escaping accidents, and no mishaps have occurred through any fault of his, nor has any one been injured or killed by him through all his years of service. At all times commanding good wages, he has invested his earnings so as to procure a good income, and in addition to a fine residence in Indianapolis, he now owns other property there which he rents to good advantage.

In 1881 Mr. Stake married Ella Smith, who was born in Kenton county, Ky., Oct. 31, 1857, and by this union there has been one child, Jessie, born July 2, 1882. Mr. Stake has achieved success entirely through his own efforts. Possessed of sound judgment, great energy under thorough control, he is eminently fitted for the position he has filled so long and ably. He is a man of high morals, marked integrity of character, and is independent in his religious views. In politics he usually affiliates with the Democrats, but reserves the right to vote for the best man as he chooses. His wife is well known, and they have a large circle of friends. She is one of the active members of the Presbyterian Church.

David S. Smith, father of Mrs. Stake, was born in Massachusetts of good English stock. At an early date he settled in Kentucky, upon a farm which he purchased, and engaged in agriculture very successfully for many years. About 1860 he moved to Indianapolis, where he engaged in business for a number of years, and later he tried his luck for some time in the gas belts, but eventually settled upon a farm near Covington, Ohio, where he passed his last days and died. During his early manhood Mr. Smith married Ann Riley, who was born in Kentucky of good Irish stock, and of this union there were three children: Sarah, who married H. Drake, and resides in Ohio (he is now deceased); Ella, Mrs. Stake; and Alfred, who is engaged in farming in North Dakota. Mr. Smith affiliated with the Democrats, and in local affairs always evinced a keen interest.

WILLIAM H. SCHRADER, the popular and successful state agent for the Pacific Mutual Life, Accident and Health Insurance Company, with offices in the Lemeke Building, at

Indianapolis, was born in that city, Oct. 11, 1871, son of William and Rachel (Buschmann) Schrader, both of whom were born in Germany.

Mr. Schrader's maternal grandfather was born in Germany, coming to this country while still a young man, and engaging in farming in Ohio. In his later years he lived in Indianapolis, where he died at the age of seventy-three years, the father of a numerous family. The history of the paternal grandfather of Mr. Schrader is not known.

William Schrader, father of William H., was a cooper, and when a young man came to this country, following his trade in Indianapolis up to the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the 11th Ind. V. I., and served throughout the war with credit. While in the army he contracted disease with such ill effect on his health that he was early awarded a pension from the Government. In 1866 he married Rachel Buschmann. His death occurred Dec. 5, 1874, at the comparatively early age of thirty-eight years. His widow still survives, and is passing a serene old age in her home in Indianapolis. Both were members of the German Lutheran Church. They had two children born to them, Rose Margaret, the wife of Robert Allen, of Toledo, Ohio; and William H.

William H. Schrader, whose name begins this article, was reared in Indianapolis, and attended the public schools. Until 1887 he was engaged in various occupations, but that year he went into the life insurance business, and displayed those peculiar qualities that make for large success in soliciting and closing life insurance. In 1888 Mr. Schrader went to Chicago, and was engaged at Cleveland and Cincinnati until 1897, when he returned to Indianapolis to take a position as State Agent for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. He has written himself on the rolls of life insurance a very creditable history, as an enterprising and pushing representative of a large interest in the modern world, and the value of his work to the beneficiaries of his insured can hardly be estimated. When he entered upon this agency he was only twenty-six years of age, but he came to the front almost immediately with a very brilliant campaign of aggressive works, and the results thoroughly vindicate the committing of such important interests to so young a man.

Mr. Schrader is a member of the Marion Club, and the Independent Turners' and the

Maennerchor Societies. In politics he is a Republican. His home is with his mother in "The Taggart." Personally he is highly esteemed by a host of friends, who appreciate his frank and manly qualities.

DR. J. W. DAVIS, medical examiner, is located at No. 29 West Eleventh street, Anderson, Madison county, Indiana.

ARCHIE ALEXANDER DIXON, who carries on a drug business at No. 1127 Madison avenue, Indianapolis, is making his way to the fore in his line of trade by hard work and strict attention to business. He is a native of Akron, Ohio, born Dec. 28, 1874, son of James R. and Rebecca Dixon. His father is of English extraction, his mother of German descent, her family being prominent in Summit county, Ohio.

Mr. Dixon first attended the public schools of his native place, later pursuing his studies at Buchtel College, and preparing for his profession at the Scio College of Pharmacy, Scio, Ohio. After graduating from the latter institution he returned to Akron, where he found employment as clerk in one of the leading drug stores, holding the position for a period of eight years. Desiring to become better acquainted with the surrounding country he then accepted a position as traveling salesman, and in that capacity went out from Indianapolis all over the West, selling drugs and druggists' supplies. He was very successful in that line, and not only familiarized himself with the situation in the territory he covered but also became widely acquainted in different States during the two years he continued thus. At the end of that time he decided to settle down to the regular work of his calling again, and he obtained a position with the firm of Mooney & Miller, wholesale druggists. His wide experience in different branches of the business enabled him to serve them most satisfactorily, and he remained with them until ready to start on his own account. Meantime he was obliged to regulate his expenditures with the utmost economy, for he was ambitious and anxious to begin business for himself, and the fact that he had only a quarter in his pocket when he commenced to work for Mooney & Miller indicates the rapid strides he has made toward prosperity within the last few years. In time he was in a position to take the store he has since owned and operated, though after paying for the business he did not have enough left

to change a five-dollar bill. His success is the old story of perseverance, square dealing and courteous treatment of patrons, which always bring their reward. He became popular with all whom his business brought him into contact, and his business increased until it is now upon a most substantial basis, and steadily growing. He has ability of a high order, and is gaining confidence among all his associates.

Mr. Dixon is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a Protestant in religious faith.

GENERAL JOHN COBURN: MEMORIAL.—Gen. John Coburn departed this life Jan. 28, 1908. The State lost one of its greatest characters. He was intensely a Hoosier. His life almost spanned the entire life of the State. Very few if any men did as much public service as he. Judge Daniel Wait Howe says: "General Coburn was the greatest Congressman, and did more effective service in that office than any other man the State had honored with that position." He was laid to rest in Crown Hill Cemetery, of which he had been a director since its founding.

The whole city mourned his death and felt the loss. This was especially true of the older residents. The Marion County Bar met, and a committee on Memorial was appointed, consisting of Daniel W. Howe, John S. Duncan, Eli F. Ritter, W. H. H. Miller and W. W. Wollen. Addresses were made testifying to the high character of General Coburn as a citizen, statesman, lawyer, judge and soldier, the speakers being George McDonald, Judge Leathers, Daniel W. Howe, John S. Duncan, Col. E. F. Ritter, William Patterson, William Irvin and W. W. Woollen. The following memorial was adopted:

Gen. John Coburn came of old Massachusetts Puritan stock. His great-grandfather, Peter Coburn, was a captain in the Continental army, and commanded his company at the battle of Bunker Hill. His father settled at Corydon, then the capital of the State, the year after its admission, in 1816, removing from there in 1824 to Indianapolis, where General Coburn was born Oct. 27, 1825.

Few, if any, have lived so long in this city. He saw the beginnings of it in a vast wilderness, and lived to see all the marvelous developments of it for nearly a century. He was graduated from Wabash College in 1846, and was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme court

of the State in 1849. For nearly fifty years after that he was in public life, beginning as a representative in the Indiana Legislature in 1851. He practiced law until 1859, when he was made a judge of the old Common Pleas court. When the gun was fired at Fort Sumter that aroused the nation to the realization that the threats of secession were not the vaporings of Southern fire-eaters, but foreboded the impending calamity of civil war, General Coburn was among the most zealous of those in this State who stood for the old Union and the old flag. It was a time that tried men's souls in this State, a border State, where there were many who sympathized with the secessionists.

In September, 1861, he resigned his office as judge to accept appointment as colonel of the 33d Indiana Volunteers. He served in the army with conspicuous fidelity and courage. His regiment participated in the battle of Wild Cat, the first fought on Kentucky soil. Afterward his regiment joined the Army of the Cumberland and participated in all the notable battles of the Atlanta campaign. For gallant and meritorious services in this campaign he was brevetted a brigadier-general.

After the close of the war he again entered public life, serving first as Circuit Judge for the circuit then comprising Marion and Hendricks, and afterward Johnson, counties, to which position he was elected without opposition in the fall of 1865. In 1866 he was elected to Congress and served as Congressman until March, 1875. He was one of the most useful and hard-working members of that body, serving on many important committees. While a forcible and at times an eloquent speaker, he never aspired to make a reputation as an orator, but aimed throughout his Congressional career to serve what he deemed to be the best interests of his country. He opposed further land grants to the railroads, favored rigid economy in the expenditure of the people's money, and originated the measure for the publication of the Rebellion Records, a work of the utmost value in the preservation of the history of the Civil war, and took an active part in all the important questions of the day. After the close of his Congressional services he served as one of the United States Commissioners at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and also for a time as one of the judges of the Supreme court of Montana Territory.

He took great interest in his native city,

and was active in every movement for its welfare. He was for a time one of the school commissioners, and was active in introducing the manual training system. To him, probably more than to any other one man, we are indebted for the preservation of Garfield Park, now a beautiful and restful resort for thousands, that for several years was neglected and seemingly about to be abandoned.

In the last few years of his life General Coburn, like most men of his age, lived in the past. To talk with him was like opening a volume of history. He knew thoroughly the early history of this State, of the hardships and dangers of pioneer life, of the transformation of the swamps and forests into beautiful landscapes, of the very beginnings of railroads and telegraphs, of the development of all our agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries, of all the changes the nineteenth century wrought in Indiana, more magical than any created by the touch of Aladdin's lamp. He had known nearly all the great men of this State. With many of them he was on terms of intimate acquaintance; with many, of close personal friendship. He knew personally all the Presidents from Lincoln down to the present time; he knew personally nearly all the commanding figures in public affairs at Washington during and long after the close of the Civil war; he knew nearly all the generals, Federal and Confederate. On all these subjects his mind was clear up to nearly the very close of his life, and one never tired of listening to his talk

about them. In listening to him, the past seemed to be turned into the present, and the hearer felt that he himself was talking to the historic figures of days gone by.

But the highest tribute that can be paid to General Coburn, the highest that can be paid to any man, is that from the beginning to the end of his life, in all his professional, judicial, military and official career, his integrity was never questioned. He held many public offices that he might have used for his personal profit, but he never was suspected of using any of them to put a cent into his own pocket. He was conspicuous for rugged honesty and fidelity to every trust that was reposed in him. He was a man of strong convictions, of great earnestness of purpose, outspoken in his advocacy of right and denunciation of wrong. Such a man is certain to arouse antagonisms. But even in times when men were influenced by party zeal or embittered by party rancor, his political opponents acknowledged his sterling honesty and uprightness of purpose.

He lived to be almost a stranger personally to the young men of the present generation, but his works will live after him. We of the legal profession should be the first to pay tribute to his memory.

His widow and mate for more than fifty years still survives; character equally good, equally strong in her separate individual way, and with the passing of these two, the nation, the State, and especially the city loses the greatest connecting link between the days of long ago and the present time.

